"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, strong northwest wind today; Thursday fair.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,907. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

BRITISH LABORITES ACCEPT BOLSHEVIK 'NO ANNEXATIONS'

Appeal, Through Russia, to Teuton Peoples to Defy Dynasties and End Militarism.

ADOPT TROTZKY FORMULA

Favor International Control for Tropical Africa, "Self-Determination" for India.

CALL FOR RECIPROCITY

"We Adjure the Peoples of Central Europe to Declare Themselves," Says Message.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The British Labor Party, in a message to the Russian people and an appeal to the peoples of Central Europe, made public today, announced that the British people accepted the Russian principle of self-determination of peoples and no annexations or indemnities for the British Empire, particularly in the Middle East, Africa, and India, and adjured the Teutons "to declare themselves or make their Governments speak for them in answer to Russia and ourselves."

The family interests of dynasties or the desire of the Teutonic governing classes to dominate other classes and nationalities, it is declared, "must no more be suffered to prevent self-determination in Central Europe, and thereby imperil it in Europe as a whole, than the interests of British imperialism or British capitalism must be suffered to do elsewhere."

The text of the message, which was issued by the Labor Party in conjunction with the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, reads:

"We have reached a crisis in the war. The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk have been interrupted because [illegible] are speaking clearly in the name of a militarist State.

"In this crisis the British people must speak, because the Russians can only succeed in their great and perilous task if supported by the people everywhere. The British people must proclaim to Russia and the Central Powers that its aim is identical with Russia's; that we, too, see no solution for the evils of militarism except self-determination and no indemnities.

"In applying this Russian principle to our own case we are conscious of the problems raised, but we do not shrink therefrom. The British people accepts the principle of no annexations for the British Empire. This applies in our case to the Middle East, Africa, and India.

"We wish to remind the Russian people that Great Britain, taught by the loss of the American colonies in the eighteenth century, was the first modern State to grant complete self-determination to any group of its inhabitants, for example, the Dominions of Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand. We accept the principle also for India and other dependencies of the British Empire, though we believe that the record of the British Government here gives little occasion for reproach.

"We intend to meet this by more rapid development of self-government. We respect the sovereign independence of the Turkish people in their national home, but we believe that the domination of their Government over other peoples is a hindrance to their own national development. Our Government is pledged to some of those peoples—Arabs, Palestinians, Armenians—that the Ottoman rule shall not again be imposed on them. This responsibility should be undertaken by the peace conference and a permanent international organization that we hope will be there constituted.

"In tropical Africa we repeat our renunciation of annexations. Nobody contends that the black races can govern themselves. They can only make it known that the particular government under which they have been living is bad in some or all respects and indicate the specific evils from which they desire liberation. We believe that the peace conference would be well advised to place all tropical Africa under uniform international control.

"We adjure the peoples of Central Europe to declare themselves or make their Governments speak for them in answer to Russia and ourselves. We call on them to renounce annexations in Europe with the same good faith in which we are renouncing them in Asia. We call on them to give the same self-determination to the French, Alsatian, Italian, Polish, and Danish members of their States as Russia has given to Finland, Courland, Lithuania, and Russian Poland."

The manifesto concludes:

"The family interests of dynasties or the desire of the German, Austrian, and Magyar governing classes to dominate other classes and nationalities must no more be suffered to prevent self-determination in Central Europe, and thereby imperil it in Europe as a whole, than the interests of British imperialism or British capitalism must be suffered to do elsewhere.

"Peoples of Central Europe, this catastrophe of the human race, this fatal schism in the civilized world, can only be ended by the defeat of militarism on both sides and by the victory on both sides of moral and intellectual fair dealing. If the world is to be saved, it must be saved by good faith and reciprocity on the part of all. Do not fail

Continued on Page Three.

Bulgars and Teutons Seek to Detach Serbia

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Reuter correspondent at Serbian Headquarters reports that the Bulgars are making vain efforts at fraternization, and that the Germans are sending leaflets into the Serbian lines devoted to efforts to detach Serbia from the Allies.

The correspondent says he learns on good authority that Austria-Hungary a short time ago proffered the Serbians, through a private channel, the surrender of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with an outlet to the Adriatic, if they would cease fighting and sign a peace.

WAR OF FACTIONS GROWS IN GERMANY

Situation Near a Crisis Over Resistance to the Aims of the Annexationists.

JINGO MEETINGS BROKEN UP

Vorwaerts Predicts Internal Change That Will Greatly Affect Political Workers.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15.—Whether in the face of assertions, denials, and rumors the German political situation has once more reached a stage of crisis it is difficult at the moment to say. It is fairly clear that something of considerable importance is going on behind the scenes in Berlin.

During the last few days semi-official and well-informed papers have been at considerable pains to declare that all differences between the civil and military authorities have been settled and that things are going smoothly and in complete unanimity. The comparatively calm nature of the comments in the Pan German press has lent support to such statements. Then the all-important military leaders were suddenly called to Berlin for consultation, and by Sunday night political circles were buzzing with all sorts of rumors.

[illegible] recent days the Frankfurter Zeitung, always cautious and well-informed, has expressed the opinion that the political calm was only temporary, and yesterday it declared:

"It is a case whether the policy which the Chancellor and the Foreign Minister, in agreement with the majority of the Reichstag, settled upon for the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations, a policy which represents an endeavor to reach peace by understanding and which rejects all forcible annexations, will succeed or whether the very considerable annexations demanded by the military party under the formula of 'military safety of the frontiers' will be realized."

As far as can now be judged, that would appear to be an accurate summing up of the situation.

Serious View Taken by Vorwaerts.

Vorwärts fears the worst. It declares that rumor has it that "quite a sudden change in domestic and foreign policy" will supervene, as a result of which Dr. von Kühlmann will go, and Count von Hertling will be unable to remain much longer in office.

It is, the Socialist journal says, a question of "an undisguised and complete program of annexation in the east and the west and of the inner political consequences which will naturally follow," and it adds that such a policy, if it materializes, will have enormous effect on the working classes.

The journal then goes on to deplore "the profound uncertainty and confusion" which are again evident in the German political situation. It declares that this time the Socialists cannot be blamed for it, and wonders how much stability is left in the Reichstag majority against which all the weight of influence of the Fatherland Party will be thrown. "At any rate," it concludes, "the people wish to know where they stand."

The Deutsche Tageszeitung, in a twenty-line comment on the situation, refers twice to "the extraordinary importance" of the presence of the Crown Prince in Berlin.

Theodor Wolff, writing in the Berlin Tageblatt, says:

"For the past twenty-four hours one has heard nothing in Berlin save of conferences and discussions. The Crown

Continued on Page Two.

SENATORS INDORSE ONE-MAN CONTROL OF WAR BUYING

Military Affairs Committee Said to Have Agreed on Plan Suggested by Willard.

GIFFORD ALSO FAVORS IT

Chamberlain Bill Likely to be Amended Eliminating Plan for Secretary of Munitions.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS IN LINE

Sentiment Crystallizing in Congress in Favor of Change—Baker Tells His Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Opinion is crystallizing in Congress and among the prominent business men called to Washington to assist the Government in the conduct of the war that there must be a radical reorganization of the methods of governmental administration, particularly in the War Department, which is being subjected privately to a degree of criticism that is certain to come to the surface in open attacks before very long.

The demand for one-man control of the War Department or in the purchase of munitions for all the military branches of the Government is very strong.

It has been apparent for several days that Secretary Baker had become alive to the feeling that the matter of supplying the armed forces of the United States, especially in ordnance and clothing, had been badly mismanaged. Since Mr. Baker's appearance as a witness before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs there has been an outcropping of criticism over his conduct of the [illegible] in conjunction with proper appreciation of the seriousness of the war preparation situation.

Mr. Baker's manner on the witness stand irritated members of the committee, and the remark is being made in Washington that he failed to make frank statements or furnish illuminating information as to the matters into which the committee is inquiring.

Baker's Reorganization Plan.

That this state of feeling has not been lost on those most concerned has been apparent from the announcements made within the last few days that methods of reorganization had been undertaken. Tonight Secretary Baker issued a statement through the Committee on Public Information, explaining that he had arranged to reorganize the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Bureaus of the War Department, these being the branches of the military establishment that had come in for the most criticism, and had created a Bureau of Supplies, which will be a central agency for the purchase of all supplies needed for the various military departments.

The creation of the Bureau on Supplies, which in a measure takes the place of the Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense as far as it affected War Department purchases, is designed, it is understood, to placate the demand for the creation of the Department of Munitions which would handle war purchases for all branches of the Government.

Before the Senate Military Committee today Walter S. Gifford of the Council of National Defense declared that "if the Government during the next eighteen months is not better prepared to use its vast resources than it is now we are going to fall down on running the war."

The department, he said, needs one policy, one program, one head for its vast purchasing work, and without these things the army would not have the advantage of co-ordination. He thought that a department of munitions was not necessary, but one man should have control of all purchasing agencies of the War Department.

The testimony of Mr. Gifford was in line with that given to the committee yesterday by Daniel Willard, Chairman of the War Industries Board, and Bernard Baruch, a member of the Council

Continued on Page Three.

German Ammunition Plants Closed for Lack of Coal

LAUSANNE, Jan. 15.—The Gazette says that it learns that the German ammunition factories at Karlsruhe have been forced to close owing to lack of coal, and that 9,000 men and women are out of work. Seven other large towns are affected in a similar manner.

The German Government's consignments of coal to Switzerland under the diplomatic arrangement, the newspaper adds, are decreasing monthly, the Germans apparently being unable to spare coal.

CAILLAUX ARREST DUE TO LANSING

Secretary Cabled to French Government Revelations of Intrigues with Luxburg.

PLOT FOR A COUP D'ETAT!

Matin Charges That Caillaux Planned the Arrest of Clemenceau and Several Generals.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The arrest yesterday of ex-Premier Caillaux was due principally to a cablegram from Secretary Lansing at Washington, saying that in 1915 M. Caillaux had been in communication with the Berlin Foreign Office.

The cablegram stated that the American representative at Buenos Aires had been able to establish that M. Caillaux, during his visit to Argentina in 1915, was in communication with the Berlin Foreign Office through Count von Luxburg, then German Minister to Argentina, with the object of concluding peace with Germany at any price, so as to permit the resumption of business.

It is understood that this evidence will be published in America immediately.

Planned Clemenceau's Arrest?

Investigation of the Italian connections of Caillaux is said by the Matin to have resulted in the discovery of important military and political papers in the safe of the bank at Florence which was rented under the maiden name of Mme. Caillaux and used by the former Premier [illegible] several visits, in which Caillaux, in the expectation of gaining office as Premier, had drafted a Cabinet, designated a Generalissimo, and sketched various "exceptional" measures. These measures included the arrest of certain politicians and Generals, among whom Clemenceau is said to have been one, and the dismissal of a number of officials.

In addition to these, says the Matin, there were documents of a military character which by their very nature seem to constitute the strongest evidence against Caillaux.

Public interest in the case is concentrated upon two points—the contents of the safe in the Florence bank and the terms of Secretary Lansing's messages on the subject of the Caillaux-Luxburg relations.

Feared German Praise of Caillaux.

The document which caused the arrest of Caillaux, according to the Temps, showed that he had been directly or indirectly in communication with a representative of an enemy power.

The newspaper adds that Count von Luxburg, German Minister to Argentina, warned his Government that the praise Caillaux was receiving in the German press was compromising the ex-Premier and asked that such utterances be suppressed.

"Count von Luxburg," the Temps continues, "recommended that the German newspapers should be requested to say that Caillaux had made every effort to solve the Morocco question too favorably for France. The Berlin Cabinet was notified that Caillaux was soon to depart for Paris to appear in a lawsuit in which his opponents would use everything against him.

"This dispatch was not sent directly from Argentina to Germany, but to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, who sent it to Berlin via Sweden."

The Temps says it understands that the documents from the United States will add materially to the above statements.

Von der Lancken Implicated?

The Associated Press was informed today that the name of Baron von der Lancken, Chief of the Political Department in Brussels and Counselor of the German Embassy in Paris prior to the war, might be brought into the Caillaux case, owing to remarks made by von der Lancken to a neutral diplomat in Brussels some time ago with reference to the settlement of the Morocco controversy.

Von der Lancken is reported to have referred to Caillaux as a stanch friend of Germany, and to have used laudatory remarks which threw new light upon Caillaux's activities in the Moroccan affair. Permission will be requested from the Government of the neutral diplomat to permit the conversation between him and von der Lancken to be recorded in the Caillaux document.

Captain Bouchardon, head of the Paris Military Court, has appointed an expert accountant to make a complete report on M. Caillaux's financial resources at the present time as compared with his fortune prior to the war. Captain Bouchardon, contrary to previous reports, is still awaiting the documents from Florence. Caillaux will not be called before the court until they are received, which probably will be within four or five days.

An official of the court martial which is investigating the Caillaux affair said today that the telegram of Secretary Lansing giving information concerning Caillaux's activities in Argentina in No-

Continued on Page Five.

MAY HALT SOME INDUSTRIES 10 DAYS TO LET CRIPPLED RAILROADS CATCH UP; SMALL ROADS LEFT OUT OF CONTROL

NOT UNDER FEDERAL RULE

Announcement by McAdoo's Counsel Arouses Vigorous Protest.

CALL IT "ASSASSINATION"

Representatives of Short Lines Declare President Did Take Them.

VIEW OF DIRECTOR GENERAL

Insists That if They Are Not Needed Government Should Not Pay for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Many of the smaller railroads of the country, known as short lines, are not under Government operation and therefore will not receive any compensation from the Government. This statement was made today by John Barton Paine, who, as counsel for Director General McAdoo, appeared before the House Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. Paine made this admission in reply to a question by Bird M. Robinson, in charge of the interests of the smaller railroads. The latter said that this construction of taking over the railroads meant "the assassination of the roads left out of the system." Representatives of the smaller railroads declared that they had received notice from Mr. McAdoo that their lines had been taken [illegible] conditions as to [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] How do you explain the statement by Mr. McAdoo and what does the proclamation by the President mean?" asked Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Paine hesitated, but his questioner insisted that the owners of smaller railroads were entitled to know the views of Mr. McAdoo. Finally Mr. Paine, carefully framing his reply, said:

"Mr. McAdoo does not think that the proclamation by the President or the notices to the railroad executives constitute taking over all the railroads of the country. He does not think that the railroads not necessary to the country for war purposes should be taken."

It was explained by Mr. Paine that if the Government took over all the railroads, many of which were not essential to war purposes, the financial burden would be too heavy and the Government would be paying a vast amount of money to carriers that were of no use in the war transportation system of the country.

Mr. Paine further declared that the railroads, after receiving definite notice that they had been taken over by the Government during the war, should have made further inquiry from the Director General. In other words, he thought that the railroads should have found out in a more definite way than the formal notice whether their lines were included in the general order.

"If the orders of the Director General do not carry final authority, why are the railroad heads to take any orders at all from Mr. McAdoo?" asked Representative Winslow. "He has issued orders, and now you say that he had his fingers crossed when he did it."

Mr. Paine said that the President's proclamation stated that the Government would take over at noon on Dec. 28 the "transportation systems" as a war measure. The short lines and the smaller railroads, he said, were not considered as a part of the systems and necessary for the Government's uses during the war.

It was contended by representatives of the railroads involved that certainly the order originally issued by Mr. McAdoo did not give them any such idea. This order, they said, forbade them soliciting business, and in one instance Mr. McAdoo ordered a small railroad about to be dismantled to continue its operations.

"The smaller roads cannot live if this interpretation is final," asserted Mr. Robinson. "They will get no freight from the larger lines, and in addition will be forced to pay the higher wage scale which the Government will advance to the employes on the systems taken over and operated."

Mr. Robinson said the smaller roads had depended on the connecting lines for most of their rolling stock, and under the proposed operation of only the larger systems the necessary connecting links would go out of business. In such an emergency, he said, the expedition of freight would be retarded.

BERLIN FOOD SCARCER.

Population Forced to Keep to the Ration Quantity.

STOCKHOLM, January 15.—Food conditions in Berlin have become so bad, according to advices reaching here, that the population is compelled to exist almost entirely on the rationed quantities of bread, meat and potatoes. Virtually no vegetables or fruit are reaching the city and no game is to be had, owing to the beginning of the closed season.

Some of the greater Berlin municipalities, it is stated, have been forced to reduce the potato ration from seven pounds to six.

Snow and Rain in West Again Tie Up Roads; No Improvement in Terminal Congestion Here

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—In his report to the Director General of Railroads, A. H. Smith, as Assistant to the Director General, said that snow last night through the whole middle and northern section of the eastern half of the country, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, had hampered railroad operations. The snow turned to rain along the seacoast early this morning, but it was still snowing over the entire interior section when his report was filed, and the downfall was so heavy as to obscure signals, interfere with the operation of switches, and break telegraph wires.

Two through passenger trains were stalled in the streets of Syracuse by snow, and freight there was being handled with difficulty. Mr. Smith said there had been no improvement in the congestion in terminals. Since the storm of last Saturday and Sunday many branch lines of railroad in Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana had not resumed operations.

RIVER STILL HOLDS COAL FROM CITY

360,000 Tons at Tidewater, 73,000 Tons in Barges; Only 30,000 Tons Brought Here.

SUGGEST HARBOR DICTATOR

Nineteen Ships Get Bunker Coal—Weekly Holiday for All the City Planned.

Yesterday passed without a solution of the problem of getting coal into New York. With 360,000 tons reported at tidewater, of which 73,000 tons was in barges ready to be towed across the river, not more than 30,000 tons reached the city.

The controversy between railroad officials [illegible] for getting the coal [illegible] New Jersey to New York was [illegible] issued, without anybody assuming the job of speeding up the work.

With ample coal for immediate needs only a few miles away, State Fuel Administrator A. H. Wiggin announced yesterday that a plan had been recommended to Washington to make Monday of each week a legal holiday for eight or ten weeks, to decrease coal consumption and help to catch up with the demand. This suggestion brought from business men who would be affected the criticism that closing industries for part of the week only postponed the day when there must be a national program for reducing the fuel delivered to industries considered nonessential to the war.

With the city suffering for coal while several hundred thousand tons lie near at hand and railroad men and Fuel Administrators at variance over responsibility for its transport across the harbor, a strong sentiment has arisen in favor of a summary ruling on the point by Washington or the creation of an official with authority to bring the coal from New Jersey to New York.

Reeve Schley, New York County Fuel Administrator, said yesterday that technically the authority of the Fuel Administration over coal began when it reached the middle of the river, or the State line.

No Mine-to-New York Tariff.

Railroad men, commenting on the statement that it was the duty of the carriers to put the coal into New York docks, said that of the hundreds of railroad tariffs promulgated by the Interstate Commerce Commission not one proided a tariff for coal from the mines to New York City. The tariffs all provided charges for transportation of coal from the mines to tidewater. For towing coal across the harbor an extra charge has been made, even by the Reading and the Pennsylvania, which have towing services to Manhattan.

The need for further control over harbor facilities was emphasized yesterday by the statement that there were 100 towing companies at this port, owning tugs over which the railroad administration had no authority. In breaking ice and towing coal the railroads have used railroad tugs, most of them not built for such work. In normal times most of the coal towing is done by commercial tugs. It is now for the owners of these tugs to decide whether or not they will bother with the ice, and many of them have accepted the task offered.

Mr. Schley said yesterday that there seemed to be a mistaken impression that the Fuel Administration had gone into the business of buying and selling coal. Pitt P. Hand, spokesman for Mr. Smith, said it should be borne in mind that the railroads were not in the retail coal business, but engaged in hauling things. Mr. Schley added that the duty of the Fuel Administration was to hasten the delivery of coal through the usual channels, and to see that it was equitably distributed. He said that while the authority of the Fuel Administration did not extend beyond the State, it has exceeded those strict limits by taking measures to hurry the movement of coal to tidewater.

Fuel Suggestions.

Explaining to reporters what had been done at the meeting of Fuel Administrators at the Union League Club which lasted until 1:30 yesterday morning, when the Monday holiday plan was passed on, Mr. Wiggin gave out this statement:

P. B. Noyes, representing Dr. H. A. Gar-

Continued on Page Two.

"FEELING GOOD?"—because you filled up your coal bin last summer?" See top of page 5. —Advt.

FREIGHT STALLED HERE ON ALL ROADS

Report to McAdoo Says Conditions Are Abnormal on Eastern Lines.

MANY TRAINS SNOWED IN

Lackawanna and Erie Trains to Enter City Through Pennsylvania Tubes.

The transportation machine of the eastern part of the United States remains badly crippled as the result of the blizzard which tied up traffic in the Middle West for two days. A fresh snowstorm in the West yesterday added to the congestion. But with moderation [illegible] devoted their energies to digging out of the [illegible] Director General of Railroads, said last night he looked for a much better movement of freight east of Chicago today. The situation did not show the improvement yesterday that had been expected. With the enforcement of the priority orders issued Monday night by Director General McAdoo New York is expected to receive an adequate food supply, and coal is arriving faster than it is being taken away from tidewater.

Among the orders promulgated by the National Railroad Administration yesterday was one calling for the sending of some trains of the Lackawanna and the Erie through the Pennsylvania tunnels into Manhattan to relieve the pressure in the New Jersey terminals and to make the movement of freight easier.

Although almost unprecedented tie-ups have resulted from the blockade at Chicago and Pittsburgh gateways for nearly three days, reports yesterday showed that more than normal the number of cars was waiting for handling through New York terminals. W. J. Fripp, Chairman of the Local Operating Committee of the Eastern Railroads, said this in a report:

Many Trains Stalled in Snow.

"The general condition of traffic moving into New England by way of Maybrook Junction continued abnormal. In addition to the cars which the Erie is holding at Port Jervis to go through this gateway, sixty additional cars have been stored on this line. The Lackawanna and Central of New Jersey are holding quite a number of cars for movement through Maybrook.

"The conditions also are abnormal on all lines of eastbound freight for handling through New York terminals.

"This is the day to 'dig out' of the snow. All possible equipment and power is being used to get freight trains started east again. Two trains are reported stalled in the streets of Syracuse. Passenger traffic continues to move, but all trains are from six to twelve hours late. Trains due here at 9 o'clock this morning will not reach terminals much before sundown."

Mr. Fripp also reported that the tide has risen in New York Harbor above the high water mark, and that floating ice was causing more trouble. Deputy Marine Superintendent Pollock said that ice conditions in the harbor were bad, and that in the morning because of the high east winds the men at Port Reading refused to go to work, but later agreed to do so, when the winds abated. The men feared to go out with barges because of the danger of the wind sinking the craft.

The reports of railroad Presidents gave promise of improvement today generally, although there was a note of discouragement in this report:

"State of Michigan—Tied up since Friday night, Jan. 11. No trains moving."

The report of the New York Central system said: "Weather moderating; light fall of snow. No wind. Prospects of gain in next twenty-four hours good if weather continues to moderate."

One Road Tied Up Sixty Hours.

The Detroit, Toledo & Ironton reported that lines had been practically paralyzed for the past sixty hours by severe weather conditions, and added: "Still unable to move trains account blocked by snow."

The Michigan Central line said that main line passenger trains were moving slowly, and that freight trains were beginning to move, and added that, in re-

Continued on Page Two.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE. Mat. Today. Biggest Success in N. Y.—Advt.

DRASTIC ACTION PLANNED

Deemed Useless to Pile Up Goods That Cannot Be Transported.

EFFECT IN GERMANY FEARED

Authorities Hesitate Lest Freight Congestion Be Heralded as War Weakness.

BIG STEELMAKERS WILLING

Decision as to Extent of Curtailment to be Made on Reports Expected Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Neither the railroad nor the fuel situation has improved in any material degree, and in addition to the personal discomforts caused by lack of coal there is danger of partial paralysis of industry in the whole eastern part of the United States.

New snowstorms with the ice formed by the cold weather that has continued for more than two weeks have added to the difficulties growing out of the previous transportation congestion, and the Federal authorities are considering the adoption of drastic measures to relieve the situation.

It became known today that Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, contemplates issuing an order requiring all industries least essential to the conduct of the war to close down a certain number of days each week until conditions improve. Consideration has been given to a proposal to suspend all industrial work for from three to ten days, to give the Railroad Administration an opportunity to clear away the present transportation congestion.

It is said that officers of great industrial plants have been consulted with respect to the proposal, and that some have agreed to it. The larger steel producers are credited with having given their promise to observe a request of the Government if it is decided to have a general closing down of industrial work.

That those in authority hesitate to put such a drastic policy into operation is attributed to fear that it would give an erroneous impression in Germany as to the state of the war preparedness of the United States. At this time, when Germany is supposed to be preparing for a great drive on the western front and probably hopes to make gains that will quiet growing disaffection among the German people, the psychological effect of news that America had been obliged to shut down all industry, it is suggested, might be a material aid to the German Government in placating its subjects.

Drastic Action Considered.

No information was obtainable at the office of the Fuel Administration as to the extent to which the contemplated order to shut down certain less essential industries for one or more days each week would go. It was well understood, however, that severe action was under consideration and that the scope of the order would be made known as soon as Dr. Garfield had fully informed himself of all the details that are being collected by P. B. Noyes, Chief of the Conservation Division of the Fuel Administration, who has been in New York and New England and is expected in Washington early tomorrow morning.

Mr. Noyes has been in constant communication with Dr. Garfield by telegraph, and has informed him sufficiently of the general aspects of the situation to show the necessity for radical action. Much more drastic steps than those contemplated by Dr. Garfield have been suggested as absolutely necessary to afford complete relief to the railroads, domestic consumers and utilities supplying transportation, heat, and light.

On official familiar with the conditions which the Fuel Administrator is seeking to overcome said today that in his opinion the only way in which a normal supply and distribution of coal could be resumed was by suspending all forms of business and industry, except the manufacture of munitions and the production of food, for a week or ten days, or even so long a period as two weeks. The railroads, he said, were choked with freight that could not be moved, and this congestion had caused a shortage of coal cars at the mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia that amounted to not less than 45 per cent., and reduced the output of the mines by that percentage.

This enormous reduction in the production of bituminous coal has forced at least two of the railroads to burn anthracite in locomotives and has resulted in such a great curtailment of the supply of hard coal that the difficulties of supplying consumers have been increased.

One munitions factory with a Government contract has been forced to suspend operations. The Shipping Board received word today that three factories engaged in producing steel plates for Government merchant ships had been obliged to shut down on account of failure to get coal.

Futile to Shift Coal.

The official mention[illegible] tile for the Fuel Adm[illegible] tempt to relieve the [illegible] when it was constantly [illegible] shipments of coal by [illegible] loads first in one dir[illegible]

Bolshevist Council Beseeches Russians to Join in Saving the Brave Starving Army

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.—Three appeals issued by the Bolshevist Government in Petrograd yesterday are contained in a Russian official wireless communication received here. One is signed by the Council of People's Commissaries for War and the Central Committee for Army Supplies, and begins:

To all: Immediate help is necessary. The army which is standing patiently and bravely on guard for the freedom of the country is perishing from famine. Their provisioning has ceased. Several regiments are entirely without bread and horses are without fodder. Every citizen of Russia, in this fateful hour do your duty immediately.

The Government's provisioning committees are told it is their duty to assume responsibility for buying and sending food to the armies "without sparing any means and immediately, with all your revolutionary energy, in friendly co-operation to do what you think is necessary, including the ordering of compulsory work."

Railway men and others concerned with transportation are warned that if found guilty of violence or disorder or attempts to capture military foodstuffs they will be punished severely. The proclamation says:

The Army, confident in you, is fulfilling its duty and awaits your immediate help.

Another proclamation, addressed "to all at the front, particularly the Twelfth Special Army," informs them that the Central Committee, chosen by the delegates at the last conference of the armies, has been formed in Petrograd for the purpose of provisioning the armies, and calls for fullest information from local army committees regarding supplies and needs. It concludes:

"Only by friendly co-operation, only in harmony and by strong physical effort, shall we be able to conquer the anarchy existing here."

another, diverting coal from one community in the effort to meet the need of another. Such methods, he said, not only failed to accomplish permanent good, but added materially to the difficulties of the railroads.

Most of those familiar with the details of the coal situation hold the opinion that relief depends upon a solution of the transportation problem, which is much more serious than the difficulties occasioned by the unusual severity of the weather.

One of the officials of the Fuel Administration said he did not expect traffic conditions to improve materially until the weather had moderated permanently. He explained that congestion of traffic invariably occurred during the Winter months, but that under normal Winter conditions more freight was sent over the lines during that season than in Summer, in spite of the fact that congestion rarely occurs at that time. This he said, was due to the fact that more freight had to be handled during the Winter months, and just as more water is forced through a spigot when there is great pressure behind it, so more freight is transported under stress of business. There must, however, be an uninterrupted circulation of coal cars between the mines and the points of delivery, in order to maintain the output of the mines at a sufficient amount to meet the demand.

Such a congestion of traffic as has existed during the past ten days at the points of delivery means a corresponding diminution in the supply of cars at the mines, and a consequent proportionate reduction in production.

Action by Fuel Administrator Garfield in shutting down less essential industries for a certain number of days each week would be in line with, but a drastic extension of his order of yesterday giving preference in the distribution of coal to householders, public light and heating plants, ships carrying supplies to the allied forces abroad, industries manufacturing war material, and other industries in the order named.

RAILROAD CONTROL OF TRUCKS URGED

Traffic Managers Discuss Plan to Relieve Freight Congestion in City.

DELIVERY OF SMALL LOTS

Commandeering of Trucking Facilities Would Permit Collection Also with Maximum Efficiency.

The organization of a city-wide trucking system to make store-door deliveries of less than carload freight immediately upon its arrival at railroad terminals and to make store-door collections of less than carload freight was considered yesterday at a meeting at the Grand Central Terminal of traffic managers of the railroads entering New York City, called by W. J. Fripp of the New York Central, Chairman of the New York District Operating Committee. The creation of such a machine was discussed last night at a meeting between the railroad managers and representatives of the business interests of the city. The discussions will be continued today.

The plan put forward was for the creation of an authority which would commandeer the trucking facilities of the whole city and use them for the movement of all small freight. It had been suggested that the railroads take over this work, and, instead of delivering less than carload freight at terminals to be held at the pleasure of the consignee, to deliver to stores and warehouses, making an additional charge to meet the added cost. This plan has been adopted in England, where it has worked well.

If the less than carload freight was delivered immediately upon arrival, and the carload freight disposed of promptly under the new embargo-permit system which went into effect, the managers said that congestion of domestic freight would be prevented. While the managers were not ready to go on record formally as indorsing the plan, there was a strong sentiment in favor of it. There are 100,000 tons of freight on the piers of the New York Central Railroad, and the accumulation of freight at the terminals of all of the roads entering New York amounts to hundreds of thousands of tons.

At present if a firm in the middle of Manhattan got an order for a shipment weighing 200 pounds, it is probable that a truck would be sent to a downtown pier with that shipment. This truck, with a capacity of 3,000 pounds, would make the trip downtown carrying one-fifteenth capacity, and would probably make the trip back empty. Under the proposed plan, this truck would take on a full load uptown before starting for the pier or railroad station, and, after unloading, would proceed to bring back a full load of freight for distribution.

While some business men are in favor, others are opposed to the new plan, but the majority told the railroad men they were of an open mind. The New York Board of Trade and Transportation has made a canvass of 500 business houses as to their attitude on the proposed delivery plan, the questionnaire stating that the proposition was for the railroads to take over the trucking work. A number of firms, typified by Wing & Son, piano manufacturers, thought there would be a danger to the handling of delicate machinery. Some, like Edward D. Depew & Co., said that the question of proper trucking charges would be a formidable one. Turatton & Braidich, drug importers, said that many of their shipments were made on telegraphic orders, and that in the proposed system there were dangers of delays. McCormick, Hubbs & Co. said the plan would not work in the matter of handling vegetables and fruit, pointing out that in zero weather the immediate delivery by truck of fruits and vegetables would mean a great loss. Many business houses canvassed took the stand of B. Altman & Co., who wrote:

"There are some features of the plan on which we would like enlightenment. What arrangements would be made concerning freight which appears to be pilfered or damaged? If such a shipment were returned it might result in further congestion. It would be manifestly unfair to ask the consignees to accept freight in such condition. The nature of our business requires that we receive freight only during certain hours of the day. It is a question whether this feature could be taken care of under the plan."

Railroad men said that under the present plan there is a system of notification of the arrival of freight which makes a day or more delay, and then consignees are disposed to send for their consignments when they need the goods. Leaving goods in railroad warehouses and on piers is about the cheapest from of storage consignees can obtain. The proposed plan, it was said, would end this abuse.

Roy D. Chapin, Chairman of the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense at a well-attended meeting of the Highway Traffic Association of the State of New York in the rooms of the Automobile Club of America, last night discussed practically the same trucking plan suggested by the traffic managers. Prof. Arthur H. Blanchard of Columbia University presided, and those present represented many of the large trucking and shipping interests in the city. Many of the speakers in their objections, said that the plan would work hardship and additional expense to the shippers, but the general impression was that it was a step in the right direction.

WAR OF FACTIONS GROWS IN GERMANY

Continued from Page One.

Prince, Hindenburg and Ludendorff are again in the capital, and, Dame Rumor has it, have become rampant. Kuehlmann's opponents go about with pleased expressions, as though the scalp of the Foreign Minister had already been definitely promised them.

Dr. Wolff describes with telling sarcasm how the members of the Polish Government were recently received in Berlin and officially banqueted and flattered, but left the city in complete ignorance that the German Government was endeavoring to win Vienna over to abandon the solution of a Polish union with Austria and to support a new scheme of partition of their country.

He also thinks that Kühlmann and Hertling will go, should the militarists, led by the Crown Prince, win the day. Indeed, it is not altogether improbable that the Polish question and the action by the Polish representatives have something to do with the state of affairs.

The Tageblatt, in another prominently displayed article, says that the conferences of the past few days have been mainly concerned with the Polish question, and that surprises are not improbable. It goes on to say:

"The Polish question appears to have taken a new course. In Berlin, at least, an Austro-Polish settlement has been given up. For that there are military and economic reasons, the military reason being that of the much-discussed strategic frontier. The holding of Lithuania comes in question; while the economic reason is the need for the incorporation in Prussia of the industrially valuable regions of Poland.

"In this connection there comes in question the Polish districts of Bendzin, Chensmochan, Wielun, and Silkuss; at least those regions, embracing a considerable part of the old Kingdom of Poland, have twice been characterized by the Oppeln Chamber of Commerce as urgently necessary for the future of upper Silsia."

Parleys Offend Pan Germans.

From the comments of other papers, it is now evident that the last few days' proceedings at Brest-Litovsk have been very displeasing to the Pan Germans. The Weser Zeitung speaks of the undefying spectacle being witnessed there, and the Cologne Gazette attacks Trotzky as a doctrinaire with whom it hopes Russia will soon settle accounts.

After all, says the Tägliche Rundschau, mockingly, "the present Russian Government is composed of men who are much more Jewish than Russian, and they are using the peace negotiations not so much as a means to give their land peace as to forward a social world revolution."

Such comments are significant. The Rundschau also remarks that the German agreement with certain Russian demands, especially those of an economic nature, has drawn sharp objections from such influential men as Helfferich, who is now an extreme Pan-German.

The Pan Germans clearly are out to smash the negotiations, and the proceedings at Brest-Litovsk have not given the democratic parties any too high an opinion of the capacity of the present Government.

Hertling and his colleagues, therefore, are in a difficult position all around.

Meanwhile the Pan German Fatherland party is redoubling its efforts to gain a victory, and its countless organizations are flooding the wires with messages to the Kaiser, Crown Prince, Hindenburg, and Ludendorff. Tirpitz, its moving spirit, stated significantly at a reception he gave in Berlin to Deputies, politicians, and journalists that recent events allowed him to entertain the firm hope that German interests in the East would be safeguarded.

The party is very keen on getting rid of Kühlmann and Hertling, too. These men are probably both too insincere to allow themselves to be driven out of office from the necessity of sticking to certain opinions or certain policies. If they go, a military dictatorship is the only alternative. Then, in Vorwärts' words, the German people and all the world as well will certainly know where they stand.

Dernburg Warns of Vain Hopes.

In a speech at Frankfort on Sunday, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, formerly German Colonial Minister, bitterly attacked the "war-prolonging agitation of the Fatherland Party," and poured ridicule on the Pan German demands for annexation and indemnities. He pointed out the very close relation there was between a foreign policy based on force and reaction at home.

Was Germany's position before the war so unbearable, he asked, that approximate restoration of the status quo would be an evil? The claims of the Pan Germans for compensation in land and money he stigmatized as phrases and demands which cannot be realised. So much gold, he said, did not exist as would be equivalent by way of compensation for the enormous cost of the war, and Germany simply had not the power to compel the payment of long dated installments from England and America.

Turning to the annexationist demand that the French mineral producing regions of Briey and Longwy should be retained by Germany, Dr. Dernburg said that the districts had a probable value of £150,000,000, and he added that this amount was the cost of the war for twenty-five days. Though he is a great believer in colonies, Dernburg admitted that colonial gains as compensation for war costs scarcely came into serious consideration.

"The great capital outlay required from us by our colonies before the war," he said, "brought us in a yearly profit of £3,000,000. That is the cost of the [illegible] from 6 o'clock in the [illegible] night."

[illegible] the East, he pointed [illegible] create a hostile [illegible] be a permanent [illegible] on the urgent need for disarmament, showing that armaments were now so expensive that the aerial weapon alone was at the present day swallowing up as much money as did the whole army budget before the war. The cost of armaments on the new scale, he said, was therefore obviously unbearable.

Tirpitz Repeats Belgian Demand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Matin's Zurich correspondent telegraphs that at a great demonstration in Berlin yesterday, organized by the German Patriots' League, Admiral von Tirpitz said:

"Germany's future is tied up with the coast of Flanders and the port of Antwerp. We have arrived at the most critical period of the war. England and America have begun a general peace offensive. If we would conserve our world position we must not take a renunciatory peace because England now is ready to demand it. At this critical moment we place all our hope in Hindenburg and Ludendorff."

Hertling's Program Uncertain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 15.—The Cologne Volkszeitung reports today that Chancellor von Hertling's speech to the Reichstag Main Committee was postponed because it was considered necessary that he should have a few more days to deliberate. The paper further states that it is not yet known how far the Chancellor will go into the question of Lloyd George's and Wilson's war aims.

The press has published very conflicting reports about the reported Berlin Crown Council, many denying that it was held.

The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette says, referring to the Brest-Litovsk negotiations:

"When these lines are read Germany's fate will have been decided. The last word will be spoken in Berlin. Once again General Hoffman has rescued the situation and can continue to rescue it if the command comes from Berlin."

The paper proceeds to say that the Kaiser, Hindenburg, and Ludendorff really have the deciding word.

Socialists Break Up Meetings.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15.—The breaking up of two meetings of the annexationist Fatherland Party by Independent Socialists is announced in German papers received here.

The Cologne Volkszeitung gives an account of a meeting of the party at Mannheim which was frustrated by the Socialists. After hours of pandemonium the meeting, which was attended by about three thousand persons, was dispersed by the police amid Socialist cheers.

The Leipsic Volkszeitung says that a gathering of the party at Jena was also overwhelmed by Socialists, who, after passing a vote for "a general peace by understanding," threw out the members of the Fatherland Party.

While Pan German petitions and resolutions are being rushed to the Emperor by the militarists, other currents are active. This is instanced by a meeting at Frankfort-on-the-Main Sunday of the Free Citizens' Committee, which adopted a resolution setting forth that a lasting peace which would really safeguard Germany's vital economic interests would be possible only on the basis of a policy of conciliation in the sense of the peace resolution adopted by the Reichstag.

The committee expressed the hope that from the negotiations with Russia might result a peace which, by honest adherence to the principle of self-determination of peoples, might exclude the danger of new conflicts. Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Colonial Minister, addressed the meeting.

The Munich Post attacks the Fatherland Party and supports the attitude taken by President Wilson in regard to recognition of the demands for autonomy on the part of the Slav population of the Central Empires.

"The Russian revolution has stirred the nationalistic feeling among the Slavs of Austria-Hungary to the boiling point," it says. "The whole Slav world will rise up against us if we attempt to impose humiliating terms on Russia."

Savage Attacks on Kuehlmann.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—No authoritative information has reached London on the progress of the political struggle in Berlin, but it is plain that Hertling's speech before the Reichstag Committee has been postponed a few days. According to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, the crisis continues to rage around the fixing of Germany's attitude in the new phase of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations.

The correspondent in Berlin of the Cologne Volkszeitung believes that a satisfying compromise will be reached and that it will avert any political or military changes.

Pan German newspapers continue to attack von Kühlmann violently. The Rheinische Westfallache Zeitung remarks, ironically:

"Von Kühlmann would win the prize for showing how a brilliant military position may be utterly ruined. The question is whether the struggle at Brest-Litovsk will be a victory for Germany or for the clever advocate Trotzky, who fully reveals his intellectual superiority over the representatives of the Central Powers. * * * General von Hoffmann alone saved the situation, but it can only be saved permanently if he is supported from Berlin."

Count Reventlow in the Tageszeitung admits the strength of the peace movement, and says it would inevitably ruin Germany's future. He says it is no secret that the entire body of Social Democrats, with a considerable proportion of the Liberal and Centre parties and a still more considerable part of German diplomacy, hold that the submarine war cannot accomplish its aim and can only delay peace. He adds that the so-called majority are exerting every effort to force from the leaders of the empire a fresh German peace offer as a reply to the speeches of Wilson and Lloyd George

GERMANS EAGER FOR TRADE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Matin will print tomorrow the following from its Zurich correspondent:

"The Hanseatic League, representing great industries throughout Germany, has distributed a circular throughout the empire declaring that the future peace terms must place Germany in the most favorable commercial position of all countries in the world, and, above all, must place her above France, England, and America. The circular says:

"'It is necessary after the war for our commercial men to install themselves in Paris, London, and New York to work strongly together for the effacing of the products of those countries.'"

CLYDE SHIPWORKERS THREATEN TO STRIKE

Geddes's Rebuke Is Indorsed, but Fear Is Expressed It May Embitter Men.

OBJECT TO MAN-POWER BILL

Demand Its Withdrawal Before the End of January and Want Peace Conference Called.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The reference made in the House of Commons yesterday by Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, to the engineers attempting to force the Government to conscript their fathers and return wounded men to the front has focused attention on the attitude of engineering and shipbuilding employes along the Clyde, where the trouble has been most active. Sir Auckland said that many young men in essential industries had acted as if they held a privileged position, and he added that they must share the burden with the others.

At a meeting in the Clyde district on Sunday, the engineers and shipbuilders decided to strike if the Government Man Power bill were not withdrawn before the end of January and a peace conference called.

The rebuke given to these men by Sir Auckland is indorsed generally by the press and Members of Parliament, but in some quarters the Minister is condemned as lacking sagacity, since the temper of the men is strained and persuasion is more likely to be effective than menace.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, labor leader, who has just returned from the Clyde, said in an interview that the situation needed very careful handling. He thought that the reference to fathers was most unjust, and feared it would have a bad effect on the men, already supersensitive owing to long hours of unbroken work.

Mr. MacDonald said that the view of the workmen was that they had a definite bargain by which it had been agreed to give the Government certain support, and the Government was now trying to repudiate its side of the bargain. He did not say that the Government had any other alternative in the circumstances, but that no good could be done by making unfair charges.

On the other hand, the press condemns the malcontents warmly. The Daily News describing the threat to strike as a betrayal of freedom and a stabbing of sons and brothers in the back. A Liberal Member of Parliament is quoted as saying:

"The men want an excuse to end the war, and this excuse is as good as any other. They want to cause a general strike so as to stop the output of munitions and make war impossible. They are also talking of delivering an ultimatum to the Government to provide industrial districts with plenty of food or have a general strike."

In the lobbies of Parliament, the opinion is expressed that if a strike takes place it is not likely to last long, owing to the strikers lack of funds. Labor Members of Parliament generally will not talk of the situation, as their conferences with Sir Auckland Geddes are not yet finished.

Admiral Billings's Wife Found Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 15.—Mrs. Laura Elizabeth Billings, wife of Rear Admiral Luther G. Billings of the Paymaster Corps, U. S. N., was found dead tonight in her bathroom at the Marlborough Apartments.

Evidently she had been stricken with heart disease. Her body was found by a maid. Her husband was in Washington. Coroner Wiltshire gave a verdict of death from natural causes. Mrs. Billings was a Miss Tremaine of Brooklyn, N. Y.

RIVER STILL HOLDS COAL FROM CITY

Continued from Page One.

field, United States Fuel Administrator, returned from Boston late last evening, and I am advised left Washington today. While in consultation with Mr. Storrow and while here he discussed various plans for conservation. He is giving most careful study to the subject and has had suggested to him many plans, including the making of a holiday once a week for a certain period of time, the curtailment of industries according to their importance to the war, the curtailment of business hours and amusement hours along lines that have been adopted in Boston, the curtailment of all industries to a certain number of hours each week, and, in fact, many other plans as well. I am not informed as to what Mr. Noyes's definite recommendations will be, nor can Mr. Noyes at this time advise what the recommendations of Dr. Garfield's office will be.

The position taken by the office of the New York State Administrator is quite simple. We realize that conservation measures will be necessary, but insist that, as the situation is serious in this entire section of the country, any orders for conservation should be general and in regard to the territory affected, and not such as would discriminate against New York in any way.

The local situation was slightly improved today, the movement at the docks yesterday being better than on Sunday.

Those who attended the meeting, besides Mr. Noyes and Mr. Wiggin, were Mr. Schley, Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the Coal Conservation Committee; G. M. Dahl, Deputy Fuel Administrator; J. J. Starrow, Fuel Administrator for Massachusetts; G. E. Cobb, statistician of the Massachusetts Administration; Fuel Administrator Ellis of Boston, and G. E. Allen of the New England Conservation Committee.

Mr. Noyes left for Washington at noon, taking to Dr. Garfield the suggestions decided upon at the meeting. Mr. Schley gave this statement of the results of the conference:

"It was agreed by Mr. Starrow and the New York representatives that conditions were equally bad in New York and New England and that something drastic should be done, and done quickly. So the suggestion was made, and it was agreed to, that the most effective way for saving coal would be to declare a national holiday each Monday for a period of eight or ten weeks.

"This is not a conservation measure, but a war measure, and if the President should issue a proclamation to that end it is going to be strictly enforced. The people must realize that we are at war and that we must bend all of our energies to win it."

Would Close All Business.

Mr. Schley said that all industries, including war industries, theatres, moving pictures, schools banks, and all businesses, would be closed. He said it could be done only by a proclamation by the President, and would be effective in such districts as the President might specify.

It was pointed out to Mr. Schley that the closing of munition plants and factories which have Government contracts might delay the winning of the war. He said in reply that while it was true that the proposed holiday would reduce output, what was the use of maintaining high production only to add to the growing piles of goods awaiting shipment for lack of coal at this and other North Atlantic ports. He thought it would be much better temporarily to halt production, coal waiting ships, send goods abroad, and clear the way for quick transportation of munitions in future. Mr. Schley estimated that each holiday would save 450,000 tons of coal, and that after ten weeks 4,500,000 tons would have been gained.

The proposal to away with the present priority order giving New England 500 cars of coal a day and to give New England the same share of arriving fuel as in January, 1917, was discussed at the meeting. This is said to be one suggestion which Mr. Noyes will lay before Dr. Garfield.

E. H. Outerbridge, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, when asked what he thought of the Monday holiday plan, said there was no use postponing a determination of essential and non-essential industries. He said that if this country were guided by the experience of the Allies it would be able to work out a plan that would not bring great hardships to American business.

"In England," he said, "they constituted a commission with a very able organization. After deciding what were essentials and what non-essentials, the transition was not hasty, and wherever those employed in non-essential industries were to be thrown out of work they were trained for the essential industries.

"If the proposal to have one more holiday a week is meant to do the thing most seemingly suitable, then I do not think it has a sound basis, though it may be the easiest way out of the dilemma. Above all things we must turn to the work of the war and everything pertaining to it. In December, when Mr. Wiggin was appointed Fuel Administrator, I called upon him, in the interest of the Chamber of Commerce, and pointed out that we were running along then on a two or three day stock of coal."

Preparation Lacking.

Mr. Outerbridge said he did not want to take the position of criticising any one, but that there had not been sufficient preparation to meet the war emergency and the unprecedented cold weather. He concluded with the declaration that war industries must be kept going twenty-four hours a day.

Arthur F. Rice, Commissioner of the Coal Merchants' Exchange, said he was opposed to the holiday suggestion.

"When we have an enormous amount of coal at tidewater, only a few miles from the city," he said, "Fuel Administrators and others should exhaust every effort to get the coal to the city. I have said all along that we should have ice-breakers in the harbor. You cannot break ice with small tugs. When the Government has vessels lying idle, there is no reason why the ice should not have been broken up and this coal at tidewater brought to the city."

William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association, said last night that he would make no comment on the coal situation. He said he had conferred with the Fuel Administrators on plans for protecting the interests of New York manufacturers.

Restaurants Protest.

The fourth annual meeting of the Society of Restaurateurs of New York City sent a telegram to Dr. Garfield yesterday, saying it would not accomplish much to close the restaurants two or three days a week, inasmuch as it would be necessary to keep pipes from freezing, and that little fuel above that needed to warm their houses was being consumed to carry on business.

In the financial district the Monday holiday suggestion was disapproved. Bankers pointed out that this was not a time for relaxation, and that war conditions demanded that all plants run at maximum.

The daily statement of coal arriving at tidewater given out by the railroads yesterday used the car as the measure. Heretofore the figures have represented tons, but owing to a dispute as to whether fifty tons should be allowed for each car, or forty-five tons, Mr. Smith decided to give the number of cars, so as to leave no room for controversy. The statement gave these figures:

	Anthracite. Cars.	Bituminous. Cars.	Total. Cars.
Dumped in pockets.	919	629	1,548
In barges	569	838	1,407
In cars	3,122	1,496	4,618

The statement also showed that there was within twenty-four hours of tidewater 2,055 cars of coal.

Translated into tons, at fifty tons to a car, the statement showed this:

	Anthracite. Tons.	Bituminous. Tons.	Total. Tons.
Dumped in pockets.	45,950	31,450	76,400
In barges	42,950	31,900	74,850
In cars	156,100	74,800	230,900

This means a total of 376,150 tons of coal at tidewater, with more than 100,000 tons due today. This is the best showing made by the railroads in two weeks. The amount of coal in barges, 74,850 tons by the railroad figures, or 67,355 tons according to Fuel Administration figures, represents what was ready to be towed. Fuel Administrator Wiggin said that between 25,000 and 30,000 tons reached the city yesterday. In addition 18,000 tons was furnished to ships, showing again a high figure for movement away from the coal slips. Mr. Wiggin said last night that the movement of coal from New Jersey yesterday was better than it had been.

G. M. Dahl, Deputy Fuel Administrator, said the great trouble now was harbor conditions, and shortage of tugs and barges. It was brought to the attention of Mr. Wiggin yesterday that many persons wanted to know the real reason why coal was not being brought over in larger quantities from New Jersey.

"Some railroads have their own tugs and barges and move the coal to the city and are responsible for bringing it here. Others are responsible for the coal only to tidewater. It must be moved from there by the dealers to whom it is consigned. Some of these dealers have their own barges, but depend on towing companies. And, as has been explained, just at present there is a shortage of available tugs because of the damage done to them by ice."

Nineteen Ships Coaled.

It was stated yesterday at Mr. Smith's office that nineteen ships had been coaled in the preceding twenty-four hours. Shipping men expressed the opinion that the situation of waiting ships was improving.

Mayor Hylan took steps yesterday to have the city acquire coal that he believes is being needlessly stored here. The Mayor sent this message to the Board of Aldermen:

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen—I feel that your honorable body has had brought to its attention the serious consequences to the life, health, and welfare of the community resulting from the shortage of coal.

One of the reasons for it, which seems to be within the power of the city to remedy, is the question of distribution. Great quantities of coal are within sight of our people, but the city is lacking in the power to take it for general distribution. This it should be permitted to do without loss or inconvenience to the owners.

I would therefore recommend that your honorable body vest the power by ordinance to acquire surplus supplies, making provision for compensation to the owners, and providing further for its distribution through an agency of the Government.

Respectfully, JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

Following the reading of the message, Vice Chairman Moran offered an ordinance authorizing the Mayor, through such persons as he may designate, to acquire in the name of the city "by whomsoever the coal may be owned, in such quantities as may be determined for the preservation of public health, safety, and the relief of the poor of the city."

The proposed ordinance provides that the Corporation Counsel shall apply to the Supreme Court to determine the compensation to be paid to owners. The ordinance will come up next Tuesday.

About 300 members of the Greater New York Coal Dealers' League called upon Mayor Hylan in the afternoon. Nicholas Selvagi, counsel for the league, told the Mayor that small dealers had gone to yards and had been asked $5 in excess of the prescribed price.

The Mayor asked for names and dates, and said he would turn the information over to City Chamberlain Johnson, who is handling the coal situation for the city.

Coal Yards Violate Order.

In this connection Mr. Schley said later that the Fuel Administration had received complaints that many yards were selling coal in small lots. As the small dealer is allowed to charge 60 cents a hundredweight, this gave these yards $12 a ton instead of the $8.57. He said it had not been intended that yards should sell in 100-pound bags, and that the price of 60 cents was only fixed for the small dealers who bought from the yards. The Fuel Administration, he said, would consider that all yards doing this small order business were violating the Garfield order.

Of the 30,000 tons arriving in this city yesterday about 14,000 tons went to Brooklyn, the Fuel Administrator announced. Joseph F. Ahern, Deputy Administrator in the Bronx, said yesterday morning that the Bronx was getting more conversation than coal. He said that 200 apartment houses in the Bronx were without fuel yesterday and that a score of bakeries had appealed for coal.

In Brooklyn 136 schools were closed yesterday. They will remain closed until the end of the present term, on Feb. 4. In Manhattan three schools were closed because of broken pipes.

Mayor Hylan's committee distributed fifty tons of coal to the poor yesterday. Ten tons went to Brooklyn, twenty tons were distributed by the Salvation Army, and the remainer went to Jewish charitable institutions.

HEARS THAT WILLARD SEEKS TO BE RELIEVED

Baltimore Newspaper Has a 'Widely Credited but Unconfirmed' Report.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 15.—A Washington dispatch to The Baltimore Sun says:

"Daniel F. Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has asked President Wilson to relieve him of his duties as Chairman of the War Munitions Board, according to unconfirmed but widely credited reports.

"Mr. Willard himself left the city late today for the West, it was said at his office in the Council of National Defense, presumably to make an inspection of the railroad properties. The White House was silent upon the matter, as were other sources of official information.

"Friends of Mr. Willard, however, were informed this afternoon that he had sought retirement from the service of the Government in order that he might return to the B. & O. and assist actively in readjusting the affairs of that company to the control which the Government now exercises over all the railroads of the country.

"No other reason, it is said, has been assigned by Mr. Willard for desiring to withdraw from the Chairmanship of the Federal Board, although many of his intimate friends have known for some time that he felt he was not in a position to render the greatest service to the Government as long as the War Munitions Board has no legal standing and has no authority to enforce its rulings.

"The further report that John D. Ryan of New York, for the time being associated with the National Red Cross in Washington, had been recommended as Mr. Willard's successor, seemed to bear out the story that Mr. Willard had asked to be relieved."

CAPT. WHISLER GOT $62,826.

Kansas City Banker Will Make Good Loss at Camp Funston.

CAMP FUNSTON, Kan., Jan. 15.—An official check of the funds of the Army Bank of Camp Funston shows Captain Lewis Whisler stole $62,826.21 when he robbed the bank last Friday night, slaying four men with an axe and injuring a fifth. The accounting is final, and was given out at Division Headquarters this afternoon.

No trace of the missing money has been found, so far as can be learned here. William Huttig of Kansas City, Mo., President of the National Reserve Bank of that city, of which the Army Bank was a branch, announced through Divisional Headquarters that the money would be replaced by him as owner of the bank. He already had made good on deposits of $50,000, he said.

Two notes which it is alleged Whisler wrote before he committed suicide were among the things found in his room, it was said here. One note previously given out said that he had "made a reason" for killing himself. Another, according to reliable information, was addressed to a young woman and read:

"Don't blame yourself in any way. I simply got tired of living and thought I would become a pirate right. I came very near committing suicide so many times and I hated to do so without staking it on something. As for the consequences, that is nothing but what we are all trained for. Hope you can soon forget me and realize how lucky you were to escape me."

YARMOUTH SHELLED BY GERMAN RAIDER

Five Persons Killed, Eight Injured, and Houses Damaged in a Night Attack.

SHIP UNSEEN IN THE DARK

Brief Bombardment Preceded by Illumination of Sleeping British Port with Star Shells.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—For five minutes last night a German warship—submarine, destroyer, or light cruiser—bombarded Yarmouth, killing three persons and injuring ten, two of whom died subsequently.

The bombardment, which took the inhabitants completely by surprise, was preceded by illumination of the town by large star shells. Owing to the blackness of the night the enemy was not seen. He fired twenty to twenty-five shells in rapid succession. Many windows were shattered, and a number of roofs and chimneys were wrecked.

Following is the official account of the incident, as issued by the Admiralty:

Yarmouth was bombarded from the sea last night. Fire was opened at 10:55 P. M., and lasted about five minutes, some twenty shells falling into the town.

Most of the inhabitants were in bed at the time of the attack. One of the three persons killed was a sailor aboard his ship, who had escaped submarines in mid-ocean. The other two were killed in the street. There were many narrow escapes among the occupants of the damaged houses.

Attacks by German naval forces on English coast towns, of which there were a number early in the war, have been infrequent in recent months. The last previous occurrence of the kind officially reported was on Sept. 4 of last year, when a German submarine bombarded Scarborough, causing the death of three persons and the injury of five.

Yarmouth is on the North Sea, 115 miles northeast of London. It is a city of about 50,000 inhabitants, with important shipbuilding and fishing industries.

FREIGHT STALLED HERE ON ALL ROADS

Continued from Page One.

sponse to Mr. McAdoo's priority order, it has started some preference coal trains from Toledo.

The Lehigh Valley report said that movement was hampered by water shortage at Jersey City and in the Mahoning and Hazleton coal regions and by the weather conditions at Buffalo. The Virginian Road reported that a shortage of men in the mechanical department resulted in engines not being kept up to normal conditions. The Wheeling & Lake Erie officials said that road and yards were badly frozen and men were unable to do much work because of the cold. The Wabash reported that practically no freight had moved in the preceding twenty-four hours, but that all lines west of Detroit were open.

The reports of local committees in various centres showed a general promise of better movements today. St. Louis reported that freight movements eastward had started slowly. Chicago reported this: "Iron and steel mill situation bad on account shortage of fuel due to storm conditions. Since Friday no empty box car deliveries have been made to the Western roads. Car movements into Chicago stopped until weather abates."

A later report from Chicago said that the railroads were trying to dig out the snow from their yards, and expressed the hope that by today there would be a movement of live stock and ample coal. Indianapolis reported snow through its entire territory. It was said that eastbound freight movement was not being handled currently because Eastern roads were not able to receive it.

Not Much Improvement.

Cincinnati reported weather moderating, but snowing. The committee said the general transportation situation was not improving much. The total northbound movement was given as 108 cars. Cleveland reported that the general situation showed some improvement, due to moderated weather. Pittsburgh reported a brighter outlook for today. Buffalo committee said that the Lackawanna was blocked on both tracks by a derailment accident. It reported a movement of 715 cars east, as compared with none the day before, and 340 west, as compared with none the day before. Buffalo had 6,451 cars on hand for movement east and 2,944 for movement west. Freight was stored in Buffalo to the amount of 11,061 carloads. Philadelphia reported a continuance of terminal congestion.

Reports made to Mr. Smith yesterday showed that the number of cars at anthracite coal mines was almost normal.

The first day of the embargo-permit system for domestic carload shipments to New York worked well, according to reports made to the Freight Traffic Committee, North Atlantic ports, last night. Many applications for freight were received at railroad stations and a larger number were received by mail. These applications will be passed on at once by the committee, headed by George D. Ogden, and the permits issued or denied. To obtain a permit, promise must be made of prompt disposal of freight at arrival. Failure to unload promptly will be met with a curtailment of transportation service to the offending consignee.

200,000 Cars Behind.

No definite estimate of what had been accomplished in the first two days of "Freight Moving Week" could be obtained last night. It was stated at the office of Mr. Smith that the situation at the terminals in the New York district showed a general improvement over those of a week ago when 11,500 carloads awaited disposal. The chief effort of the railroads was diverted by the blizzard from pushing the clean-up of the terminals to getting their lines open from the Middle West. It is hoped that the interruption of the arrivals of cars means that the terminals will be in better shape when something like normal eastward movement is again restored.

The Middle West tieup sets the Eastern roads about 200,000 cars behind in movement, it was stated yesterday by a traffic expert. The movement of domestic freight from the terminals, together with the installation of the permit system, is hoped to be a guarantee against future congestion of domestic freight here and the coaling of the ships waiting in the harbor would clear out of the terminals and warehouses and yards much of the export freight in this district.

Western train service, inbound and outbound, both at the Pennsylvania Station and the Grand Central Terminal, showed slight improvement yesterday. Trains from Chicago were still from four to seven hours late and trains from further west still later. Snow-drift and freight car congestion were given as the chief reason for delay. The Pennsylvania system continued yesterday to sell tickets for the West subject to delay.

Mr. Smith does not believe that it will be necessary to issue further priority orders than those issued Monday night by Mr. McAdoo at his suggestion, but that with the return of moderate weather the greatest progress can be made by a general movement of freight in a steady stream. He expects widespread improvement today.

A. W. THOMPSON REPLACED.

Vice President of B. & O. Superceded as Transportation Director.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Director General McAdoo spent nearly two hours today discussing the mid-Western storm conditions with R. H. Aishton, President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, who had been summoned here for a conference, and there were reports that Mr. Ashton would be named formally as Mr. McAdoo's representative about Chicago to supervise transportation as A. H. Smith is doing in the East.

In his determination to clear up congestion about the Washington terminals, Mr. McAdoo replaced A. W. Thompson, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio, with George R. Loyall, Assistant Vice President of the Southern, as transportation director in charge, with instructions to do anything necessary to get results. Mr. Thompson's heavy duties in connection with his own road, it was explained, prevented him from devoting all his time to the Washington situation.

Tomorrow Mr. McAdoo will confer with a number of State Railroad Commissioners who wish to give assurance of their co-operation under Government ownership and inquire about the railroad administration's intentions toward State regulations and maintenance of State commissions' authority. The Director General also will meet a delegation from the National Industrial Traffic League, an organization of shippers, who are prepared to assist clearing up the prevailing congestion.

Mr. McAdoo expects to announce tomorrow or Thursday the personnel of the board of four to investigate the brotherhoods' wage demands, and as soon as possible wants to take up other pending labor questions. Petitions are beginning to come in from train dispatchers all over the country asking higher pay. These employes are not formally organized.

HOLDS ALL BLAMELESS FOR CAMBRAI SETBACK

Bonar Law Says Investigation Shows Preparations Were Made for the German Attack.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today that as a result of Field Marshal Haig's inquiry the General Staff, War Cabinet, and the Government considered that the British higher army command had not been surprised by the German attack in the Cambrai region Nov. 30, and that all proper and adequate dispositions had been made to meet it.

The Chancellor said it was not necessary to dispel the rumor that Field Marshal Haig was being relieved of his command.

Bonar Law said Field Marshal Haig's inquiry was instituted before instructions had been received by him from the War Office. His report had been carefully examined by the General Staff, and the War Cabinet considered that it would be highly detrimental to the public interest to have a public discussion on the breakdown which undoubtedly had occurred. The Cabinet, added the Chancellor, was satisfied that proper measures had been taken to deal with any similar situation in the future.

Answering a question by Arthur Lynch, Nationalist member from West Clare, as to whether unity of command had been obtained on the western front in the sense that a Generalissimo had been appointed to direct operations, Bonar Law said "No," and made the same reply regarding the Italian front.

Asked by James Myles Hogge, Radical member for East Edinburgh, whether any one had been sent home as a result of the Cambrai incident, Bonar Law said that the answer he had given made it plain that the War Cabinet held the higher command blameless.

Noel Pemberton Billing, member for East Hertfordshire, asked the Chancellor if he could dispel the rumor that Field Marshal Haig was being relieved of his command in France. It was then that Bonar Law replied that it was quite unnecessary for him to do so.

Nine days after the victory of Sir Julian Byng's tanks the Germans attacked the new British salient and forced Byng's troops back for a distance of two miles.

ENGLAND SENDS COAL HERE

Ships

ITALIANS STRIKE ON TWO FRONTS

Capture 291 Prisoners Near Monte Asolone and Considerable War Material.

RUSH TRENCHES ON PIAVE

Surprise Attack Near Capo Sile Nets Gains in Positions, Prisoners, and Booty.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Jan. 15, (Associated Press.)—The Italians delivered an unexpected hammer blow last night against the enemy's positions on the heights just to the east of the Brenta River. Heavy losses were inflicted upon the enemy and several hundred prisoners were taken, including an Austrian Lieutenant Colonel and seven other officers. The Italians likewise captured a large amount of war material.

ROME, Jan. 15.—By an attack in the Monte Asolone region, on the northern front, the Italians have gained considerable advantages, including the capture of 291 prisoners, and inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy, the War Office announces.

A surprise attack on the Lower Piave front, east of Capo Sile, enabled the Italians to extend their bridgehead. Repeated enemy counterattacks on the captured trenches were repulsed.

The statement reads:

In the Monte Asolone region fighting took place yesterday afternoon. Our troops, effectively supported by artillery, advanced gallantly to rectify their line from north of Osteria il Lepre to the head of the Cesilla Valley. In spite of the enemy's bitter resistance and very lively reaction, considerable advantages were gained and very heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy. We captured eight officers, including one Lieutenant Colonel, and 283 men of other ranks.

In the Monte Solarolo salient storming parties, making an effective demonstrative action, penetrated the enemy trenches.

To the east of Capo Sile, by means of a surprise action carried out with admirable spirit, we extended our bridgehead, wresting some trenches from the enemy and repulsing sanguinarily his repeated counterattacks. Two officers, forty-three men of other ranks, two trench mortars, and a few machine guns were captured.

On the remainder of the front there were artillery actions, which were more severe astride the Brenta Valley. Patrol encounters, resulting in our favor, occurred in the valley of the Ponte della Priula.

Four enemy airplanes were brought down by our airmen. Our artillery accounted for a fifth machine. Two other airplanes were downed by British aviators. In the afternoon seaplanes effectively bombed enemy forces in movement along the Lower Piave.

Italians Repulsed, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Jan. 15, (via London.)—Italian attacks on the Austrian lines in the Monte Asolone and Monte Pertica sectors yesterday broke down with heavy losses, Army Headquarters announced this afternoon.

Following is the official statement:

Violent attacks, which the Italians launched against Austro-Hungarian positions on Monte Asolone and Monte Pertica, broke down with heavy losses.

Artillery duels were carried on throughout the day along the sectors on which the attack was made. They spread at times to the west, across the Brenta, and to the east, as far as the Piave.

Along the Lower Piave also the artillery was active, the fire increasing frequently in support of Italian attacks in the delta of the river.

The supplementary report from General Headquarters tonight says:

Between the Brenta and Piave there were frequent violent artillery engagements.

VIENNA, Jan. 15, (via London.)—The Austro-Hungarian War Office today issued the following statement concerning the fighting on the Italian front:

Between the Brenta and Monte Pertica the Italians advanced to the attack after strong artillery preparation, which increased sometimes to drum-fire. After very violent hand-to-hand fighting the enemy succeeded at a few points in penetrating our trenches, but was expelled by counter-attacks. At many of the points of attack the first battle line is completely in our possession. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

On the lower Piave an enemy advance near Bressanin was quickly arrested.

British Downed Six Airplanes.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Operations of British forces on the Italian front during the last week are reviewed in an official statement today. The Italian successes in carrying out operations in the Monte Asolone region, as well as in the vicinity of Monte Spinoncia, and near Capo Sile, on the Piave River front, are noted in the announcement, which reads:

In Italy during the last week our airplanes have destroyed six enemy machines and driven down others out of control. Our artillery made several successful shots, and our infantry patrol activity continues.

The Italians successfully operated yesterday in the vicinity of Monte Asolone, Monte Spinoncia, and Capo Sile, capturing many prisoners.

The weather is very cold.

Austrians on the Defensive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 14, (Delayed.)—The severe Winter weather prevents for the most part even small local operations in the mountain regions. It was expected that the comparative mildness of the season in the plains would induce fighting activity on the Piave, but so far the enemy has left the Italian lines unmolested, except for small skirmishes between patrols.

The Austro-Germans have kept their forces intact on the lower Piave, evidently not wishing to find themselves unprepared for an Italian offensive, or desiring to be always in condition to initiate one themselves.

The allied aviators are active. Recently an aerial combat took place in very exceptional circumstances, owing to the height reached by the enemy aviator. He was merely a speck in the sky, almost invisible, when Ransa, an Italian aviator, sighted him and flew to the same altitude. His barograph marked a height of 16,500 feet.

As soon as he was within machine gun range, Ransa attacked, and after a few minutes the enemy machine fell near Campo San Piero, with the dead body of its German pilot.

URGES GERMAN DRIVE BEFORE WE CAN FIGHT

Decisive Victory Within Six Months Would Eliminate America, Frankfurter Zeitung Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 14, (Delayed.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung, discussing the strategical outlook, speaks openly of a coming big offensive in the west, dwelling upon the propitious circumstances and the fact that if a decisive victory should be won within the next six months it would be unnecessary to reckon seriously with the American Army.

"The American troops are not yet in France," says the writer, "and they cannot yet arrive in considerable numbers."

He remarks that the American Government's recent statement on the shipping of grain confirms the German understanding of the situation, namely, that grain is more important than an auxiliary army.

"The difficulty with America's political and military situation," he says, "lies in the fact that, now that it is imperative to give the Entente Powers decisive help, she cannot keep her promise. The nimbus of America's world power has been thrown in the balance, and now that America has shown what she really can do, she is seen to have failed. This, perhaps, is one of the reasons why Wilson is more inclined for peace."

Then, taking another tack, the Zeitung warns Germans that, although the enemy's difficulties are enormous, they must not deceive themselves as to the work and sacrifices needed for a big offensive in the west. Even if the coming attack succeeds in piercing the allied front, it says, in order to turn such a victory to practical account it must be followed by the most rapid movement of troops and artillery.

GERMANS GET TRENCHES FRENCH OUST THEM

Raiders Attack Northeast of Verdun—French Capture a Score in Lorraine.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—German troops who attacked the French lines on a front of 200 meters in the Chaume Wood, northeast of Verdun, today succeeded in gaining a footing in some advanced elements, from which they were driven out by the French, says the official statement from the War Office tonight.

In Lorraine a French raid resulted in the capture of twenty Germans.

Violent artillery fighting on the Verdun front was reported in the afternoon's official communication, which said:

On the right bank of the Meuse there were violent artillery actions late in the night in the sector between Haumont and Caurières Wood.

In Alsace French patrols brought back prisoners. Everywhere else the night was calm.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—"Early yesterday morning a strong hostile raid northeast of Armentières was repulsed," says the War Office afternoon report. "During last night we raided the enemy's trenches north of Lens, bombing his dugouts and securing some prisoners and a machine gun.

"Otherwise there is nothing to report."

The report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France tonight says:

Beyond the usual artillery activity there is nothing of special interest to report.

BERLIN, Jan. 15, (via London.)—The afternoon statement issued by the War Office regarding operations on the western front says:

There were no developments of importance. Artillery duels occurred at different points on the front.

JEWS SUFFERING IN CHINA.

Sickness and Want Among Refugees from Russia America-Bound.

The State Department transmitted yesterday to John L. Bernstein, President of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, a cable message from Yokohama telling of suffering and sickness among the thousands of Jewish refugees from Russia stranded at Yokohama and Harbin. The message, from Samuel Mason, who was sent by the society to investigate conditions and remedy them, read:

"Conditions appalling. Sickness, want, heavy demands. Organising relief. Locate unanswered cables."

The first word that Jews fleeing from Russia to relatives in this country were in distress in the Far East was received here in a letter from B. M. Fleischer, publisher of The Japan Advertiser of Yokohama, to Jacob H. Schiff. Three thousand dollars was cabled with which to obtain a suitable home for the refugees. The State Department directed the American Consul in Yokohama to investigate, and he reported that 1 man, 156 women, and 170 children, Jewish refugees awaiting transportation to the United States, were poorly fed and living in crowded quarters. He added that more than 2,000 immigrants en route to Yokohama were held in Harbin, lacking accommodations.

There are now reported to be 11,000 refugees in Harbin, 4,000 in Yokohama, and about 11,000 stranded between those places. The message of Mr. Mason will be considered at a meeting of the society, and further measures for relief will be taken.

Raise French Fighters' Pay.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Cabinet has approved the bill raising the pay of soldiers for the time they are actually engaged in fighting from 1 franc to 3 francs a day.

PETROGRAD ENVOYS CLASH WITH LENINE

Allied and Neutral Diplomats Protest the Arrest of Rumanian Embassy Staff.

DEMAND THEIR RELEASE

Bolsheviki Seize the Minister and His Aids as a Measure of Reprisal.

PETROGRAD, Monday, Jan. 14.—The entire Diplomatic Corps, including the neutral representatives, met at the American Embassy this morning and determined to go in a body to Premier Lenine and demand the imediate release of Constantine Diamandi, the Rumanian Minister. Ambassador Francis, as Dean of the corps, telephoned Premier Lenine, asking for an immediate appointment. The diplomats considered the arrest of the Rumanian Minister as a most flagrant violation of the rights of Envoys, necessitating the most urgent action.

The Diplomatic Corps has been unable to ascertain the reasons for and the details concerning M. Diamamdi's arrest, and is taking the position that the cause of his arrest is of no consequence.

The Bolshevist Government authorities at the Smolny Institute declined to explain the arrest of the Rumanian Minister to The Associated Press, saying that details would be given out later.

The receipt of a telephone call from the American Embassy, together with the promise of the appearance at the Smolny Institute of the entire Diplomatic Corps, which up to this time has scrupulously avoided any semblance of recognition, has created a stir and caused unusual activity on the day set aside for the celebration of the Russian New Year.

Foreign Minister Trotzky's absence at Brest-Litovsk caused the diplomats to appeal to Premier Lenine instead of the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. After a long conference with his subordinates, Premier Lenine agreed to receive the corps.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Announcement that the Rumanian Minister at Petrograd and his entire staff had been arrested by the Bolsheviki was made by the Rumanian Legation here today. The arrests are believed to to have been made in reprisal for the arrest of a number of Bolshevist agitators at Jassy, Rumania.

The correspondent of The Times says that the feeling of Rumanians toward the Russians is embittered greatly. The Rumanians feel that they have been thrice betrayed by Russia—first by the Czar's Government, next by the Provisional Government, and now, worst of all, by the Bolshevist Government.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd telling of the protest of the diplomats, says that "they expressed their profound indignation at the breach of diplomatic usages and demanded the immediate release of the Rumanians.

"Lenine sought to justify the arrest on the ground of Rumanian action against the Russian troops, but promised to call an immediate council of the commissioners to decide the question."

The Bolshevist Government announced on Jan. 3 that a committee of Bolsheviki visiting Rumania had been arrested, and would have been shot except for intervention by Cossacks. Several clashes have occurred on Rumanian territory between Russian and Rumanian troops.

LENINE ULTIMATUM TO THE ASSEMBLY

Will Demand Proclamation of Socialist Republic and Expropriation of All Property.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 15.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Bolshevist paper in Stockholm states that it is reported from the Smolny Institute that the Government at the meeting of the Constituent Assembly on Jan. 18 will present an ultimatum that Russia shall be proclaimed a Socialist republic and all land and property expropriated.

The Constituent Assembly must either accept this proposition, or it will come into open conflict with the Soviets, who stand on the side of the Government. In such a conflict, the correspondent says, the Constituent Assembly will come off the loser.

The same correspondent says the feeling among Kaledine's troops is weakening. Cadets and anti-revolutionary officers are still joining the army, but the soldiers are becoming less and less dependable, and for this reason Kaledine's operations are paralyzed. Deputations from the Donets district have arrived in Petrograd in order to obtain information, which is regarded as a step toward reconciliation. In the Smolny Institute an optimistic view is taken on the subject of the fight with Kaledine.

The Government is organizing a system of barter with the peasants, who will not accept money but demand commodities in exchange. Last Friday 200 railway cars loaded with clothing were sent to different parts of Siberia to be bartered against corn.

A dispatch from Haparanda says that a number of German commercial travelers have arrived at Kiev, Odessa, and Moscow in order to establish connection with Russian commercial houses.

Lenine is said to be at a sanatorium in Finland, where he receives couriers with messages keeping him informed as to the development of events.

WORRIED AT PEACE PARLEY.

Bolsheviki Fear They Will Not Be Able to Agree with Germany.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Deep apprehension and alarm are felt by the Russian Maximalists at the dangerous turn taken by the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. Official advices received here today say the belief is spreading among the Bolsheviki that it is only possible to treat with Germany as victor or vanquished.

It was because of the growing feeling that the Russian negotiators were completely in the hands of the enemy in the fortress at Brest-Litovsk that the effort was made to transfer the conference to another point. Profound differences of opinion already have developed at the conference in regard to the political future of the Poles, Lithuanians, and Letts, and the conviction has followed that the German feeling that they could more readily enforce their will in regard to those matters at Brest-Litovsk, prevented a transfer of the negotiations to a neutral country.

EX-CZARINA INSANE, TATIANA NURSES HER

Czarevitch Gravely Ill, and Czar Seeks Only Oblivion, Geneva Bolsheviki Hear.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Jan. 15.—News received by Maximalists here, friends of Lenine and Trotzky, gives interesting information concerning the Romanoff family.

The Czar seeks only oblivion and silence. The Czarina has become a religious maniac. The Czarevitch is seriously ill, suffering from his original consumptive disease. The Princess Tatiana, who was reported to have escaped to America, has never left Tobolsk, where the whole family are practically prisoners, and is taking the greatest care of her mother.

The Romanoffs are awaiting a stable, recognized Government at Petrograd or Moscow in order to appeal formally for exile to America or England.

WHITMAN FOR FARM DRAFT.

Frames Measure for Compulsory Labor on Lands in State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—As a solution to the question of increased production, Governor Whitman said tonight at a meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society that he had framed an amendment to the military law giving the Governor power to draft men for service on the farms of the State.

"There may be a question in the minds of some," said the Governor, "as to whether we can compel labor on farms; but the United States Government has compelled the best boys God ever made to devote their lives to the service of their country, and, if those men may be drafted, why not the State draft men for farm labor, which is so essential to winning the war? There are many able-bodied men who for some slight physical defect have been rejected for army service who could do great service for the State in assisting in greater production on the farms."

The Governor said Attorney General Lewis had assured him the proposed act was constitutional.

CALLS ALL TO DRAFT AS THEY REACH 21

Administration Bill to Keep War Army Filled Introduced in Senate.

SHUTS ALIENS FROM BASES

Quotas to be Founded Hereafter on American Population—Furloughs for Farm Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—To keep the ranks of the war army filled the Government has decided on draft registration of all young men as fast as they become 21 years old. It has decided against raising the draft age limit above 31 years.

An Administration bill was introduced today at the request of the War Department by Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate Military Committee to register for draft all men who have reached 21 since June 5, 1917, when the draft law became effective. The Administration's support seems to assure its prompt passage. The bill agrees with the recent recommendations of Provost Marshal General Crowder. Registration of men of 21, it is estimated, will add about 700,000 men to the draft availables each year.

Other Administration bills introduced today by Chairman Chamberlain, at the request of the War Department, will supplement the draft law, to make it workable under conditions that have developed. One would permit furloughing of national army troops for harvest work or other civilian duty; another would eliminate enemy alien population from bases of calculation for draft quotas by making the basis for each State the number of men available in Class 1.

Enemy aliens were included in the basis for the first draft, and there was much complaint. Heavy enemy alien populations in some congested districts forced Americans to army duty, regardless of exemption claims in order to make up district quotas.

The bill to permit troops to go to agricultural work merely would authorize the Secretary of War to furlough men for civilian duty. It is known, however, that the War Department intends to use the authority principally to provide men for harvest time and other agricultural work vital to the food supply.

Another bill introduced by Senator Chamberlain would provide a distinctive badge or button for exempted men.

To facilitate collection of private insurance policies held by soldiers, another bill would require private insurance companies to accept the official army record as proof of death. It is designed to meet the cases of men reported missing in which there is no actual proof of death. In case of payment by insurance companies upon policies held by men reported missing and who later appear, the bill provides for reimbursement to the insurance companies by the Government.

Exemption of the Government from payment of the new war tax on automobiles is the purpose of still another bill introduced by Senator Chamberlain.

Arrangements have been made by the War Department to fill from the second draft some time this Spring the extensive vacancies in the Coast Artillery caused by the organization of provisional regiments of mobile heavy artillery for service in France. A limited number of men of particular aptitude for the special work of the corps were obtained from the first draft. There is still a deficiency of several thousand. Unless unforeseen emergency develops, organization of regiments for foreign service from the corps will not be carried further than to complete the units now in process of development.

MORE DEPTH BOMBS USED, GERMANS SAY

Press Reports Anti-Submarine Weapon Perfected Since American Destroyers Arrived.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—German newspapers, in referring to the Anglo-American measures against submarines, indicate that the employment of the depth charge has been greatly increased and perfected since the American destroyers arrived in European waters.

In the old days the destroyer was content to drop two or three depth charges in the vicinity where the submarine was last seen, but now, according to the German accounts, it is not unusual to find the destroyers persisting in the business of dropping depth bombs until as many as forty have been exploded, thus covering a large area where the submarine is likely to be hiding.

The Germans admit that this is a very unpleasant business for the operators of the U-boats. Thus the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung contains the following account of the experiences of a U-boat man in the water patrolled by the American destroyers:

"One of our submarines shot a heavily laden steamer of 5,000 tons out of a convoy. A violent enemy counter-attack followed. The destroyers left the convoy and followed the submarine, and in the course of a few minutes dropped thirty-nine water bombs around the spot where the U-boat was supposed to be submerged. Luckily they failed to hit her, and our U-boat escaped unscathed.

"The same submarine was previously followed by two airplanes from midday until evening, and pelted with twenty-three bombs, but escaped."

The same newspaper contains an account of a submarine cruiser which had a narrow escape from destruction in the explosion of a munition ship which she torpedoed from too close a range. The steamer, runs the account, blew up "with a terrific detonation, wrapped in a column of flame, and the next second the flames disappeared and the steamer was gone."

The force of the explosion upset the submarine's steering apparatus and did other damage, but the crew finally effected repairs so that the U-boat got into port.

WAR COUNCIL TO MEET.

Plenary Session of New Body to be Held at Versailles Soon.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—A plenary meeting of the Supreme War Council, with the Premiers and military representatives of France, Great Britan, and Italy in attendance, will be held at Versailles to discuss and plan military operations on the western front, which now includes Italy.

Arthur H. Frazier, Second Secretary of the American Embassy in Paris, has been designated by the State Department to attend the council as diplomatic representative of the United States until the permanent delegates arrive. Mr. Frazier will take no part in the deliberations, but will merely report the proceedings to his Government.

Dutch Minister Off for America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 15.—In the large crowd at The Hague station to bid farewell to August Phillips, the new Dutch Minister to Washington, were the American Minister and Secretary Alexander Kirk. Many high Dutch officials were also present.

Egyptian
DEITIES
"The Utmost in Cigarettes"
Plain End or Cork Tip
People of culture, refinement and education invariably PREFER Deities to any other cigarette
25¢
Sinanopulos
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

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Men's English Linen Collars 25c

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borrowable ideas

If good manners win a *hotel's* customers they will win a *store's* customers. So reasoned J. W. Hamilton, sales manager for Finch, VanSlyck & McConville, wholesale dry goods, St. Paul, and borrowed Statler's code from SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, for his salespersons.

An Indiana *farm implement* maker cut down accidents by borrowing the plan of a California *canning* factory, and a Kansas City *wagon* plant remodeled its cost system to that of a *typewriter* concern—both getting the plans from articles in FACTORY, the Magazine of Management.

Good ideas are *borrowable* between industries, like and unlike—that's the creed of SYSTEM, FACTORY and other A. W. Shaw Company publications.

Advertising in SYSTEM and FACTORY reaches the right sort of "borrowers"

SENATORS INDORSE ONE-MAN CONTROL

Continued from Page One.

of National Defense, who favor one-man control.

House Republicans in Caucus.

At a caucus tonight of the Republican members of the House of Representatives a proposal was made to indorse the creation of a Department of Munitions, but no action was taken because objection was made to including the Navy Department's purchasing system under the new authority, Congressmen declaring that Paymaster General McGowan of the navy had performed his duties in a way to give entire satisfaction.

It is now reported that the Senate Committee now favors such a plan as Mr. Willard and others propose, and that the Chamberlain bill may be so amended.

In his testimony before the Senate Committee today Mr. Gifford bluntly asserted that the War Department's efforts up to now had not been sufficiently concentrated. He had no criticism to make of the navy's system, but said co-ordination of all branches of purchase for army and navy was needed.

In his testimony Mr. Gifford said:

"The War Department must now let the manufacturers of the country know what the needs of the country are to be in the next year and a half. The Council of National Defense has no authority to carry on the work of supplying equipment. It can only advise.

"This country is going to have a tremendous strain put upon it. A system must be established that will meet the crisis."

"What is lacking in the program now being carried out?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"The War Department needs one policy, one program, one head of its vast purchasing work," replied Mr. Gifford. "Without that the output of our tremendous industries will not be concentrated. The army will lose the advantage of co-ordination. What is needed is centralized authority."

"You favor one-man control of the supply work?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"Yes," replied Mr. Gifford. "The fault now is that the Secretary of War has no one man upon whom he can rely to handle that work."

Asked if he favored a separate Department of Munitions, Mr. Gifford replied that it would not be necessary, but that one man ought to have control, with power to see that the maximum result was achieved.

Mr. Gifford urged an immediate census of the essential industries of the country. He produced figures to show that the Council of National Defense has saved $8,112,000,000 to the Government through reduction in prices of coal, pig iron, plates, and other war supplies.

Mr. Gifford presented the following table of savings:

	Old Price. Per Ton.	Govt. Price.	Saving.
Coke	$16	$6	$380,000,000
Pig iron	58	33	1,000,000,000
Bars	110	58	312,000,000
Shapes	120	60	180,000,000
Plates	235	65	640,000,000
Other products			600,000,000
Total			$3,112,000,000

In endeavoring to mobilize industry, Mr. Gifford said, prevention of waste was one of the first efforts.

"We even went so far," he said, "as to change the Paris styles of women's dress to save cloth, by taking it up with Ambassador Jusserand, and arranged to reduce cloth consumption next year about 33 1-3 per cent."

Twenty million dollars alone was saved, he said, by changing plans for the army cantonment buildings from one to two stories. Other savings Mr. Gifford cited in detail as follows:

Oats for army horses, $1,000,000; cotton duck, $1,226,000; leather options, $4,000,000; shoes, $1,332,000; airplane motors, $750 to $900 on each one; spruce for airplanes, $2,850,000; lumber for army cantonments, $2,000,000.

Willard Explains.

In a letter to Senator Chamberlain today Daniel Willard, Chairman of the War Industries Board, wrote that he did not intend in his evidence before the Military Affairs Committee yesterday to give an impression that he favored abolishing the Council of National Defense. He had been told, he wrote, that some members of the committee had gained that idea.

"What I meant to say was that certain activities of the Advisory Commission in connection with the purchase of supplies should now be discontinued," wrote Mr. Willard. "As a matter of fact, the matters in mind have already been discontinued. These activities were undertaken because of the very great demands made upon the purchasing departments of the army before they could be sufficiently expanded to take care of the increased work. That arrangement was, to my mind, justifiable under the circumstances, and I believe that upon the whole the work done by the subcommittee of the Advisory Commission has been creditable and of much value."

Baker's Statement.

Secretary Baker announced his reorganization plan as follows:

"The reorganization described by the Secretary of War to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs is in effect the completed result of a series of steps which have been taken from time to time. This result may be described as follows:

"The five purchasing divisions of the War Department are co-ordinated and their conflicting needs reconciled through the Director of Purchases. In the Navy Department the various supply divisions reconcile their conflicting needs through the Bureau of Supplies. The Shipping Board, of course, speaks through its Chairman, and the purchases for allied Governments made in this country are under control of the Allied Purchasing Commission, which speaks through its Chairman.

"There are thus four agencies of the Government purchasing war supplies either for ourselves or our allies and dealing in raw materials and commodities of which the supply is either less than the demand or so nearly equal to the demand that priority is necessary to be determined as to the order in which the several Governmental departments should be furnished. The War Industries Board becomes the clearing place for such conflicts as may arise among these four Governmental agencies, and by keeping in constant touch with the manufacturing facilities and raw material supplies of the country will be able to prevent conflict and to assign priorities among the respective agencies. In addition to this, the War Industries Board will assist the several purchasing departments to convert factories from one form of industry to another and will supply information as to possibilities of increasing the raw material and manufacturing facilities.

How Work Is Divided.

"So far as the reorganization affects the War Department alone, the plan affects chiefly the Ordnance Department and the Department of the Quartermaster General. In the Ordnance Department, as soon as the number of officers brought in from civil life and trained to deal with ordnance questions sufficiently well permitted, a functional organization was substituted for the old specialized plan, that is to say, instead of having a bureau to deal with small arms, another dealing with guns, another dealing with explosives, the new plan has a Division of Procurement, which makes contracts for all kinds of supplies; a Division of Production, which takes completed contracts, follows them through the factory, assures the Government that proper progress is being made and that deliveries will be on time. The third sub-division, which works concurrently with the Production Division, inspects material in process of manufacture and for acceptance, and finally, when the material has been manufactured, inspected, and accepted, it is turned over to the Storage Division, which, having a knowledge of dates of anticipated deliveries, has made provision for storage, and thereafter has the custody and distribution of all ordnance supplies.

"In the Quartermaster General's Department the reorganization is primarily for the purpose of dealing with great storage and transportation problems, which apply to all of the War Department's divisions. The Acting Quartermaster General, in addition to the functions of procurement and inspection of supplies, becomes the Director of Storage and Traffic, and his bureau is reorganized so as to bring under his direction the whole question of inland transportation, storage, and overseas transportation for all War Department men and material. This unifies the whole question of overseas transportation and puts a single officer the power and responsibility of the balanced program of shipping and for the full maintenance of equipment and supplies for the men both overseas and in the camps at home.

"These reorganized divisions are in part already manned by experts drawn from civil life to administer the newly segregated functions, and additional civilians of special competence and experience are being brought in, so that, when the divisions have been thoroughly manned, the best ability in the country will have been drawn from civil life, each man being in charge of work with which he has become familiar and with which he has made success in industry or commerce, and the organizations of which they will be parts are all so usual and normal in great business enterprises that they will be accustomed to co-operate with their associates in such an organization.

"It is believed that the organizations above described, both of the bureaus of the War Department and the relations of the several departments, will provide a businesslike and efficient plan for the co-operation of the several Governmental departments and for making easily available the full manufacturing facilities and raw materials and supplies of the country for service to the nation in the war."

Senate Committee Reported Agreed.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Legislation to be pressed by the Senate Military Committee for one-man control of war supplies probably will provide for an administrator with broad powers under the President instead of creating the new department and Cabinet officer to which President Wilson and Secretary Baker objected. Chairman Chamberlain and other members of the committee indicated tonight that the Chamberlain bill proposing a Secretary of Munitions would be so amended before it reached

HOUSE REPUBLICANS MOVE.

Debate Proposal for Creation of a Munitions Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Republican members of the House conferred tonight upon a resolution offered by Representative Medill McCormick to pledge the minority to support a bill to create a Minister of Munitions. The conference, which was participated in by more than 125 members, failed to reach a conclusion, and action was postponed until a further meeting. Republican leaders want to force a reorganization of the War Department along broad lines, and most of them, judging from the speeches tonight, favor a department for the purchase of war supplies.

Mr. McCormick said that he did not believe that there should be created a new department of the Government, but that a Minister of Munitions should be appointed for the period of the war. This Minister, he held, should not be a member of the Cabinet, but should devote himself to the direction of supplies. He said that the breakdown in the Quartermaster's Department and the failure of the Ordnance Bureau had shown the need of a Minister of Munitions.

BRITISH LABOR PLEA TO TEUTONS

Continued from Page One.

us now. Do not let your Governments drive the British people, as they are driving the Russian people, into the terrible choice between continuing the war and abandoning the only principles that can save the world.

"If this choice is forced upon us, we shall choose as Russia chose. We shall continue, but the responsibility will be yours."

WANT JEWS TO QUIT POLAND.

Ministers Disinclined to Accede to Demand for Full Freedom.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 15.—The Jewish Correspondents' Bureau learns from Berlin that the Polish Ministers of Justice and Social Affairs have conferred with Jewish leaders and members of Municipal Councils regarding the settlement of the Jewish question in Poland.

The Jews told the Ministers that there must be more than a statement by the Premier promising freedom and justice. It was absolutely necessary, they said, that special laws affecting Jews be abolished, as the Jews in Russia had been emancipated by the revolution. Expulsion of Jews from villages must cease. Jewish quarters in the markets must be abolished, as well as the double tax for hospitals which is demanded of Jews.

The Ministers replied that the emigration of Jews from Poland seemed desirable, and asked the leaders whether they would co-operate in such a project.

FRANCE LENDS TO UKRAINE.

French Mint Also Said to be Printing Paper Money for Republic.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—France has lent the Ukraine 2,000,000 rubles in gold, according to a dispatch from the Odessa correspondent of The Times dated Friday. The French mint also has printed a large quantity of Ukraine paper money.

General Vinnichenko, President of the Ukraine Secretariat, it is added, in the course of a long report to the Rada, declared that France, the United States, Great Britain, Belgium and Rumania were interested greatly in the organization of the Ukraine Republic. He added:

"As circumspect people they hesitate to recognise the republic completely, but when they find it expedient they will extend us their hands, which we will accept if we think it necessary."

General Vinnichenko described the Ukraine as an oasis of order and constitutional policy, saying:

"One constantly hears that the regeneration of the Muscovite monarchy is impossible, and, therefore, perhaps the Ukraine will appear also as an oasis of revolutionary conquest."

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The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,100 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

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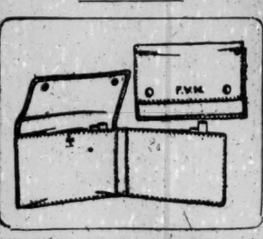

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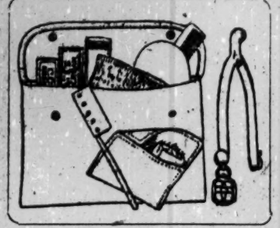
Service writing case, open and closed, of military leather, pockets for stationery, letters, cards and stamps; transparent map pocket, blotter-pad, self-sharpening pencil; 8¼x5¾ inches (initials stamped 25c. extra)..$9.00

Medicine case (at left), colored pin morocco, containing medicine, bandage, plasters, etc.; 4½ inches square (initials stamped 25c.).....$5.00

Army-combination knife, fork and spoon, pen-knife design handle, pigskin case, 4¾ inches long.....$3.50



Military toilet case, tan waterproof army-cloth, white rubber lining, complete toilet articles; size: 8¾x5¾ inches $5.00

Spurs, officers' regulation, solid nickel, per pair (straps extra $1.00 per set).....$3.00

Officers' field saddle, tan leather; fitted with stirrups, leathers, girths, horse shoe bag, front and side bags, strapping for poncho, etc., cuxcingle, sword frog, complete with halter bridle.....$196.50

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SPY'S FATE RESTS AT WASHINGTON

Department of Justice Will Decide Whether Spoermann Shall Face Court-Martial.

OTHER ARRESTS REPORTED

Baltimore Confidant of Prisoner Surrenders—His Fiancee an American Violinist.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 15.—Facing a possible sentence of death by court-martial as a spy, Walter Spoermann, the German who was caught in an alleged attempt to blow up a powder magazine at Camp Morrison, the new aviation base near Newport News, Va., arrived here in custody this afternoon, and, after being questioned in the office of the United States Marshal for several hours, was locked up in the Baltimore city jail.

With the Department of Justice rests the decision whether he shall be tried under civil or military law. Conviction as a spy by court-martial carries the penalty of death. If tried in the civil courts under the Espionage Act he might escape with an alternative penalty.

In reply to questions put to him while on his way here Spoermann said he had no regular place of residence, having lived in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore in recent years. When asked where he stopped in Norfolk, he said he "always put up at the Monticello." He apparently had forgotten that the hotel recently was destroyed by fire.

When it was suggested that he might have been one of the crew of the Deutschland, the submarine that made two trips to America, he thoughtfully frowned.

"That sets me thinking," he said. "I was in Baltimore when the U-boat arrived and met several of the crew. Perhaps they think I may resemble one of them."

The Woman in the Case.

The arrest of Spoermann has resulted in the disclosure of the identity of the woman referred to in letters found in his possession. This woman is his fiancée, Miss May Stoop, a violin soloist of this city, now filling engagements in Washington hotels. She believes Spoermann innocent, but says she will renounce him if the charges against him are proved to her satisfaction.

It was through the woman in the case that Spoermann was traced from Baltimore to Washington, and finally to Newport News, where he was arrested. Skillful interception of her mail resulted in the Naval Intelligence operatives finding Spoermann in the employ of a construction contractor at the aviation field.

Miss Stoop, an attractive brunette of 23, is greatly agitated over the arrest. She says she met Spoermann in this city while she was playing at one of the hotels; they intended to marry when the war ended. She was horrified, she said, when she read today that he had been arrested as a spy. She had opposed his employment at military camps because he was a German. She says she does not believe the reports about his receiving large sums of money, for at times he was very much in need of funds.

"I am an American girl and would not do anything against my country," said Miss Stoop. "I would break my engagement with Walter and never speak to him again if he was a spy, but I know he is not. I am sure he can prove he is not."

Another development of the day was the arrest of Marius Aisch, 31 years old, an old friend of Spoermann. Aisch, a German who has taken out his first naturalization papers, says he is an ardent American and a subscriber to the Red Cross.

Spoermann three weeks ago visited Aisch, who was his boyhood chum in Bremerhaven, Germany. He left at Aisch's home on Fayette Street two trunks. Aisch, on reading this morning of Spoermann's arrest, went immediately to the Western Police Station and surrendered. He was patriotic in his utterances, and freely gave information about Spoermann. He said he wanted to be an American and had severed his friendship with a number of Germans because of their sympathies for the Fatherland.

"I am willing to fight for Uncle Sam," he asserted. He gave the authorities a list of those Germans, who, he declared, were constantly violating the barred zone regulations.

Aisch, it developed, held some papers belonging to Spoermann. Little, apparently, of any incriminating nature was discovered among the papers. Aisch explained that Spoermann left the papers with him for safe keeping.

Another man sent to jail today was the alleged spy's brother, Frederick E. C. Spoermann, who was arrested here last night. He is held on the charge of violating the regulations applying to the barred zone. His wife saw him at the office of the United States Marshal, and was allowed to speak with him for a brief while. He told his wife not to worry, that he had committed no crime and ultimately would be freed.

Possibly Seven or Eight Arrests.

There is a vast amount of secrecy among the Government officials as to the number of persons arrested in connection with the Spoermann case, although reports to Washington indicate seven or eight are in custody.

Records at the local Federal office show that an enemy alien permit was issued to Spoermann several months ago, and the record showed statements from Spoermann that he came to America with his brother Frederick in 1910. These statements, so far as could be ascertained, were never verified by Federal agents.

Papers seized in Spoermann's rooms here in Baltimore last week, along with those indicating dealings with both Bernstorff and Boy-Ed, indicated that he had "reported for service" in Germany after the war began in August, 1914. This would apparently dispute Spoermann's statement as to his alien record in 1910, except that he could have returned to Germany surreptitiously, reported for service there, and later reentered the United States without detection.

Law on the Trail of Spies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—In a high official quarter the statement was made tonight that the evidence which the Government had obtained in connection with the arrest of Lieutenant Walter Spoermann of the German navy inspired the conviction that he was a most dangerous alien enemy, that it seemed reasonably certain he was in the pay of the German Government, and that the case was one of the most important developed since the country entered the war against Germany.

Department of Justice officials and officers of the navy were extremely reticent regarding the case, but this is understood to be due to the fact that the arrest has resulted in several important new lines of investigation. Secretary Daniels would not discuss the case further than to say that the Navy Intelligence officers in charge of the case were co-operating with the Department of Justice, and that no final decision had been reached as to whether the accused would be turned over to the civil courts for trial, or would be dealt with otherwise.

There appeared to be considerable confusion regarding the law applicable to the case. When it was pointed out to Secretary Daniels tonight that if Spoermann were turned over to the civil courts for trial under the Espionage or some other law he might not receive adequate punishment, the Secretary replied that the surrender of Spoermann to the civil authorities would not necessarily deprive the Government of the right to have the prisoner transferred back to the proper military authorities if that should be deemed wise. Section 1,343 of the Revised Statutes, in the opinion of some officials, would provide adequate punishment if the facts in the case warranted its application to the case of Spoermann. This section, dealing with spies, has been on the statute books since 1806 and was revised in 1862 and 1865. It provides:

"Section 1,343. All persons who, in time of war, or of rebellion against the supreme authority of the United States, shall be found lurking or acting as spies in or about any of the fortifications, posts, quarters, or encampments of any of the armies of the United States, or elsewhere, shall be triable by a general court-martial, or by a military commission, and shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death."

This section of the law was included in General Order 100, drafted by Francis Lieber, Professor of International Law in Columbia University, by direction of President Lincoln, for the Government of Union armies in 1863 in the civil war. It was designated as Paragraph 88 of General Order 100, which has since been used for the Government of American armies in time of war.

There was a disposition among some officials to question the wisdom of turning the prisoner over to the civil authorities for a hearing, because the Espionage act and the civil statutes were not thought to provide adequate punishment for a spy such as Spoermann is alleged to be, and that the proper course to pursue would be for the navy or the army to retain possession of the prisoner until it was determined whether Section 1,343 of the Revised Statutes, and the Articles of War, covered his case better than the Espionage act.

Both the military and naval codes were left intact in the Espionage act, and both carry the death penalty for spying in a zone of operations. An alternative sentence of up to thirty years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine is allowed under the Espionage act.

ASSERT SPIES DELAY THE LIBERTY MOTORS

Detroit Manufacturers Protest to City Officials That Germans Infest Factories.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 15.—Detroit is a nest of German spies who are holding number of munition manufacturers who appeared before the Common Council committee today to protest against the passage of a law licensing private detectives.

It was stated that thousands of the Kaiser's best soldiers were here in Detroit and that every big Detroit factory had its German fighters who fought by keeping back the production of ammunition and thus far had been highly successful.

J. M. Eaton, Superintendent of the Lincoln Motor Company, engaged in making motors for airplanes, declared that his company should have been sending motors to France two months ago, but shipments had not yet started because of the Germans.

"Our tools, which we use in the manufacture of these motors," said Mr. Eaton, "are made in twenty-nine different factories in Detroit. The tools are delicate and must be exactly right, or they are worthless in our work. Most of them are delivered to us damaged beyond repair, so that we cannot use them. The result is that we are two months behind on our schedule. That is helping the Kaiser with a vengeance, for we have learned beyond question that these tools were damaged by German spies which infest the factories."

SPIES REPORTED AT LARGE.

Names Known to Authorities, but No Intimation of Arrests.

The arrest of the alleged German spy, Walter Spoermann, near Newport News, Va., Federal Secret Service agents in New York would not discuss yesterday, pending certain investigations. A man formerly high in the American Diplomatic Service said two other Germans known to be spies were now at large in the United States. The names of these men are known to the authorities, but it was said there was no reason for saying that the arrest of either was imminent. It was even said that one of the men has been visiting cantonments under official sanction, and that he has taken a large number of photographs at these camps.

One of these men arrived in Berlin from the United States a few months before Congress declared war on Germany. He immediately thereafter left for the front in Silesia, where he conferred with the Kaiser. He returned to the United States several months ago, and is now free to go where he wills. He has taken out citizenship papers.

At the present moment in this city four Germans who were intimately associated with German Embassy affairs in this country during the Bernstorff regime are at liberty. These men are Adolf Pavenstedt, the confessed go-between in the Bolo Pacha conspiracy case; Hugo Schmidt of the Deutsche Bank, who was the paymaster of the Bolo-Bernstorff plot; Carl Buens, who stands convicted of conspiracy against the United States on behalf of Germany, and Colonel Piorkowski, the former Krupp agent and intimate friend of Boy-Ed.

Schmidt makes his home at the German Club, which is also frequented by Pavenstedt. There they can meet, whenever they desire, any German or German sympathizer with whom they wish to confer and always can be assured of privacy so far as the American Secret Service is concerned. Colonel Piorkowski reports twice a week to a custodian, Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss.

William Mershermer, formerly of 308 Magnolia Avenue, Jersey City, but for the last few months a resident of New York City, said to be the son of the Inspector General of Prisons of Germany, after spending the night in the Hudson County Jail, was taken to Newark yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Duff and arraigned before United States District Attorney Lynch. It is said there is evidence which is expected to connect the young man with a waterfront fire in Brooklyn.

Mershermer was closeted with Agent Stone of the Federal Department of Justice for almost an hour and a half. At the end of the examination Mr. Stone said he had ordered the prisoner sent to Ellis Island. He added that the investigation was continuing. Affidavits are in the hands of the authorities accusing the young man of uttering disloyal sentiments. "Information from another source," besides these affidavits, influenced Mr. Stone, he said.

Before he was sent to Ellis Island the prisoner told a reporter that his arrest was a mistake. He said he was pro-American.

TWO CAUGHT IN SYRACUSE.

Internment Recommended for German Waiter a Fugitive Sailor.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 15.—United States secret service agents today completed the investigation of twenty-two cases of local individuals suspected of being German sympathizers. In two cases, those of Adolph Launert and Frank Hardmann, recommendation was made that they be interned as enemy aliens.

Launert was formerly a hotel waiter here. He was arrested for pro-German utterances. His picture in the uniform of a German officer was found among his effects. Letters were also found addressed to a German friend employed as a waiter at the Hotel St. Regis in New York. Hardmann was working in a local steel plant. He admitted having escaped from the interned German ship Neckar.

Women Held Under Espionage Act.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 15.—Two women were held here yesterday by Federal officials, charged with acts detrimental to the conduct of the war. Miss Amelia Ventrone, who was arrested yesterday under an indictment in the Federal Court, is alleged to have said at a public meeting: "I hope the mothers whose sons go to war will never see them again alive." Miss Marie E. Clarke, arrested under the Espionage act, is alleged to have threatened the life of the President.

To Relieve a Cold in One Day
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.—Adv.

MINERS' LEADERS ASSERT LOYALTY

Coal Workers' Convention Is Exhorted to Support the Government Vigorously.

WILSON LETTER CHEERED

President Expresses Confidence That the Men "Will Rise to the Occasion."

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—Wholehearted support of the Government in the war and criticism of Federal courts for decisions adverse to the union, expressed in the reports of officers, received the vigorous approval of the 1,500 delegates attending the biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which opened here today. They also cheered enthusiastically a letter from President Wilson.

The President's letter, dated Jan. 8, as read by Frank J. Hayes, President of the miners, follows:

If it were possible for me with a clear conscience to leave Washington next week, you may be sure I would accept with real pleasure the invitation so kindly conveyed by your letter of Dec. 30, to address the international convention of the United Mine Workers of America; but, in view of the many things that are daily demanding my attention and which it would be absolutely wrong for me to turn away from, it is impossible for me to come, and I can only ask you if you will not convey to the assembled delegates a very warm and cordial greeting from me for the new year, and say to them that I would like to be present to say something, if I could, which would make them realize how much the safety of America and the whole honor and dignity and success of her action in the present crisis of the world depend upon their fidelity and energy and devotion.

I do not doubt that they will rise to the occasion, but I do want them to realize how deeply and sincerely interested the Government is in their welfare, and how anxious it is to be instrumental in doing anything that it is possible to do to further it.

Governor Goodrich of Indiana welcomed the miners in a patriotic speech, in which he told them that the men who go down into the earth to dig coal in the present crisis are just as important as the men who are "going over the top."

20,000 Miners in Armed Forces.

President Hayes, in addressing the convention, said:

"There must be no half-way allegiance on the part of the coal miners in giving the best that is in them for the preservation of the ideals and principles of a democratic people. Let us in this convention say that we will resolve that every atom of energy we can contribute to the winning of the war will be given gladly, freely, and in the same loyal spirit as those who go out to give their lives. It is a matter of particular pride that approximately 20,000 members of our organization have enlisted in the military forces of our nation."

Loyal speeches were also made by other leaders of the union.

Both President Hayes and Secretary-Treasurer Green devoted considerable space in their reports to the legal fights against the union. In one case, the Coronado Coal Company won a $600,000 verdict against the union in the Federal Court at Fort Smith, Ark., for alleged violation of the anti-trust law, it being charged that the union had conspired to prevent the production of non-union mined coal. In the other case the miners were enjoined in West Virginia from soliciting men to join the union.

The miners' President said that while the Government is setting aside the Anti-trust laws to permit the formation of exporting trusts and pools "it seems to be declared an open season by the Federal judiciary for hunting labor unions."

Denies Shortage of Labor.

The report of John L. Lewis, Vice President, stated that since the beginning of 1912 the United Mine Workers had obtained wage advances ranging from 30 to 104 per cent. on different classifications of labor.

Lewis presented figures to show that the coal shortage in the bituminous and anthracite fields was due to the lack of railroad facilities. Basing his figures on a car shortage questionnaire sent to local unions, he said the loss of time due to railroad congestion was equivalent to 38,760,778 tons.

The report refers to the labor shortage as a "bugaboo," and states that the cry of lack of labor is due to those who seek to hold down wages to the lowest level.

No new wage demands are expected at the present session of the convention.

BERGER'S PAPER LOSES.

Postmaster General Upheld in Barring The Milwaukee Leader.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The District Supreme court here today upheld the right of the Postmaster General to exclude from the second-class mailing privilege the Milwaukee Leader under the terms of the Espionage act.

The proceedings brought by the Milwaukee Social Democrat Publishing Company, which prints the paper, and of which ex-Representative Victor Berger is a member, were dismissed. It was the first test case of the right of the Government to exclude a newspaper from the mails for violating the new law.

GERMAN FLIERS STRIVE TO BOMB OUR AIR CAMPS

Sail Low Over American Aviation Centres, but Aim Is Bad and They Do No Damage.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 15, (Associated Press.)—German air raiders are showing an increased interest in the American aviation centres, especially those nearest the lines. During one of the most recent incursions the German airplanes descended within 200 feet of the ground, endeavoring to make sure that the several bombs which they dropped should hit their targets, which in most cases were buildings in which men were billeted. The German aim, even at such close range, was poor, for no Americans were killed.

Another German machine which flew over the position later dropped a bomb from a higher altitude at a hangar. The bomb missed its mark, but dug a great hole in the adjoining field.

At a certain place near by a German squadron descended to within 300 feet of the earth and sprayed an anti-aircraft machine gun position with a hail of bullets, but did not hit any of the gunners, all of whom were French.

The Americans at the most advanced aviation camp have found a novel mounting for the machine guns used for defense against enemy airplanes. When the guns for the newly dug pits arrived it was discovered that only field carriages had been provided. These were unsuitable for aircraft defense work, so swivels were constructed from old motor truck springs. These improvised mounts are said to be as good as any used.

KAISER'S DEGREE REVOKED.

U. of P. Trustees Take Similar Action on Count von Bernstorff.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—The University of Pennsylvania Trustees yesterday revoked the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws which was bestowed upon the Kaiser in 1905 and upon Count von Bernstorff in 1910. The Trustees' resolution follows:

Resolved, That the roll of honor of the University of Pennsylvania, which contains the names of all those upon whom the honorary degrees have been conferred, should be purged of the names of any who have subsequently been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors and of offenses against civilization and the humanities.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the foregoing resolution the names of the German Emperor and Johann H. von Bernstorff be stricken from the roll.

The board postponed action on the proposed admission of women to the Academic, Wharton School and Towne Scientific School. It was decided to refer the question to a special committee to be appointed by Provost Smith. Failure of the Trustees to decide on the admission of "co-eds" is believed to have been due to the stand taken by the Alumni and undergraduates, who are vigorously opposed to opening the doors of all the departments to women.

BRITISH TRADE INCREASES.

Net Gain in Imports and Exports Last Month Was $33,000,000.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Board of Trade returns for December show that imports increased over the corresponding month the previous year by £9,415,000, ($47,075,000) while exports decreased £2,787,000, ($13,935,000.)

For the year 1917 the total imports were £1,065,256,000, and the total exports, £525,308,000.

Hall's Bedding
The Standard of Quality

That Mattress will last a lifetime. Made of pure horse hair at our own factory where we have made beds and bedding for private homes, Hotels, Clubs, Hospitals and the government for the past 85 years. A long period of success achieved by combining comfort, quality and reasonable price. Buy Hall's Bedding from your dealer or direct from

FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
25 West 45th St.

RISKS OF RED CROSS MEN.

Workers in Italian Trenches Just Missed by Austrian Bombs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 15.—The dangers under which the American Red Cross members at the Italian front are working are illustrated by two episodes.

At Christmas time Major Vernon S. Prentice of New York, in charge of the ambulance service, distributed cigarettes and chocolate to the soldiers in the Piave first lines. In one of the trenches an Italian Colonel observed that the Austrians were setting up a battery on the opposite side of the river. At his orders the Italian gunners smashed it.

An officer who accompanied the Americans suggested that they move on, since the Austrians would surely retaliate. No sooner had they turned a bend in the trench than they heard a fearful explosion. The part of the trench they had just left had been destroyed. The Americans turned back and helped to extricate the soldiers from the débris. One of the party picked up an Austrian hand grenade which had been thrown from the enemy's line, less than thirty yards away, and tossed it into the river, where it exploded.

Major Guy Lowell of Boston of the permanent mission to Italy, was dining in his hotel in Padua when it was struck by an air raider's bomb. Hearing groans in the next room he rushed to the assistance of the victims whom he found under a mass of débris which had killed several in its fall.

NO SLACKERS IN RED CROSS.

Americans in France Are Quakers or Otherwise Ineligible for Fighting.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Red Cross today issued the following statement:

"The American Red Cross in France does not admit to its staff any Americans of draft age unless they present the proper credentials from the United States military or naval authorities, giving the reasons why they are not qualified for military or naval service.

"When the organization was first brought together there were in it a number of Americans of conscription age, but these either satisfied the military authorities of their disability or left the Red Cross service and joined the service of the army or navy.

"On all such questions the American Red Cross is working most conscientiously with the military authorities in France and at home."

It was announced that a very small percentage of the Red Cross personnel in France consisted of young men. Most of the young men belong to the Society or Friends and claim exemption as conscientious objectors. They are engaged largely in reconstruction work in the war zone.

NOTED GERMAN FLIER DEAD.

Vice Sergeant Muller, Killed by Fall, Claimed 38 Victories.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15.—The death of Vice Sergeant Max Muller, one of the most successful German airmen, is reported in a Munich dispatch to the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin.

Muller was killed in a fall resulting from a defect in his engine. He claimed thirty-eight victories in aerial engagements.

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MORTGAGE-BONDS
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Secured by our Capital, and Surplus of $2,500,000, and also by deposit of first mortgages on improved city real estate.
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
GEORGE A. HURD, President
55 Liberty Street

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338 Madison Ave.,
Opp. Biltmore Hotel
NEW YORK.

SMART SPORT SHOES
for
Southern Soil
MEN AND WOMEN.

AIR BOOKS
By Richard W. Muller, M. D.
Now on sale, the newest book on hair.
BALDNESS, its causes, its prevention, and its treatment.
Pub. by the E. P. Dutton Co., 681 Fifth Av.
Also, Hygiene of the face and cosmetic guide.
Hair and its preservation.
Loss of hair and the Quarts lamp treatment.

Vanity Fair
To Dispel Gloom, Read
VANITY FAIR
Every Issue a Boost for the Morale of the Nation.
Vanity Fair cannot build ships. Or move freight. Or go over the top with an Enfield. But it can dispel gloom. It can keep cheerful the men who go and the men and women who stay. It can chronicle that side of the war which refuses to be dark—its unquenchable humour, its unconscious heroism, its outstanding figures, and mirror—cheerfully—the swift current of war-time life at home.
Special Offer—9 Issues for $2
Ten, if you Mail the Coupon Now
If you do not know Vanity Fair, or would like to know it better, you may have the next nine issues for $2—ten if you mail the coupon now.
You think nothing—in your poor deluded way—of spending $2 for a new novel, or a seat at the theatre, yet for that very $2 you may have ten months of Vanity Fair, and with it more entertainment than you would get from a winter of problem plays, or a five-foot shelf of novels.
Attention! Forward march!
Tear off that coupon!
VANITY FAIR
19 West 44th Street, New York City
Please send me the next NINE issues of Vanity Fair. I will remit $2 on receipt of your bill. (Or, if you prefer to send $3, I will send you the next ten issues.)
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VFA—1-16-18

B. Altman & Co.
are featuring an importation of
"Cieve" Life-saving Waistcoats
for insuring safety at sea.
This should especially interest Americans about to embark for war service in Europe, inasmuch as the "Cieve" Waistcoat is conceded to be the most practical and effective life-saving device yet invented, and is in general use among the officers of the British Navy. Made on the same lines as an ordinary waistcoat, it is worn in similar fashion, while its mechanism—simple but ingenious—is readily available for immediate use.
B. Altman & Co. are the authorized distributors of the "Cieve" Life-saving Waistcoats in the United States.
(Men's Wear Department, First Floor)
Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

A Friend To The Sugar Bowl
No prepared cereal can compare with
Grape-Nuts
in real sugar value. Most cereals require added sugar. Grape-Nuts needs none. This food is over 10% sugar by weight, not added in making but developed from its own grains.
At Grocers Everywhere.

Announcing a Dress Sale of Exceptional Interest
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
34th Street—New York
Will Place on Special Sale To-day
About 500
Women's and Misses'
Attractive Silk Dresses
Afternoon and Street Models
Of Satin, Charmeuse, Taffeta and Combinations
Offering Extraordinary Values 12.75
Positively None Sent C. O. D.

CAMMEYER
Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit
34th St. New York
Save Little Children
the trip downtown to buy their shoes and stockings.
Mothers appreciate our "shoes by telephone" service.
Just let us know the size and we'll have them at your door shortly.
And—this is not the only saving you will make either—there is the matter of price and—more important—our children's shoes wear so well.
Children's Lace Shoes

SPRING HEELS Sizes 4 to 11.		LOW HEELS Sizes 11½ to 2, 2½ to 6	
Buckskin	3.25 to 5.50	Buckskin	5.50 to 8.00
Russia	3.00 to 4.25	Russia	5.00 to 6.50
Black	2.25 to 3.50	Black	4.00 to 6.00

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

"Are You There?"

Entertaining foreigners in France is crowding the accommodations.

The room clerk has front rooms, with excellent exposure but few conveniences.

To make life in a dugout comfortable has been a special Abercrombie & Fitch study.

We continue to supply thousands of experienced military men with their personal equipment.

Every military article has been constructed with full knowledge of the special requirements produced by this war.

Outer and under clothes, our exclusive boots and sleeping and camp equipment — the necessities of camp here, the trip over, and actual trench life, are being provided as in no other establishment.

For the Men Who Are "Going Up"

Army regulation Winter Helmets—curtain lined with nutria fur. $10.
Same, wool lined, $7.50.
A. & F. Leather Aviation Coats, $45 and $55.
Aviators' Breeches, Gloves, Boots and Goggles.

Abercrombie & Fitch Military Camp and Travel Equipment

Practical, compact and thoroughbred in every particular.

Clothing Rolls, $4.50, $6.50, $12.50.
Telescope Cots, $4.
Gold Medal Cots, $3.50 and $6.50.
Llama Wool Sleeping Bags, $25.
Army Blankets, 5 lb., O. D., all wool, $12.50.
Double Army Blankets, 7 lb., gray, all wool, $16.
Double Army Blankets, 10 lb., gray, all wool, $22.50.
Pneumatic Pillows, $2 to $4.25.
Pennsylvania Bedding Rolls, $15.
Kapoc Sleeping Bags, $10.
Kapoc Mattresses, $6.
Kapoc Pillows, 85c. and $1.10.
Lamb's Wool Quilts, $12.50 and $17.50.
Elderdown Quilts, $25.
Duffle Bags, $1.35 to $28.
Officers' Kit Bags, $32.50 up.
Officers' Field Trunks, $10 up.

Camp Conveniences

Abercrombie & Fitch knife-and-spoon combination, 75c.
Army and Navy Knives, $3 and $4.
Mess Kits, $2.25 to $8.
Solid Alcohol Cooking Outfits, 50c. and $1.25.
Folding English Bathtubs, $6.50 to $19.
Khaki Wall Pockets, $2.
Brown Canvas Buckets, 85c.
Brown Canvas Basins, 85c.
Folding Khaki Wardrobes, $2.50 and $3.
Trench Coats, Service Raincoats, Service Socks, Shirts, Gloves, Hats, Underwear.
Dressing Cases, Razors, Sewing Kits, Wrist Watches, Flashlights, Compasses.

Most Complete Stock of Military Boots, Shoes, Arctics and Leggins in America.

Write for Illustrated Booklet of Equipment for Military Men.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President
Madison Avenue and 45th St.

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

BAGLEY DESCRIBES LOSS OF DESTROYER

Commander of the Jacob Jones Arrives in America with Tales of Men's Heroism.

ROWING FOR 23 HOURS

Within Seven Miles of the Scilly Islands When Picked Up by a British Steamer.

Details of the heroism of men on the destroyer Jacob Jones, which was sunk by a submarine on Dec. 6, 1917, were told by Lieutenant Commander David W. Bagley and other officers of American destroyers, who arrive in America from a European port yesterday.

After Commander Bagley jumped off the sinking destroyer, he found himself swimming beside a seaman, who hailed him cheerily and said:

"Captain, where do we go from here?"

Commander Bagley was in the water for ten minutes and was picked up by two seamen and Lieutenant Norman Scott, who were in a twenty-foot dory. He had just been taken into the dory when the submarine was seen in the distance, taking one man on board.

The Commander found that some of the four rafts had more men than they could safely carry and that others could accommodate more. Lieutenant S. F. Kalk, who was in one of the overloaded rafts, had already set out to swim to another; a swim which later cost him his life through exhaustion and exposure. Commander Bagley and the men in his dory carried men from one raft to another until the weight was equalized.

After this was done the Commander decided that he and the others in his boat would row to the Scilly Islands, about thirty miles north, and send for help from there. The torpedo attack had occurred with so little warning and had been followed by an internal explosion of such violence that no wireless message could be sent from the destroyer.

Commander Bagley's party was the last to be picked up. A British steamer accidentally found some of the survivors on one of the rafts, which had floated great distances away from one another and sent out wireless calls, which resulted in the dispatch of ten British ships to save the rest. All of those who had made their way on the rafts were saved by 8 o'clock the next morning.

Those in the Commander's dory, all of whom had been thoroughly soaked, rowed steadily for twenty hours and had covered twenty-three of the thirty miles to the Scilly Islands when they were picked up by a small British boat. Work at the oars had served to keep them warm, and they escaped with little ill effects from their experience.

The American naval officers who arrived yesterday included Commanders B. A. Allen, C. P. Hutchins, N. E. Nichols, and C. F. Neal, Lieuts. Norman Scott and W. M. Bertrand and Ensign N. N. Gates.

When reports were mentioned that submarines had been sighted from the vessel which brought these officers to this country one of them, who had been submarine hunting for nine months, said:

"Do you know how many German periscopes I have seen in that time? Just two. At first, every time I saw a floating spar or a lighthouse top in the distance and every time I got a speck in my eye I thought I saw a periscope. Steamship passengers are not necessarily untruthful because they tell of seeing several periscopes on a voyage."

William Shafer of Philadelphia, a naval gunner on a passenger ship, was washed overboard and lost.

John Masefield, the poet, arrived in America yesterday and will go to Washington, after which he will start on a lecture tour.

WARBURG DOUBTS RUMOR.

Report of Federal Foreign Exchange Bank Project Discredited.

Denial was made yesterday of the report appearing in a morning newspaper that plans were under way for Federal legislation providing for the creation of a "foreign exchange bank" to be operated in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank, and that Max May, who has been relieved of his duties as Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company for the duration of the war, would be made the head of the proposed institution.

Paul M. Warburg, Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, who was in New York, said: "All I know about it is what I saw in one of this morning's newspapers. We (referring to members of the Reserve Board) know nothing about such a plan, nor do we believe in it."

Officers of the New York Reserve Bank and bankers generally said that as far as they knew no serious consideration was being given to any plan for a foreign exchange bank. They pointed out that Federal Reserve Banks were permitted to engage in foreign banking transactions, and that they had been dealing in Indian and Argentine exchange.

Mr. May went to Washington yesterday. He has offered his services to the Government, and his visit presumably had to do with an appointment in the Government service. Mr. May is regarded as the best foreign exchange expert in the United States.

SAYS ARMY IS SLANDERED.

Congressman Cary Wants Charges of Drunkenness Investigated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Congressional investigation of "slanderous charges" against the character of American troops abroad, alleged to have been circulated by the Anti-Saloon League, was proposed in a resolution today by Representative Cary of Wisconsin.

The resolution proposes that Speaker Clark appoint seven members from the Military Committee to inquire into the charges. It says that statements "by the Anti-Saloon League that our soldiers in Europe are drunkards" are "slanderous and detrimental to the character and reputation of our boys, who are sacrificing their lives for liberty."

WESTERVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Ernest H. Cherrington, general manager of the publishing interests of the Anti-Saloon League of America here, disclaimed any knowledge of references by the league that reflected on American soldiers in France or that charged them with drunkenness, as inferred in the resolution of Congressman Cary.

BISMARCK OUT OF POLITICS.

That's Why North Dakota Governor Won't Change Capital's Name.

FARGO, N. D., Jan. 15.—Members of the Women's Relief Corps here who recently adopted a resolution asking Governor Frazier to bring about a change in the name of the capital of the State (Bismarck), announced today that they had received a letter from the Governor stating that, "as Bismarck has been out of German politics for some time and had nothing to do with the present trouble," the change was inadvisable.

CAILLAUX ARREST DUE TO LANSING

Continued from Page One.

vember and December, 1914, was greatly instrumental, but not the essential factor, in causing the arrest of Caillaux.

Several more interviews with Mme. Caillaux were printed today. In one of these she said:

"We never knew or saw Count van Luxburg at Buenos Aires. It is possible that he tried to approach my husband. It is probable that some third person tried to bring them together, but without success. I never left my husband one hour. I know every person with whom he talked, and at no moment was he in communication with von Luxburg."

Attempt to Smirch Poincare.

The reports regarding the contents of the safe vary in every newspaper. L'Humanite says that the documents include a sketch of a concordat between France and the Vatican, drawn up by President Poincare himself, and documents on relations between Premier Clemenceau and Cornelius Herz, which latter would have reference, apparently, to the Panama scandals. There were also, according to this newspaper, a letter from M. Clemenceau to Camille Barrère, French Ambassador to Italy, and a document of Tomasso Tittoni, former Italian Ambassador to France.

The Journal du Peuple, whose editor ends his editorial with a "Vive Caillaux," says that Caillaux never saw or corresponded with Count von Luxburg, although an Italian in Argentina several times tried to induce the minister to enter into relations with German diplomacy. The same person, on the day of Caillaux's departure from Argentina, the newspaper says, offered to give Caillaux a letter from Count von Luxburg guaranteeing him safety during the voyage in case an enemy vessel should be met, but the offer was refused.

The Government was interpellated today in the Chamber of Deputies as to the legality of the search of Caillaux's safe in the Florence Bank. Edouard Ignace, Under Secretary for Military Justice and Pensions, replied that all legal forms had been observed.

By a vote of 370 to 105 the Government was supported by the Chamber on M. Ignace's reply.

LANSING KEEPS SILENCE.

Won't Affirm or Deny Reports That He Caused Caillaux's Arrest.

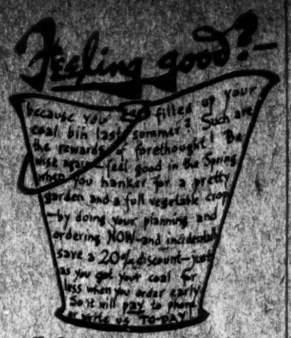
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Secretary Lansing and other high officials of the State Department today refused to authorize any statement with regard to the unofficial dispatch from Paris to the effect that the arrest yesterday of ex-Premier Caillaux was the result principally of a cablegram from Secretary Lansing showing that Caillaux had communicated in 1915 from Buenos Aires with the Berlin Foreign Office.

Secretary Lansing refused to deny or affirm the statement that he had sent such a cablegram to Paris. Later in the afternoon another high official of the department said: "The State Department has no comment to make," and declined to be drawn into any discussion of the matter.

The reticence of the department, however, was not able to break down the suspicion that the United States Government had obtained information implicating Caillaux, and that this information had come into its possession in connection with its investigation of the activities of Count von Luxburg at Buenos Aires and those of Bolo Pacha, whose plot was financed by Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador here.

The State Department has made public only a very small number of the cipher messages exchanged between German diplomats and plotters in North and South America and the Berlin Foreign Office, and it is believed that some of the many secret messages that have been withheld have an important bearing on the Caillaux case.


Feeling good?—
because your bin is filled of your coal for the winter?
I. HICKS & SON
Sixty Years of Knowing How
WESTBURY (Nr. 68) L.I.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

FIFTH FLOOR BROADWAY, FRONT

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

FIFTH FLOOR BROADWAY, FRONT

SALES TALK

A man who bought the second coat he tried on at this store told us that he had visited the other Men's Sales and tried on so many coats his shoulders ached. He also remarked that ours were better quality coats than the higher priced ones he saw elsewhere.

Another man said he had been to one advertised sale and was unable to find a worsted suit for around $20.00. He found what he wanted here and paid only $23.75 for a worsted suit and complete satisfaction.

We are glad these men visited other stores first. It made them better customers than if they had not had the opportunity to compare clothing advertised elsewhere with the garments offered in our

Annual Clearance Sale of MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S WINTER SUITS and OVERCOATS

$13.75	Suits and Overcoats that were $16.50	Suits and Overcoats that were $29.75	$24.50
$16.75	Suits and Overcoats that were $19.75	Suits and Overcoats that were $34.75	$28.75
$20.75	Suits and Overcoats that were $24.75	Overcoats that were $39.75	$32.50

Every indication points to much higher prices next year, therefore men who want good quality and real savings will

Buy at Least Two Suits and an Extra Overcoat Now

All Necessary Alterations Made Without Charge — *Incomplete Size Range.* — *Elevators On 35th Street Side*

R. H. Macy & Co.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *(Between 5th and 6th Avenues)* **West 43rd Street**

Today, we will offer

An Unusually Advantageous Purchase of

Men's English Overcoats

Worth $50.00 and 70.00,

at $35.00 and 40.00

This remarkable purchase includes some of the finest products of such famous English clothesmakers as Burberry, Hunt and Austin. There are Ulsters, Raglans and Great Coats, in belted, single and double-breasted models; made of serviceable cheviots in all leading colorings. Some advance Spring models.

B. Altman & Co.

Extraordinary Reductions

have been made in the prices of the remaining assortments of

Women's Fur-trimmed Suits

as a result of which very unusual values may now be obtained.

(Women's Tailored Suits, Third Floor)

A Number of Desirable Corsets

comprising several models about to be eliminated from stock and featuring a variety of materials, will be placed on sale to-day at the greatly reduced prices of

$1.25 & $1.75

Styles suitable for Women and Misses.

Sizes ranging generally from 19 to 30 inches; but not every size in every style.

(Corset Department, Second Floor)

A Specially-priced Offering of Solid Mahogany Art Furnishings

will be a feature of exceptional interest for to-day (Wednesday) in the Art Objects Department, on the Fourth Floor.

It will comprise

Martha Washington Sewing Tables, of very superior wood and workmanship,	$16.50
Muffin Stands, with decorative inlay,	6.75
Folding Tea Tables	5.75
Serving Trays, with decorative inlay under glass	$3.85
Smoking Tables, fitted with drawer, ash receiver and matchbox holder . .	$5.90
Smoking Stands, in a very attractive design, at	$2.50

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Prices on Winter Apparel are lower this week than they have been at any time during the season!

All remaining styles, regardless of how *rich* or *desirable*—MUST be closed out, regardless of the prices they bring—

These handsome garments (SUITS, COATS and DRESSES) are of the highest quality fabrics procurable—fashioned well in advance of the current mode—and many are luxuriously trimmed with the richest of furs.

$65 to $225 Tailored Suits, Including fur-trimmed styles	at	$35 to $95
$75 to $195 Street Dresses. Also Afternoon, Dance and Dinner Gowns	at	$45 to $85
$125 to $225 Evening Wraps of rich velvets, fur-trimmed	at	$85 to $125
$95 to $145 Street Coats, Unusually handsome styles	at	$55 to $95
$18 to $30 Tailored Hats, Street and semi-dress styles	at	$5 and $10

—Fur Coats—Wraps—Coatees—Capes—Sets and Separate Pieces—at Reductions of—⅓ to ½

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

At the Command of the Men in the Service

Ready all the time to help you make your dollars do their duty. At your call to perform a service of money saving — to bring to you things you may need for your comfort at prices lower than elsewhere.

The Depositors' Account (D. A.) brings this store to camp and cantonment. It offers to officer and private the opportunity to shop by mail without the necessity of enclosing payment with each individual purchase.

The D. A. receives any sum you may wish to deposit here and holds it subject to your order, to exchange it for the dependable merchandise you will always find here.

The D. A. keeps your money busy, for while it is on deposit it earns interest at the rate of four per cent per annum.

Through the D. A. you can shop from your barracks with all the convenience of the "charge-it" customer — but without the necessity of paying the high prices which antiquated and cumbersome credit systems make necessary.

The D. A. does not ask who-what-when-and-how. It does not care where you bought before — or what you did before you joined the service. It treats every man alike, regardless of rank.

The D. A. does not solicit a banking business. You are free to withdraw your balance in whole or part whenever you wish.

Begin to shop on a D. A. now. It's simple enough. Just mail a check or money order for any amount you wish to deposit. You will then receive a signature card (to be returned for our files) and a D. A. Number to facilitate shopping.

Then shop here when you are on leave—or by mail when on duty, giving your D. A. Number for quick action in either case.

Get Your Number Today.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Shopping Problems

The man who is undecided about the appropriateness of a gift he must make or the man who wishes the advice of "some one who knows" about things for his women folks, will find the attendants at the Personal Shopping Bureau ready to help him. They know the store, the merchandise and the wants of people.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

The Mothers' Union

A scientist startled the world one day by announcing that insanity was a surprisingly regular performance.

He demonstrated that a demented youth in Oshkosh would suddenly fall to collecting women's shoes. Not useful shoes, or dainty slippers — just any old feminine footwear.

Meanwhile, a lad in Holland was madly collecting wooden shoon. And a third in Upper Burmah, crazy with the heat, was assembling straw sandals.

The same trouble showed the same symptoms in every case. The discovery made the scientist famous.

He arrived at his deductions through an extended correspondence with fellow physicians in all parts of the globe.

By similar methods The Mother's Magazine through intimate correspondence with hundreds of thousands of its mother-readers has established facts and brought to light or developed methods of the most significant and vital importance to the home problems which arise from day to day.

The 500,000 subscribers to The Mother's Magazine are by no means light minded. The frivolous girl, the social butterfly, and the isolated spinster are automatically excluded.

Mothers live in the midst of an affectionate crowd, always making demands for love, money and attention. They must systematize their work. They must find time for improvement. They must buy with the utmost intelligence. Their questions have required a vast amount of research to answer.

Just as the now world-famous alienist arrived at his discovery, so the specialists in moral and physical training, in child hygiene, and home economics have studied and indexed the facts which the letters from the mothers of America have developed.

The Research Bureau maintained by The Mother's Magazine as a result of this work is the basic consulting authority for the home.

The Mother's Magazine is really the official organ of "The Mothers' Union" of America. There is never a copy goes forth that is not instrumental in making good homes better.

For sale on the newsstands for 15 cents, or from the publishers monthly, $1.50 a year.

The
MOTHER'S
Magazine

Published by
The George E. Cook Co.
95 Madison Avenue
New York

WASTING OF FOOD PENALIZED IN BILL

Measure Backed by Hoover Would Enforce Tight Curb on Public Eating Places.

AIMS TO HALVE THE LOSS

Punishment for Violation of the Act May Be $5,000 Fine or Six Years in Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—In response to the views of the Food Administrator, Herbert C. Hoover, a bill to limit the quantity of foodstuffs that shall be supplied to hotels, restaurants, distributers, manufacturers, and others was introduced in both Houses of Congress today by Senator Pomerene and Representative Lever. The measure greatly enlarges the powers conferred upon the Food Administrator by the existing Food Control act by giving him power through a proclamation by the President to restrict the foodstuffs going to hotels, other public eating places, and manufacturers of food.

The bill as introduced is intended to reduce what is asserted to be a great waste still existing in restaurants and other eating places. It is a compromise which the administration hopes will meet the existing evil and bring a reduction in prices as well as a conservation of food materials.

The Food Administrator had under consideration a proposal to seek legislation which would fix the prices of all the staples that go on the average man's table, but the difficulties of enforcing such an act were so great that the plan was abandoned. Mr. Hoover informed the Committee on Agriculture of the House that the proposed legislation would reach the problem of waste and he is of the opinion that if waste can be stopped and if food becomes more plentiful prices will be stabilized.

Lever Explains the Measure.

In explaining the measure Representative Lever said:

"The bill is especially aimed at hotels, restaurants, and dining cars—public eating places. In such establishments, I should think, probably 50 per cent. of the food of the country is consumed, and it is in such places that we find the greatest waste. There should be power in the hands of the Food Administration to fix the portions of the vital necessities that may be served to any individual. There is absolutely no excuse for any hotel carrying on its bill of fare for service to one person a steak which would cost $8 or $10—the waste is too great. We hope also in this bill to see to it that all classes of people, rich or poor, are treated alike.

"This bill provides that the President is authorized to issue regulations modifying, limiting, or prohibiting the sale, use, manufacture, or distribution by any person conducting a public eating place, or by any manufacturer, producer, carrier, distributer, or other person, of any foodstuffs, feed, or material necessary for the production, manufacture, or preservation of foodstuffs or feeds. When such regulation is issued, any violation of it is to be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment for not more than six years, or both.

"Wheatless and meatless days and other economies necessary that America may help sustain her co-belligerents would become mandatory by the proposed law instead of voluntary as at present. Such new laws, the Food Administration holds, are necessary to protect the millions of loyal Americans co-operating in food saving against the wastefulness of others.

Text of the Bill.

The bill reads:

A bill to provide further for the national security and common defense by the conservation of foodstuffs, feeds and materials critically necessary for the production, manufacture and preservation of foodstuffs and feeds.

Be it enacted, &c., That by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential for the national security and common defense and for the successful prosecution of the war by the United States and other nations now or hereinafter associated with it in the war, and for the support and maintenance of the army and navy, adequately to conserve foodstuffs, feeds and materials necessary for the production, manufacture and preservation of foodstuffs and feeds, by conferring the authorities and powers and imposing the duties and penalties hereinafter set forth.

Sec. 2. That whenever the President shall find that in order to provide for the army and navy, or any other use connected with the national security and common defense, it is essential to limit the further unrestricted use, manufacture, sale, or distribution of any foodstuffs, feed, or material necessary for the production, manufacture, or preservation of any foodstuff or feed, and shall by proclamation so announce, the sale, use, manufacture, and distribution thereof by any person conducting a public eating place, or by any manufacturer, producer, carrier, distributer, or other person shall be modified, limited, or discontinued to the extent necessary to assure an adequate supply for the uses hereinbefore specified, which extent shall be defined from time to time by rules and regulations issued by the President. The President is hereby authorized to issue such rules and regulations modifying, limiting, or prohibiting the sale, use, manufacture, or distribution by any person conducting a public eating place, or by any manufacturer, producer, carrier, distributer, or other person of any foodstuff, feed, or material necessary for the production, manufacture, or preservation of foodstuffs or feeds, specified in any proclamation issued in accordance with the provisions of this section. The President may vary such regulations from time to time to meet changing conditions, and in carrying out the provisions of this act may utilize any department, agency, or officer of the Government.

Sec. 3. That any person who fails or refuses to modify, limit, or discontinue the sale, use, manufacture or distribution of any foodstuffs, feed or material necessary for the production, manufacture or preservation of foodstuffs or feed in accordance with the provisions of any regulation issued under Section 2 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment for not more than six years, or both.

Sec. 4. That for the purposes of this act the word "person" whenever necessary shall import the plural and shall include any individual, partnership, association or corporation, and the act, omission or failure of any officer, agent or other person acting for or employed by any partnership, association or corporation within the scope of his employment or office, shall be deemed the act, omission or failure of such partnership, association, or corporation, as well as that of the person. The filing as a part of the records of the Department of State of any regulation issued pursuant to this act shall be deemed notice of its contents to all the world, and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof.

Sec. 5. That the provisions of this act shall cease to be in effect when the existing state of war between the United States and Germany shall have terminated, and that fact and the date of such termination shall be ascertained and proclaimed by the President. Any offense committed and all penalties incurred prior to such termination may be prosecuted or punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been terminated.

PAID PASTOR FOR SPEECHES

Negro Minister Said Fusion Committee Gave Him $410.

Assistant District Attorney Edwin F. Kilroe, who is conducting the examination into the Fusion campaign fund, was notified yesterday that the Baptist Church Union of New York and Vicinity, at a meeting on Monday, appointed a committee to investigate the connection of a number of colored clergymen with the Fusion Campaign Committee.

The Rev. W. W. Brown, a Baptist minister, told Mr. Kilroe yesterday that he received $410 from the Fusion committee, part of which he disbursed for assistance in conducting the campaign for Mayor Mitchel among the colored population.

"Do you think it proper for a minister of the Gospel to take money for making political speeches?" asked Mr. Kilroe.

"I want to get paid for my services," replied the minister.

The District Attorney also made public a letter sent to the Fusion Committee by the Rev. H. Arthur Booker, pastor of St. Paul's Baptist Church, 347 West Thirty-sixth Street, written on Oct. 20, 1917. The letter said that the colored pastors had held a conference and decided to submit the "proposition" to the Fusion Committee that they be allowed to manage the campaign in their own way and required $2,010, which they said was needed for men to distribute literature, speakers, meeting places, clerical help, telephone, and sundries.

On the request of Mr. Kilroe, George W. Perkins has consented to appear at the District Attorney's office on Friday to tell of what he knows of the Fusion campaign fund.

Jacob A. Livingston, Republican leader of Kings County, denied yesterday that he had handled any of the Fusion primary campaign fund in Brooklyn, but admitted that he had been consulted about the distribution of the money by Deputy State Controller William Boardman, and had given advice.

"Mr. Boardman," said Mr. Livingston yesterday, "came to me just prior to the last primary and told me he had or would have Fusion money for distribution where it would do the most good. I declined to receive or touch a dollar of it. When he asked me as a friend to advise him, so that he might not be discredited with those with whom he had been dealing, I did so, and, at his request, jotted down the Assembly District numbers, names, and suggested amounts."

FOOLED BY "BOYS" ON ICE.

Firemen, Police, and Part of Bronx Tried to Rescue Two Cakes.

While the ticket agent of the New York Central station at Mount St. Vincent was sitting at his desk yesterday morning, about 11:30, an excited laborer rushed in, shouting "boys" and "river." The agent then saw on the ice, a mile from shore, what appeared to be the figures of two small boys. A telephone call was immediately dispatched to the Bronx Police Headquarters, where Sergeant Vosburgh called up Deputy Fire Chief Hayes and asked for a fireboat.

Fire Chief Kenlon ordered out the steel-bottomed fireboat Cornelius W. Lawrence and ordered Engine 52 to the foot of 260th Street. Captain Brown and his firemen were joined by police reserves from the Kingsbridge Station. Deputy Chief Hayes came over in his automobile and took charge. By this time a large crowd of curious onlookers had assembled and called to the marooned lads to "hang on."

The fireboat meanwhile was pushing at the ice in the North River in the vicinity of 250th Street, but, as it was making little headway, a telephone message was sent to the Jersey side of the river for help. The crowds were growing more tense, and several of the more thoughtful ones had brought over blankets to be ready when the rescue was effected. As the hope of immediate help grew dimmer, one of the crowd produced a pair of marine glasses. He looked a minute, and then handed the glasses to Captain Brown. He took a look, and then swore audibly. "Stung!" was his only explanation. The figures on the floe were two cakes of ice which bobbed and gesticulated in the wind.

Cortelyou Tax Suit Dismissed.

Supreme Court Justice Hendrick dismissed yesterday a suit of the City of New York against George B. Cortelyou, President of the Consolidated Gas Company, to recover $963 personal taxes for 1917 on an assessment of $75,000, after Mr. Cortelyou had testified that his net personal property amounted to only $28,701 and he had paid tax on this amount. Mr. Cortelyou testified that he lived at Riverdale, but owned no real estate. He had $21,461 in the bank, and owned securities, including United States Rubber bonds, worth only $8,340. His household effects were worth only $5,000, he said, and he owed $5,000 on a note.

SENATE REJECTS PAPER REGULATION

Resolution for Federal News-Print Control Fails by a Vote of 36 to 32.

KING DENOUNCES POLICY

Says It Tends to Bureaucracy—Knox, Reed, and Hitchcock Also Active in Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—After five hours of acrimonious debate, in the course of which Senator King, Democrat, of Utah, arraigned the Democratic Party in Congress for "projecting heresies and isms" that were likely to stifle the country's huge industries, the Senate today defeated the resolution offered by Senator Smith of Arizona to put the news print production of the country under control of the Federal Trade Commission. The vote was 36 to 32.

Senator King accused the Democrats in Congress of having lost sight of State rights in their war legislation, asserting that the country had been headed toward nationalization and concentration of power in a bureaucracy.

"In ten years, yea, in five years, with this benighted policy that is being pursued, we will have no more great captains of industry," said Senator King. "Men will be afraid to venture upon unexplored fields of private endeavor."

The Utah Senator opposed the resolution sponsored by Senator Smith because, he said, it infringed the rights of States to govern their own affairs. He insisted that Congress had no right to delegate to the Federal Trade Commission or any other Governmental agency the power to control the output of an industry. He characterized the measure also as superfluous legislation, arguing that if the news print manufacturers, as alleged, were maintaining prices through an illegal combination, the anti-trust laws would reach them.

Senators Hitchcock of Nebraska, Reed of Missouri, Knox of Pennsylvania, and others on both sides of the Chamber attacked the measure as lodging dangerous authority in the Government. Before the resolution was put to a vote Senator Smith accepted changes that greatly modified it, in the hope of getting enough votes to pass it. As originally drawn the resolution gave the Federal Trade Commission authority to take over the entire news print output. This provision was changed in such a way as to empower the commission to "supervise and regulate its distribution."

An amendment lodging the power of supervision and regulation with the President was defeated.

In the vote that killed the resolution fifteen Democrats and twenty-one Republicans voted "No," while twenty-five Democrats and seven Republicans voted "Yes."

While the resolution was under debate in committee of the whole, an amendment was offered by Senator Jones of Washington to limit the size of newspapers during wartime to sixteen pages. This was carried by viva voce vote, but later the Senate, as an evidence that it did not take the amendment seriously, defeated it by a vote of 53 to 4.

In opposing the resolution Senator King said that he understood that recently the newsprint manufacturers controlling the market had made a substantial reduction in price.

"That is what the Senator from Arizona stated on the floor of this Senate," said Senator King. "Well, if that is so, there is no necessity for this legislation; the newsprint men appear to have seen the light. In any event, this is not the character of legislation Congress ought to pass. The evils of bureaucracy are creeping into our Government. The security of the people rests upon the assertion of a proper and just individualism. We are losing the right to boast that the Anglo-Saxon race possesses in the highest degree the power of self-initiative. We no longer are exercising the power of that initiative."

Senator Smith interrupted to remind the Utah Senator that the country was at war, and that "extraordinary exigencies" had to be met.

"But we are striking a mortal blow at the democracy of this Government," Senator King insisted.

Senator Lewis objected to the resolution because of the authority it would give the Federal Trade Commission to fix prices. The country, he said, had suffered the present coal shortage because of the power delegated the Fuel Administrator to fix a price for that commodity.

Senator Knox called the news print resolution incomprehensible. "It is incomprehensible," he said, "and if it is to be judged by its possibilities, it is also vicious. Its preamble recites, if it is read aright, that the resolution contemplates that news is to be properly and generally distributed. Ask, as we did last Spring, what necessity is there for the authority of this unprecedented power over newspapers, based upon the theory that improper news is disseminated? The newspapers, or most of them, are loyal, and do not need such legislation, if that is the purpose of this resolution, it ought not to be passed."

Senator Reed offered an amendment to the resolution to make it a penal offense, punishable by three years' imprisonment and $100,000 fine, to fix prices for newsprint or any other commodity. Senator Smith remarked that Senator Reed, in voting for the National Defense bill, had supported a measure "forty times worse than this one," so far as the delegation of power to the Government was concerned.

"Do you compare that bill with this miserable thing you have brought in here?" shouted Senator Reed.

Senator Smith characterized Senator Reed's attitude toward war legislation as "pugnacious and bombastic." The Reed amendment was defeated by a vote of 51 to 30.

In his opposition to the resolution Senator Hitchcock said he had faith in the ability of the Federal Trade Commission to handle the newsprint problem without further legislative authority.

DR. AMSTER HEAD OF HEALTH BOARD

Hylan Appoints President of Bronx County Medical Society in Emerson's Place.

FRIEND OF ARTHUR MURPHY

Mayor Directs Department Heads to Select Employes from Civil Service Lists.

Dr. J. Lewis Amster of the Bronx was yesterday appointed Commissioner of Health by Mayor Hylan to succeed Dr. Haven Emerson. The new appointee is President of the Bronx County Medical Society. He is a Democrat and has always been active in the affairs of the party, being a member of the Jackson Democratic Club of the borough. He is a close friend of Arthur H. Murphy, Democratic leader of the Bronx, and is said to have been appointed on Mr. Murphy's recommendation.

Dr. Amster was born in New York City in 1879 and was graduated from the College of the City of New York. He received his diploma from the Cornell Medical School in 1898, and four years later was appointed house surgeon of the Lying-In Hospital. Later he became house physician of St. Mark's Hospital. He is a member of the Masonic order, President of the Cornell Medical Alumni, and other civic and fraternal organizations in the Bronx. Shortly after taking office Commissioner Amster issued a statement in which he said:

"The work of the Department of Health is perhaps the most important activity carried on by the municipality. The present organization has been built up as a result of years of labor. I realize that the duties of this important office are tremendous, and I am satisfied that co-operative measures will be immediately established between the Department of Health and the physicians of this city. Only with such co-operation and mutual understanding can the efficiency of the Health Department be maintained."

The Mayor arrived at the City Hall yesterday morning at 8:07. He came over via the Broadway line of the B. R. T. and consumed forty-nine minutes in reaching his office. Had he taken the route recommended by Public Service Commissioner Travis Whitney, over the Lexington Avenue line, the Mayor would have been late, as the line was held up because of an accident from 7:33 to 8:43 o'clock.

The Mayor sent a letter to all heads of departments directing them to establish the practice of "appointing or promoting the first man or woman on the civil service eligible lists."

Bill for Barge Canal Terminals.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—An appropriation of $950,000 for the construction of Barge Canal terminals at Kingston, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, and Yonkers is asked in a bill introduced in the Legislature today by Senator Walton and Assemblyman Brush. The bill provides that the plans be prepared by the State Engineer and approved by the Canal Board, and that not more than $150,000 of the appropriation be expended for the acquisition of sites.

Appearing at the Biltmore January 18th

Columbia Grafonola

Ysaye, the great Belgian artist, is acknowledged by the musical world as the master violinist. Since his first visit to the United States in 1894 he has made several tours of the country, and the success he has achieved is nothing short of phenomenal.

Ask any Columbia dealer to play one of the Ysaye records for you on the Columbia Grafonola. They have all his glory of resonant tone and delicate touch, of brilliant color and softest shading.

New Columbia Records on Sale the 20th of Every Month

Columbia Grafonola Price $215

Columbia Records

There's only one real way to fight "Acid-Mouth"

See your dentist twice a year and brush your teeth twice daily with the dentifrice that actually counteracts "Acid-Mouth."

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

Pebeco does counteract "Acid-Mouth"—it was made to do that.

Pebeco was also made to make teeth clean and white. It's a real dentifrice—not a confection.

And yet Pebeco Tooth Paste is extremely pleasant to the taste—both while you are using it and for a long time afterward.

Pebeco is sold by druggists everywhere

OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND
Lehn & Fink
New York

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Only $3.00 Down

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The Rex Typewriter—*or*—The American Adding Machine
Both Brand New Machines

An *improved* typewriter, designed and built to overcome existing defects and give *complete* satisfaction. Completely visible writing; strongest typewriter made; type bars and bearing 50% stronger than usual; has 11 inch carriage; makes an excellent check protector; and is the only typewriter with the Rex Shock Absorber. The Rex is the typewriter of quality, yet it is sold for much less than other standard high grade machines.

Adds up to one million dollars; substracts, multiplies, divides; portable, (only 17 lbs.) 7 keys do the work of 81. *Keyboard insures greater accuracy than any other keyboard known.* Built of selected steel—same quality as used in adding machines costing 4 and 5 times as much; used by thousands of people with small means; also used by U. S. Government, Standard Oil Company, and similar institutions that can afford the *best.*

Both the Rex Typewriter and the American Adding Machine are sold with an iron clad guarantee. Back of this guarantee stands the American Can Company.

Mail Coupon for Free Book
Or Phone Rector 6900

Send at once for literature fully explaining our offer. Merely indicate in the coupon whether you are interested in the Rex Typewriter—or the American Adding Machine or both. Sign the coupon or a post card and send it to TODAY.

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☐ The American Adding Machine ☐ The Rex Visible Typewriter ☐ Both

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GOOD—BETTER—BEST

Quality work does not necessarily mean high priced work—some things are *good*, some are *better*, and some are *best*.

But quality does mean the maintenance of a certain level of excellence, whether the building is a manufacturing loft or a public library.

The best obtainable for the money available—that's our motto.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

PLUTO WATER

So many things to be done—so many distractions during the day. Busy folk have little time to heed their physical habits. The result is constipation, forerunner of a lengthy chain of human ills.

PLUTO
America's Physic

This gentle but positive saline laxative flushes the entire digestive tract, removing the accumulations that poison the system.

Bottled at French Lick Springs, Ind., and on sale everywhere.

Large bottle, 35c; smaller bottle, 15c.

Your Physician Prescribes It
(115)

"Turner for Concrete"

INDIGESTION

Causes: Over-eating, or eating a wrong combination of foods. You might be able to eat the same foods in the same quantity without indigestion if your system were in normal, healthy condition. Eat Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls. Try one tonight. You'll be glad. 6 rolls 10c, druggists.

Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls

100 Auto Bodies, $10 up.
ALL STYLES—WINTER AND SUMMER.
Tires at 20% to 60% Discount.
BIG ASSORTMENT OF FRESH GOODS.
FORD TIRES, $6.25, $7, &c.
WEED CHAINS, 25% OFF.
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1,783 Broadway, near 57th St.

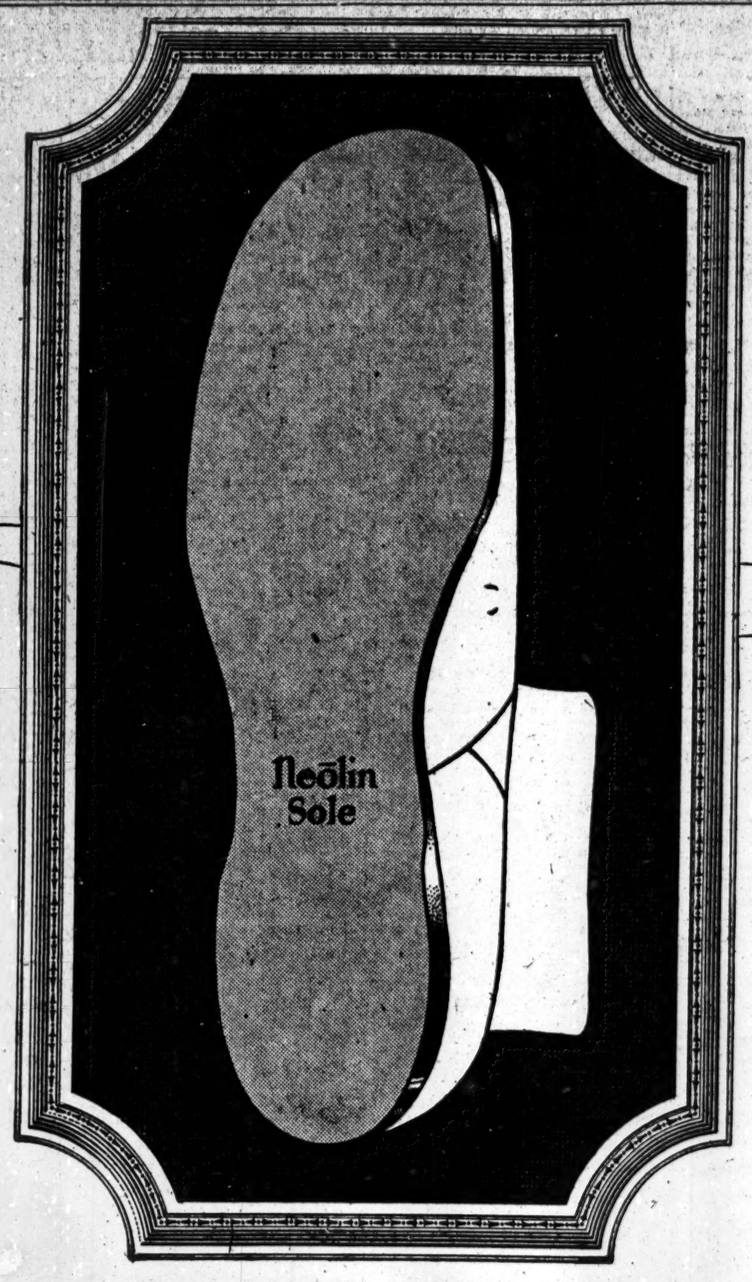
WINTER SPORTS
in the
Pocono Mountains
For information as to hotels, rates, etc., write
Hotel Advertising Company,
90 West Street, New York.

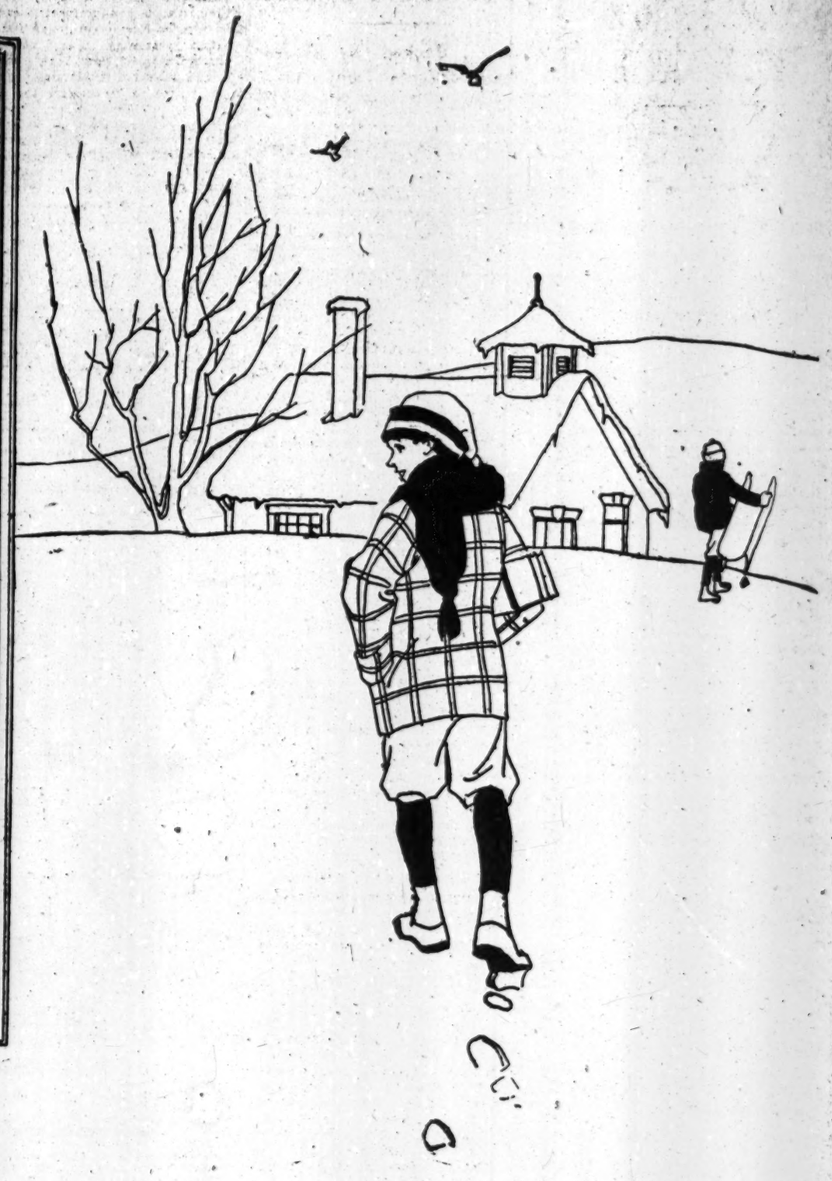
A trust estate should be so handled that its exact condition can always be determined. We are always prepared for an audit of any estate in our charge.

Lawyers Title and Trust Co.
160 Broadway, New York.
44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

A FINE PICTURE.

The wonderful effects of rotogravure printing shown on the cover of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. American sailors in Winter garb are seen at signal operation, with flags, and the lights and shades are finely brought out. On all news stands, 10 cents; $5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.





On Children's Shoes—Neōlin Soles

CHILDREN, even more than others, need shoes with Neōlin Soles.

For all the qualities which make Neōlin Soles desirable on shoes for men and women—flexibility, waterproofness, durability—are of *magnified importance* in the case of children's shoes.

To children, Neōlin flexibility brings not only comfort but the opportunity for *proper foot development.*

With Neōlin Soles, young foot muscles flex as they were meant to flex. So, if the last is right, the foot grows as it should grow, with strong arches supported by *exercised* muscles.

Neōlin waterproofness, also, serves children even more than it serves their elders, for the youngsters, in their play, are more exposed to the dangers of dampness underfoot.

When *your* children wear shoes with Neōlin Soles you know that they are safer from wet feet and colds, even though they leave off rubbers—as they will.

And in the matter of economy Neōlin Soles bring even greater returns on children's shoes than on men's and women's. The reason is vital.

Youngsters wear out shoes quickly. This is partly due to their greater activity—but partly, also, to the fact that *leather soles on children's shoes are of a far poorer average quality* than is found on shoes for grown-ups.

Neōlin, however, is *exactly the same high quality on all grades and sizes of shoes.*

So Neōlin-soled shoes wear longer.

And families which have standardized on Neōlin Soles save a great deal of money, annually, on children's shoes.

Think of your own experience and say whether saving in this item is not worth while.

But do not buy Neōlin-soled shoes for your children for economy alone.

Buy them for their flexibility and the activity that this flexibility encourages.

Buy them for their waterproofness and the health protection that this brings.

You can get Neōlin-soled shoes for children at many of the best retail stores.

But, if you do not at once find exactly what you want for your children, get out their old shoes and have them re-soled with Neōlin.

You can have this done at almost any good repair shop or store where repairs are handled. You can have either whole soles or half soles applied.

Tell the repair man to cement the sole before sewing. And, if a half sole is used, tell him to make it longer on the shank than he would a leather tap—also to nail it across the shank before either skiving or sewing. He will know what you mean.

Buy Neōlin Soles for the whole family. Get them for waterproofness, comfort, economy.

But when you buy—either new shoes or resoles—be sure to see the trade mark Neōlin underneath. If it is not there the sole is *not* Neōlin. *Mark* that mark; stamp it on your memory: Neōlin — .

the trade symbol for a never changing quality product of

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
Akron, Ohio

Neōlin Soles

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

FAVORITES ADVANCE IN PLAY FOR NATIONAL CLASS C BILLIARD TITLE

NEUSTADT AND BOYD VICTORS WITH CUE

Favorites Again Lead Way in National Class C Balkline Billiard Tourney.

LEWIS DEFEATED BY RIVAL

Experienced Player Falls Before Newcomer in One-Sided Contest by 150 to 80.

A high standard of play was maintained in the national amateur Class C balkline billiard tournament at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn yesterday. In all, seven matches were contested, and there began to be a definite line determined as to which of the sixteen entrants would survive the elimination contests. Neither in averages nor in high runs did the day's performances exceed those of the opening matches.

Several players gained their second victories in the tournament. Among them were Joseph Neustadt, F. W. Boyd, and George Spear. With the exception of Spear, these men came through yesterday's contests without experiencing formidable opposition. Neustadt showed the consistent quality of his game by maintaining his average close to the mark of five.

In the evening two of the stars of the tournament came to the fore. Joseph Neustadt defeated Claude R. Lewis, an experienced tournament player, by a score of 150 to 80, and averaged 4 22-32. This is the same mark which he made in his first game. F. W. Boyd, who has to his credit the high average of the tournament, defeated Dr. I. U. Miller by 150 to 75, and virtually put the latter out of the running for a place in the final round robin.

The afternoon matches, while failing to produce exciting contests, did supply flashes of high quality billiards. There was a disposition on the part of the contestants to play real balkline as distinguished from the shot-making type of game. For this reason there was an interest in the play that appealed to the dyed-in-the-wool follower of the game. There were really sparkling bits of play that gave indication that some of the men may look forward to graduation into an advanced class at no far distant date.

Ferdinand A. Unger of Montclair made his first appearance in the tournament, and easily worked his way through to victory at the expense of Jesse T. Jaeger, who was forced to see his second defeat. The score of this match was 150 to 78 in favor of the man from Jersey. It was a pretty bit of play which carried him to victory. The outstanding feature of his game was the consistent manner in which he counted. His runs were not large as runs even in Class C competition go, but there was far from being the frequent interpolation of ciphers as is so often true of the championship contests. Unger failed to get a count in only six of the thirty-one innings of the match.

George Spear, the former Class B player, who elected to step down from the advanced class to compete in the Class C tournament, won his second match by defeating John Low at 150 to 131. This was one of the best matches of the day. Low, who was easily vanquished in the opening night's play, supplied a much stronger game against Spear.

Gus Gardner, who has been identified with the pocket billiard championship, was victor in the third match of the afternoon, defeating J. F. Blaisdell by a score of 150 to 87. Gardner faced difficult positions many times, and they tended to break up his play and destroy the chance of a high average. The mark he attained was 8 27-41. Blaisdell's average was 2 7-40.

The scores:

Afternoon Games.

Ferdinand A. Unger—0 1 5 0 2 3 1 4 7 7 6 1 7 5 0 9 0 8 5 7 13 0 0 1 11 4 1 5 18 4 16 8. Total—150 points. Average—4 26-81. High runs—16, 13 and 13.

Jesse T. Jaeger—0 0 1 2 11 8 9 8 0 0 1 2 1 2 2 1 0 0 8 0 6 4 2 8 1 4 1 2 0 4. Total—78 points. Average—2 13-80. High runs—11 and 9.

George Spear—0 0 2 9 0 0 6 6 2 2 8 0 6 2 17 0 0 1 4 0 0 11 0 5 1 4 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 5 8 1 2 8 3 5 14 2 4 0 3 0 1 0 4. Total—150 points. Average—6 6-48. High runs—17, 14 and 11.

John Low—1 16 0 1 1 0 2 0 3 4 2 0 4 6 5 5 1 0 3 5 1 2 0 4 5 6 0 5 0 8 0 1—2 1 10 4 3 1 6 9 2 4 1 5 0 0 0. Total—131 points. Average—5 37-47. High runs—16, 10 and 8.

Gus Gardner—17 4 1 7 1 7 1 0 14 5 6 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 1 0 7 0 4 1 2 6 1 4 1 0 6 4 2 2 2 1 5 1 8 12. Total—150 points. Average—8 27-41. High runs—18, 17 and 14.

J. F. Blaisdell—7 1 2 6 2 0 2 6 2 4 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 8 1 1 1 6 0 0 1 6 0 0 1 5 7 1 4 1 0 2 0. Total—87 points. Average—2 7-40. High runs—10 and 8.

Evening Games.

A. Brussell—2 7 0 0 9 0 1 4 4 12 0 0 1 0 5 1 2 1 0 3 2 1 7 1 0 0 1 1 0 5. Total—150. High run—14. Average—4 14-34.

J. Lange—0 0 1 2 2 4 2 3 1 0 0 10 2 14 15 2 1 0 4 1 0 1 0 1 0 15 0 0 1 2 1 2. Total—132. High run—24. Average—3 30-34.

F. W. Boyd—0 0 5 6 5 0 0 1 0 4 0 2 6 20 6 1 4 0 0 5 2 0 0 0 0 4 5 5 12 6 0 1 2 4 9 1 13 4 0 3 1 0 0 1 2 4. Total—150. High run—20. Average—3 12-46.

Dr. I. U. Miller—0 1 8 2 1 2 5 8 2 3 8 0 0 8 7 1 0 5 6 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 4 1 1 6 2 0 0 2 0 5 0 1 0. Total—75. High run—8. Average 1 35-45.

J. Neustadt—1 0 13 0 2 0 0 0 0 8 12 5 1 3 1 3 1 13 10 2 16 0 1 6 0 15 18 3 13 0 0 0 1 7. Total, 150. High run, 19. Average, 4 22-32.

C. L. Lewis—1 6 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 15 5 3 1 7 0 6 0 4 1 3 7 1 1 8 2 0 0 3 2. Total—80. High run, 15. Average, 2 28-31.

R. McGowan—0 0 9 1 8 10 0 1 9 8 5 1 1 13 16 13 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 5 8 5 0 12 0 16 2 0 2 6. Total—150. High run—16. Average—4 14-34.

C. J. Steinbugler—0 0 5 0 0 0 2 7 0 0 2 5 0 0 7 2 8 4 3 0 4 0 5 5 1 10 7 9 1 7 6. Total—112. High run—10. Average—2 13-33.

COLIN IS SOLD FOR $5,100.

Famous Turf Hero Brings Small Sum at Corrigan Sale.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 15.—Ultimus, a stallion by Commando, brought $26,000 at the largest sale of race horses ever held in this city today, when the Wickliffe stud of J. W. Corrigan was disposed of at auction. He was purchased by W. B. Miller of New York. Colin, by Commando-Pastorella, a familiar name to racegoers of several years ago, was bought by Captain P. M. Walker of Virginia for $5,100, while Emil Herz of New York succeeded in obtaining the brood mare Marian Hood, (imported,) by Magtagon-Maid Marian, for $17,000.

The prices realised were in excess of the hopes of the auctioneer, according to his own statement, and so far as attendance was concerned, it broke all records, when different points of the United States which were represented were considered.

My Friend, by Disguise-Playmate, a yearling, brought $12,800. He was obtained by H. A. Porter of Tulsa, Okla., who also bid in Ultima Thule, by Ultimus-Rubia Grands, for $7,400.

Charles W. Micklewait of New York obtained Madras Gingham for $3,200, while J. C. Milan of Lexington bought Fleeing Shiek for $2,300, and John Madden of Lexington and New York bought Swansong for $2,600. Other similar prices were obtained for a large number of the horses sold.

Lack of Heat Halts Swimming.

The swimming competitions to decide the intermediate championships of the club, which were to have been held in the tank of the Boys' Club in East Tenth Street yesterday and today, have been postponed until Feb. 26 and 27. Lack of fuel is ascribed as the reason for the postponement, because with the fuel shortage it was found necessary to close down the pool, and this prevented the preparatory work by the Boys' Club natators.

DRAFT TAKES ALEXANDER.

Cubs' $50,000 Pitcher Placed in Class 1—Big Deal Off.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Pitcher Grover Alexander, who, with his battery mate, Catcher Killifer, was purchased by the Chicago Nationals for $50,000, has been placed in Class 1 of the selective draft, Charles H. Weeghman, President of the Chicago club, was unofficially advised tonight.

Weeghman telegraphed Alexander at his home in St. Paul, Neb., for confirmation of the report.

When Alexander, who is rated as the leading pitcher in the National League, was purchased from the Philadelphia club, it was agreed that if either he or Catcher Killifer was drafted at any time previous to thirty days before the opening of the 1918 season, the transaction for the player taken into the military service would be canceled.

Alexander had previously advised Weeghman that he expected to be placed in the third class, as his aged mother is dependent upon him.

McGRAW LEAVES FOR CUBA.

Manager of Giants to Spend Vacation in a Warmer Clime.

Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants left yesterday for Havana, where he will spend a month's vacation before going to the New York Club's Spring training camp at Marlin. The Giants leader has been busy this Winter arranging the Herzog trade to his liking, and he had to bring about a three-cornered deal to get rid of his temperamental second baseman and arrange for the return of Larry Doyle.

All of McGraw's players are in line and as there is nothing more to worry about now until the Spring trip begins, he has decided to go to Cuba and try to improve his golf game. Also it is expected that the races, which are now in full swing, will come in for McGraw's cautious attention.

Manager McGraw is well satisfied with the acquisition of Jesse Barnes and Larry Doyle, and now believes that the Giants are in excellent shape for another hard pennant campaign. The Giants' righthanders did not come up to the manager's expectations last season, and he took on Al Demaree late in the season hoping to bolster up the right-handed section of the staff. Demaree did not fill the bill, but he has confidence that Barnes will add great strength to the twirling department. McGraw also looks for Tesreau to show improvement next season as he believes the big boxman still has several good years of service ahead of him.

ICE YACHT BLANCHE SOLD.

Independent Club Members Buy Championship Contender.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 15.—The purchase by a syndicate of Independent Club members of the ice yacht Blanche, owned by Walter Content of New York, was announced today. Clarence E. Fisher and C. H. Page of Newark are among the new owners of the craft, which should prove an ideal sailing mate of the former champion Imp in the coming North American championship events. It is understood the sale price was $500.

The purchase of the Blanche and the importing of the best crew from Long Branch to handle her are evidences that the Independent challenging club is leaving no stone unturned in an effort to regain the championship title lost by the Imp last year. The Blanche was considered the fastest yacht of the South Shrewsbury fleet in a heavy breeze.

The second trial race, postponed today because of rain and gales, will be sailed tomorrow. The performance of new yachts, together with George W. Bray's Daisy and Irving Brown's Say When, any of which may be picked as a defender, will be particularly noted by the club.

COLUMBIA FIVE DEFEATED.

Brooklyn Poly Takes Close Basket Ball Game at 24 to 21.

Excellent basket shooting by Stewart of Brooklyn Poly, coupled with the ragged teamwork of Columbia, gave the Brooklyn basket ball five a close victory, 24 to 21, in a game played at Columbia last night. Stewart scored 11 points for the victors in the second half and was the outstanding factor in the outcome of the struggle.

It was an exceedingly rough contest from the outset. Two players were forced from the game because of personal fouls, and two others had three personal fouls called when the game ended. Farrell, a guard on Columbia, and Pamb, his opponent on Brooklyn Poly, were the players to be ordered from the game by the referee.

The line-up:

B'klyn Poly.(24.)	Position.	Columbia. (21.)
Hildebrand	R.F.	Latour
Specht	L.F.	Farer
Kessler	C.	Alexander
Stewart	R.G.	Farrell
Pamb	L.G.	Tomberg

Goals from field—Hildebrand, (2,) Specht, (3,) Stewart, Pamb, Latour, Farer, (3,) Alexander, Farrell. Goals from foul—Stewart, 10; Farrell, 9. Referee—Ed Thorp, De La Salle. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Substitutions—Kursman for Tomberg, Vollmers for Farrell, Kursman for Pamb.

Three-Cushion Stars Matched.

Pierre Maupome, winner last year of the Interstate Three-Cushion League event, and leader in this season's competition, will play George Moore, former world's three-cushion champion, in an interstate match at Thurn's Academy tonight. Maupome is one of the most interesting of the three-cushion players because of his utter disregard of safety play. The same two contestants will play in a second match tomorrow night.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF MATCH FOR SENIORS

Canadians Will Form Organization Similar to Body of American Veterans.

International team matches between golfers belonging to the Seniors' Golf Association of this country and a similiar organization planned for the Dominion, is a possibility in the near future. That the Canadians will form such a body is almost certain, since two representatives made a trip to New York and conferred with leaders of the American body. At that meeting, it was assured that Canada was to have a Seniors' association, but that the eligibility rules would have to allow for players of fifty years of age belonging there instead of the fifty-five year limit here. This was advised because of the few players in Canada.

The conference at which the international matches were talked of was attended by W. R. Baker, C. V. C., President of the Royal Golf Club of Montreal; Ralph H. Reville, editor of The Canadian Golfer; Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the Seniors' Golf Association of America; Horace L. Hotchkiss of Apawamis, Honorary President and fcunder of the Seniors' organization, and Frank Presbrey of Apawamis, one of the most active members of the national body.

At this conference, the Canadians were familiarized with the details of the American organization, and also given a copy of the constitution. It was promised that American golfers would do all possible to help out such an organization in the Dominion. Mr. Baker was quite certain that there would be an organization effected in Canada soon enough to hold a tournament next Summer, but he was not certain that an international match would be possible until after the war. A meeting of the Canadians is to be held shortly in Montreal, at which time a course for their first tournament will be decided upon. The competition will be played either over the Royal links at Montreal or the Lambton course at Toronto.

The Dinner Committee of the Seniors' Association met a few days ago and decided that the annual affair would be inadvisable this year because of the war, and the members were notified that no banquet would be held. This committee, of which Elias Johnson of St. Andrews is Chairman, and Winthrop Sargeant of the Merion Cricket Club, and Frank Presbrey, are the other members, thought that a banquet might be held in the Fall during the annual tournament.

The Tournament Committee is planning for a big jubilee next Fall. Frederick J. Wessels of Chicago and Norwalk, Conn., is Chairman of the committee, having been elected to that place when Frank Presbrey refused to serve for a fourth year. Mr. Wessels plans several innovations, and says he hopes to have just as much fun for the members as Mr. Presbrey arranged. Winthrop Sargeant and Dwight L. Elmendorf of Apawamis are also members of the Tournament Committee

ERASMUS BEATS SAILORS.

Nautical School Passers Are Easily Downed by 27 to 5 Score.

Erasmus Hall High School's basketball five yesterday annexed its seventh victory of the season by trouncing the quintet representing the New York Nautical School, in a one-sided game on the Erasmus court, by the score of 27 to 5. The Brooklyn school team clearly outclassed the rival five from start to finish of the game and, starting in the lead, remained there throughout the contest. At the end of the first half, the score stood at 15 to 3 in favor of the Erasmus Hall quintet. The individual star was Barnes, who accounted for seven goals from the field.

The lineup:

Erasmus Hall.	Position.	N. Y. Naut. Sch'l.
Barnes	R.F.	Lyons
Boohecker	L.F.	McGee
Linoki	C.	Bradley
Scharmann	L.G.	Moran
Goebel	R.G.	Southerland

Goals from the field—Barnes, (7,) Boohecker, (3,) McMullen, Scharmann, Lyons, Moran. Goals from foul—Scharmann, (2,) McMullen, Bradley. Substitutions—For Erasmus Hall—McMullen for Linoki, Gillan for Goebel; for N. Y. Nautical School—Evans for Moran. Referee—M. E. Crooke, C. C. N. Y. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

NAVAL SWIMMERS IN MEET.

Brooklyn Reserves to Compete Against Y. M. C. A. Team.

A dual swimming meet, in which many former club stars of the metropolitan district will participate as sailors of the United States Navy, is scheduled for this evening at the East Side Y. M. C. A. pool in East Eighty sixth Street, when the Y. M. C. A. natators oppose a team from the Brooklyn Naval Reserve Training Station. The tentative program shows the following events: 100 yard swim, 220 yard swim, 50 yard backstroke swim, fancy diving contest and relay swim of 480 yards.

Brooklyn to Hold Tank Meet.

The Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., which has placed its swimming pool at the disposal of the boys of the naval service, will hold an open A. A. U. swimming meet on Jan. 26 for the purpose of raising funds for athletic equipment for the sailors. Included in the program are a 50-yard scratch race for enlisted men, 100-yard open handicap, fancy dive open handicap, 400-yard relay between Pelham Bay and Fifty-second Street Naval Reserve training stations, 100-yard metropolitan championship for women, fancy dive for women, and other special events.

HARVARD WINS AT SQUASH.

Crimson Players Hard Pressed to Gain Victory Over Princeton Club.

Standing of the Clubs.
CLASS B.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Harvard	2	0	1000
Columbia	2	0	1000
Princeton	1	2	.333
Crescent	1	2	.333
Yale	0	2	.000

Close matches marked the play in the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League events yesterday. In the Class B division the Harvard Club representatives just managed to secure the decision over the Princeton Club team on the Harvard Club courts by a score of 3 to 2, and Columbia met with more spirited opposition than had been expected from the Crescent A. C. on the latter's courts. The verdict in this contest was 3 to 2 in favor of the Columbia Club.

The startling fact in connection with Harvard's defeat of Princeton was that both of the leading Harvard Club players went down to defeat. Dr. H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club defeated A. E. Ellis, Harvard Club Captain, by a score of 15—12, 7—15, 15—13, and S. H. Bird, another Princetonian, defeated the No. 2 Harvard Club contestant, A. H. Lockett, at 6—15, 15—7, 15—8.

The Crescent A. C. and Columbia broke even on the playing of the first four matches, and it devolved upon the match between D. McClave of the Columbia team and N. F. Torrance of the Crescent A. C. to swing the balance to one side or the other. After each player had won a game, Torrance started off in the lead in the final game at 6—8. McClave drew even, and then the match went to 9-all. Torrance three times in succession drove so low that he hit the telltale, and McClave ran out the game to his credit. The summaries:

Harvard Club vs. Princeton Club.

Dr. H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated A. E. Ellis, Harvard Club, 15—2, 7—15, 15—13; S. H. Bird, Princeton Club, defeated A. H. Lockett, Harvard Club, 6—15, 15—7, 15—8; G. N. Richard, Harvard Club, defeated Dr. A. D. Mittendorf, Princeton Club, 15—12, 15—6; A. O. Hoyt, Harvard Club, defeated R. Monks, Princeton Club, 15—9, 15—11; J. W. Lee, Harvard Club, defeated G. Graham, Princeton Club, 17—16, 17—16.

Columbia Club vs. Crescent A. C.

R. L. Strobeigh, Columbia Club, defeated M. M. Sterling, Crescent A. C., 8—15, 15—12, 15—6; D. McClave, Columbia Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., 18—13, 6—15, 15—9; A. C. Scott, Columbia Club, defeated G. Cruse, Crescent A. C., 10—15, 15—9, 15—7; J. Dorr, Crescent A. C., defeated H. Burt, 9—15, 18—14, 15—12; A. G. McGowan, Crescent A. C., defeated H. Warner, Columbia Club, 15—6, 15—12.

SQUASH PROS IN TOURNEY.

Kinsella to Head Field of Eight in Handicap Affair.

The first professional handicap squash tennis tournament will be held at the Yale Club beginning Jan. 22. Eight players are expected to compete. Those who have already entered are Walter A. Kinsella, holder of the world's championship and professional at the Squash Club; William Ganley, professional at the New York Athletic Club; Stephen J. Feron, professional at the Harvard Club; Harry Lafforgue, professional at the Yale Club; James Mullins, professional at the Racquet and Tennis Club, and James Reid, professional at the Crescent Athletic Club. To make up the eight players, it is expected that Harry Harris, professional at the Montclair A. C., and William Gray, professional at the Columbia Club, will enter the event. Kinsella is conceded to be the superior of all the professionals, and he will concede aces to the other contestants. It is planned now to make the tournament an annual event.

FIFTY BOXERS AT N. Y. A. C.

Local Amateurs in Tryouts for Intercity Bouts with Pittsburgh.

The preliminary contests in the monthly amateur boxing tournament of the New York Athletic Club, which will be held in the Winged Foot gymnasium tomorrow night, will furnish local A. A. U. boxing officials a line on prospective competitors in the intercity amateur boxing tournament to be held in Pittsburgh on Feb. 23. This tournament will be between the boxers of New York and Pittsburgh and it is expected that the New York A. C. tournament will furnish the material from which to make selections.

Concannon Takes Pool Title.

Joseph Concannon won the New York State professional pocket billiard championship at Lawler Brothers' Academy, in Brooklyn, last night, when he defeated George Clark by a score of 100 to 91.

POLO TITLE GAMES MAY BE HELD AGAIN

National Body, at Annual Meeting, Favors Restoration of Championship Events.

Resumption of the polo championships, which were abandoned last year, was indicated by the expression of prominent officials and players after the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Polo Association held at the Down Town Club, 50 Pine Street, yesterday afternoon. No definite decision was arrived at, and no dates were allotted for tournaments, as is the custom at the annual meeting. The clubs gave as their reason for not applying for dates that a number of their players are in the service.

The meeting was harmonious. There will be no change in the personnel of the officers, as the following were re-elected on a single ballot:

H. L. Herbert, Chairman; W. A. Hazard, Secretary and Treasurer. Executive Committee—August Belmont, Joshua Crane, John C. Groome, W. A. Hazard, Alex. T. Primm, Jr., Dudley P. Rogers, W. Plunkett Stewart, and H. P. Whitney.

A luncheon of the delegates followed the meeting, and after the views of the delegates, many of whom are active players, had been ascertained Chairman Herbert stated that it was probable that the national championship would be resumed. In recent years this fixture has been one of the prominent sporting events at Newport, but following the declaration of war the championship was abandoned, and all open tournaments were cancelled at the same time.

Mr. Herbert said that the President, the Secretary of War, many officers of the Army, also the authorities of Great Britain, Lord Derby, General Haig, and others, have recommended participation in polo, cross-country riding, and all open air feats of skill and endurance as important aids toward military efficiency. Despite the military activities, it had been possible to play many polo contests of an informal character during the past season, and though the ranks are depleted the sentiment is strongly in favor of placing the sport back on a competitive basis.

Owing to the scarcity of regular competitions no changes have been made in the handicap list, but if the sport is again put on an active basis this matter will be taken up by the Executive Committee, which also will canvass the different clubs and decide whether or not to schedule the championships.

Mr. Herbert called attention to the fact that the individual membership of 1,440 in the forty-nine clubs of the association had contributed 965 men to the service. From the Meadow Brook Club alone 76 of the 164 members have joined the colors. The list of players in the Army, Navy, and Aviation Corps shows the names of two Brigadier Generals, two Major Generals, eight Colonels, four Lieutenant Colonels, nineteen Majors, 123 Captains, 438 Lieutenants, and 892 in the service, but rank not designated. A tribute was paid to the late Major A. P. Gardner, who was a prominent polo player.

TITLE TRACK MEET HERE.

National Indoor Event Will Be Held on March 16.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The national senior indoor track and field championships will be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory in New York City, March 16, according to an announcement today by Charles A. Dean, President of the A. A. U. The N. A. A. U. boxing championships will be held at Boston, April 8 and 9, under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, Mr. Dean said.

Zbyszko to Wrestle Hansen.

Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish wrestler, will take part in a handicap wrestling match in Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, on Friday night, marking his first local appearance on the mat since his triumph over Ed "Strangler" Lewis, the Kentucky grappler, in the closing match of the recent wrestling tournament. Zbyszko has contracted to throw Bernhoff Hansen, a Norwegian light-heavyweight wrestler, twice within an hour, and under the terms of the match will forfeit his end of the purse if he fails in his task. In a preliminary match Hilmer Johnson will attempt a similar feat against an unknown.

McCUE BOXING BILL READY.

Calls for Part of Revenue for Benefit of Army Training Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—A bill to be presented to the Legislature by Assemblyman Martin G. McCue to again legalize boxing in this State will provide for a single-headed boxing commission to supervise the sport and will call for a diversion of a part of the revenues from all boxing events to the big army training camps for the benefit of New York's soldiers. Ever since the repeal of the boxing law of last Winter Mr. McCue has labored for a new law, and feels confident that he will meet with success.

The McCue bill imposes a license fee of $5,000 on all New York City clubs and $2,500 on all clubs in other parts of the State.

JACKIES CHEER WELLING.

Sailor Boxer Outpoints Shamus O'Brien at Pioneer S. C.

Joe Welling, a Chicago lightweight boxer, now in the naval branch of Uncle Sam's service, last night demonstrated his superiority over Shamus O'Brien of Yonkers, in their ten-round bout at the Pioneer S. C., before an admiring crowd of more than 200 fellow-bluejackets, who yelled themselves hoarse for a decisive Welling victory.

The contest was rather uninteresting, for Welling, inactive in ring competition since his enlistment, showed comparatively poor judgment of distance and inability to time his blows properly. He had advantages in height and reach on the Yonkers boxer, and, while the Chicagoan managed to clearly and decisively outpoint his opponent there was never any real danger of his knocking O'Brien out.

The other bout scheduled for ten rounds ended in the second round when Gene Tunney of Greenwich Village knocked out Hughey Weir, a west side welterweight, with a right to the jaw. The biggest crowd since the opening of the club under the membership plan witnessed the bouts, and there was no police interference.

Cochran Beats Sutton Again.

Walker Cochran defeated handless George Sutton in two balkline matches at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday. In the afternoon the score in his favor was 300 to 100, and in the evening 300 to 79. During the evening match Cochran made a high run of 197. He averaged 25 in the afternoon and 30 in the evening.

A man asked us yesterday why we didn't say something about "money back" when talking of men's suits reduced to $25.

"No reason," we told him, "hadn't occurred to us." Supposed everybody knew that "money back" applied to everything we sold whether "mark down" or "regular."

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PALMER, Lakewood, N. J. Running water, Private Baths; moderate rates.
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Open All Year Wm. E. Leffingwell, Pres.
A MINERAL SPRINGS HEALTH RESORT AND HOTEL
Winter Conditions for Taking the "Cure" Especially Desirable
The only place in America where the Nauheim Bathing Heart and Circulatory Disorders are given with a Natural Calcium Chloride Brine.
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NOW OPEN. AMERICAN PLAN.
New hotel, all modern conveniences. Golf, tennis, polo, driving, horseback riding; ideal climate. J. J. SWEENEY, Mgr.
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HOTEL WINDSOR, under new management; facing beautiful Hemming Park; $160,000 spent in improvements during summer of 1916. Robt. R. Meyer, Prop. J. E. Kavanaugh, Mgr., JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

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is the ideal winter resort. Its wonderful climate enables the tourist to enjoy outdoor sports throughout season. Address Boards of Trade, Hotels.

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Largest and most modern hotel. Now open. Superb Ocean Beach. LEON M. WAITE, Mgr.

PINEHURST NORTH CAROLINA, center of Winter Out-of-Door Life.
Information of General Office, Pinehurst, N. C.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 2502 R. S. U. S., and Section 3, Paragraph H, Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold three large diamonds set in one platinum lavalier.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3062 R. S. U. S., and Act of Congress approved July 31, 1912, I have seized and hold Two pieces Film depicting prizefight.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 1 and 2, Title VII, Act of Congress approved June 15, 1917, I have seized and hold Eight packages Tungsten.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated January 10, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

BETHLEHEM MOTOR TRUCKS

Bethlehem Motor Trucks
1¼

A REMBRANDT IS SOLD FOR $10,750

"Balaam and His Ass" Brings Top Price at Hermann Sale of Masters at the Plaza.

$80,105 FOR 72 PAINTINGS

Gerard Dou's "The Hermit" Fetches $4,900, and a Muelich Portrait and an Inness $3,700 Each.

"Balaam and His Ass," a Rembrandt, formerly in the Gallerie Gustav Ritter Hoschek, von Muhlheim, Prague, brought the highest price at the Ferdinand Hermann sale of ancient and modern masters at the Plaza last evening, under the auspices of the American Art Association, Thomas E. Kirby, Auctioneer, going to Seaman, agent, for $10,750.

It is a striking picture, a panel, the prophet, in brilliant Oriental robes, beating the ass, which, crouched to the earth, looks at him appealingly while an angel with a sword stands at one side and travelers on horseback are in the background. The picture started at $5,000 and ran up quickly by thousands to the selling point.

Gerard Dou's "The Hermit," another panel, brought the second highest price, going also to Seaman, agent, and for $4,900. This was purchased at the Yerkes sale in 1910 and has a long list of former owners. Hans Muelich's "Portrait of Andreas Reidmohr," a small picture, a panel, 23 by 18 inches, was another of the old pictures which brought one of the higher prices. It went to Bernet, agent, for $3,700.

An Inness, "Sunset in the Apple Orchard," signed by the artist and dated 1886, went to Knoedler & Co. for the same price. This picture, 22 by 27 inches, the warm, red sun making a deep tone through the green of the trees, was sold by Inness at Montclair to Fishel, Adler & Schwartz, from whom it was purchased. The seventy-two pictures brought returns of $80,105.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following is a list of the paintings, artists, buyers, and prices:

1—The Return of the Foragers, (water color)—Adolph Schreyer; Seaman, agent $320
4—The Cardinal Violoncellist, (canvas)—Leo Herrmann; Bernet, agent..... 440
5—A Woody Dell, (panel)—Barend C. Koekkoek; S. G. Hess, agent..... 340
6—Sheep and Chickens in a Stable, (panel)—E. J. Verboeckhoven; Bernet, agent 475
7—Meadow, Cottage, and Woods, (panel) —Johannes H. Weissenbruch; F. Norris 300
8—A Woman and a Child, (a drawing in charcoal, heightened with white)—Francois Boucher; Knoedler & Co... 650
9—A Side Canal, Venice, (panel)—Martin Rico; Kleinberger Galleries..... 530
10—A Country Road, (water color)—Josef Israels; S. G. Hess, agent... 1,100
11—The Monk, Bookworm, (canvas)—Eduard Grutzner; A. Reimann 310
12—A River Bank, (canvas)—Kruseman Van Elten; S. G. Hess, agent..... 330
13—A Landscape, (canvas)—H. J. Harpignies; Holland Galleries 625
14—The Road to the Farm, (canvas)—Jules Dupre; Bernet, agent..... 425
16—A Landscape, (panel)—Corot; A. Deutsch 750
17—River Scene, with Woods: Evening, (panel)—Daubigny; S. G. Hess, agent. 600
18—La Tour D'Eably, (canvas)—Corot; Bernet, agent..... 1,225
19—Two Women at a Spring, (pastel, on canvas)—L'Hermitte; S. G. Hess, agent 625
21—The Marriage Contract, (panel)—Jose Gallegos; A. Reimann 500
22—Portrait of a Young Lady ("La Tete Rouge,") (canvas)—Henner; S. G. Hess, agent..... 700
23—Portrait of a Boy, (canvas)—Franz von Lenbach; A. Deutsch..... 600
24—The River, (canvas)—Frits Thaulow; A. Reimann..... 600
25—Portrait of Richard Wagner, (pencil drawing, in brown and red chalks heightened in white)—Franz von Lenbach; E. A. Hirschland..... 230
26—A View of a Harbor, (canvas)—Boudin; Reiner, agent..... 575
27—A Cavalier, (panel) — Ferdinand Roybet; Eugene L. Hauer..... 475
28—The Cronies, (panel)—George Henry Boughton; A. Reimann..... 525
29—The Escape, (canvas)—Fromentin; Rudert, agent 700
30—The Church of Santa Maria della Salute, Venice, (panel)—Ziem; Louis A. Hein 850
31—A Wayside Discussion, (canvas)—Jose Villegas; A. Reimann..... 375
32—Sundown, (canvas)—George H. Boger; Seaman, agent..... 425
33—Sunset in the Apple Orchard, (canvas)—George Innes; Knoedler & Co.. 3,750
34—Twilight, (canvas)—Louis Loeb; A. Rudert, agent 575
35—The Forlington Oak, (canvas)—John ("Old") Crome; Seaman, agent..... 2,100
37—Portrait of a Lady, (pastel)—John Russell; S. G. Hess, agent..... 300
39—The Pond, (painted in oil on millboard)—John Constable; A. Rudert, agent 675
41—On the Coast, Isle of Wight—George Morland; Seaman, agent..... 500
44—St. Catherine, (panel)—The Master of Cappenberg; Kleinberger Galleries.. 2,500
45—St. Barbara, (panel)—The Master of Cappenberg; Kleinberger Galleries... 2,500
46—The Madonna and Child, with Saints and Angels—Sano di Pietro; R. Ederheimer 2,100
47—The Madonna and Child, (panel)—Master of the Death of Mary; Bernet, agent..... 1,600
48—Scenes from the Life of the Virgin, (a triptych,) (panel, arched)—Albert Bouts; Kleinberger Galleries..... 1,500
49—Portrait of Guillaume, Sire de Croy et de Renty, (panel)—Frans Pourbus the elder; Bernet, agent..... 1,700
50—The Madonna and Child—Rubens and Seghers; Bernet, agent..... 1,150
51—Portrait of a Young Lady, (panel)—Frans Pourbus the elder; Bernet, agent 1,800
52—Portrait of a Lady, (panel)—Francois Clouet; Kleinberger Galleries.... 950
53—Portrait of Johan Smysers, Hendrik Gerritsz Pot; R. Ederheimer..... 375
54—Portrait of Sara Sanen, Hendrik Gerritsz Pot; R. Ederheimer..... 375
55—A Dutch Canal: Moonlight, Aart Van der Neer; Bernet, agent..... 425
56—Winter Landscape, with Skaters, Jan Van Goyen; R. Ederheimer..... 575
57—The Woman Taken in Adultery, (panel)—Lucas Cranach the Elder; Kleinberger Galleries..... 2,800
58—The Interior of a Flemish Inn, (canvas)—David Teniers the Younger; R. Edegheimer 950
59—A Landscape, (panel)—Aart Van der Neer; A. Reimann..... 1,075
60—The Hermit, (panel)—Gerard Dou; Seaman, agent..... 4,900
61—A Village on the Bank of the River Maas, (panel)—Jan Van Goyen; A. Reimann 1,550
62—A Merry Company in the Open Air, (panel)—Jan. Steen; R. Ederheimer.. 1,100
64—Portrait of Andreas Reidmohr, (panel)—Hans Muelich; Bernet, agent. 3,700
65—The Prophet Balaam and the Angel, (panel)—Rembrandt; Seaman, agent. 10,750
66—A Waterfall, (canvas)—Jacob Van Ruisdael; S. G. Hess, agent..... 1,350
67—Portrait of Lettice, Viscountess Falkland—Cornelis Janssen; Seaman, agent 1,500
68—Portrait of Lucius Cary, 2d Viscount Falkland—Cornelis Janssen; Seaman, agent 1,800
69—A Young Scholar in His Study—Gerard Dou; R. Ederheimer 3,000
70—An Italian Harbor with Dutch Men-of-War—Jan Abrahamsz Beerestraaten and Adriaen van de Velde; Bernet, agent 1,700
71—Landscape with Figures—Jan Wynants; S. G. Hess, agent..... 800
72—Environs de Haarlem—Jan van der Meer of Haarlem; A. G. Levy 950

It was largely a dealers' sale. Few private purchasers gave their names.

Chinese Pilgrim Bottle Brings $205.

A rare blue and white pilgrim bottle, Ch'ien-lung, brought one of the higher prices at the sale of the Barnes collection of Chinese porcelains at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to D. Z. Norton for $205. Two Sang de Boeuf lamps of the same period went to E. Collins for $140, a Kang-hai blue and white vase went to J. Elliot for $75, a blue and white temple vase and cover, the same period, to H. K. Hudson for $77, and H. C. Yuan paid $72 for a low, bowl-shaped blue and white porcelain dish. The returns for the afternoon were $2,393, making a total for the two sales of $4,070. The last of the Barton Chinese bronzes will be sold this afternoon.

Maria Barrientos, Soprano, Arrives.

Maria Barrientos, the Spanish soprano, arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday after a roundabout voyage by way of Cuba. The singer, who was accompanied by her mother and her son, George, is to reappear in opera at the Metropolitan about mid-February. She sang last Summer in Buenos Aires before returning to Spain.

SCHOLA CANTORUM SINGS.

Songs of Spain and Wales Among the Chorus's Novelties.

The chorus of the Schola Cantorum, for nine seasons a producer of music of as wide appeal as old English Purcell, the modern French and Russians, and once the "St. Elizabeth" of Liszt, gave its first subscription concert of the Winter last evening in Carnegie Hall, again finding novelties far afield. There were at the outset some folk and fighting songs of Wales, the country of Lloyd George, and at greater length two groups of "novelties" both ancient and modern from neutral Spain. The more serious, churchly character of many of these later miracle and Nativity pieces, bringing to light a national musical revival all unknown for the last quarter century among Catalonian composers and choral singers over here, was appropriate at a time when Americans are interested as never before in all that expresses the national aspirations of European peoples.

Many Spaniards were in the audience that encored solo airs well sung by Mabel Garrison in "The Virgin's Plaint" and "Three Kings," or by Carl Formes in the "Serenade," all strongly Oriental melodies; the hummed accompaniments adapted for 150 voices recalled Verdi's Miserere in "Trovatore," from Garcia de la Vega's native play. One Spanish dance song, "The Silversmith," was like Milton's "L'Allegro" amid so much sombre melancholy.

Catalonian is a tongue of clipped Latin vocables, not always making for beauty in these songs, but giving original flavor, best in the rough peasant tunes. The lovers' quarrel "Under the Elm" ended with the woman wishing a priest read the man's funeral mass, whereas he wished her "in a barn of burning straw, with a brisk wind blowing," and would have been amusing in English.

Over the stage two American flags flanked one of Spain, as well as a Welsh emblem, the red dragon on white in a field of blue, lent by the local St. David's Society. The Schola also hung a new service flag, with nine stars.

HERO LAND PROFIT $571,438.

Statement of the Last Allied Bazaar Issued by Its Chairman.

John Moffat, Executive Chairman of the Management Committee of "Hero Land," made public last night a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the war benefit bazaar which showed net profits of $571,438.86. The general expenses were given as $242,978.51.

Mr. Moffat's statement said: "'Hero Land's' net profits after payment of expenses of every kind exceed $571,000, constituting a world's record for any allied bazaar." The statement continued:

"The money especially contributed to cover the expenses of the bazaar, with the gate receipts and the advance sale of tickets and miscellaneous revenue, has proved, as was predicted, more than sufficient to cover the entire general expenses of 'Hero Land,' thus enabling 100 cents on the dollar of receipts to be credited to each of the committees taking part."

The statement said that the British Government war exhibits receipts amounted to $92,942.31, and that the expenses in connection with these exhibits were $45,382.18. The total raised at the booths amounted to $538,976.13, from which was deducted $25,368.13, paid out for expenses.

It is added that $75,000 had been forwarded for the relief of Halifax, and that $498,438.88 remained to be divided among the various committees taking part in "Hero Land."

"Aside from the figures," Mr. Moffat said, "which must be regarded as more than pleasing, it is also to be strongly borne in mind that 'Hero Land,' in stirring enthusiasm for the cause of America and the Allies, accomplished a service of wide scope and influence."

Leo Ornstein in Recital.

Leo Ornstein gave his only recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, perhaps his first as pianist merely, and not as composer; in that other rôle he had early won attention here with fantastic "cubist" pieces. He recalled to many a remark of Gounod: "At 20 I said 'Myself and Mozart'; at 40, 'Mozart and I'; at 60, I say 'Mozart.' Mr. Ornstein is yet in the 20's, but he chose nothing of his own yesterday, playing instead Beethoven's sonata "Appassionata," Chopin, and the twelfth rhapsody of Liszt, in sober but individual style. He added for "modernist" touch a "Danse," "Poeme," and two "Preludes" of Scriabine; "The Gibbet," "Scarbo," and "A Barque at Sea," by Ravel; two "Arabesques" by Debussy, and Albeniz's "Festival of Corpus Christi in Seville."

White Rats Mourn Junie McCree.

Funeral services for Junie McCree, actor and writer of lyrics, were held yesterday at the Campbell Funeral Church, with the ritual of the White Rats Actors' Union, of which Mr. McCree was a past President. A large number of his friends in the theatrical world attended the services as well as several hundred members of the White Rats, representatives of the Chicago Press Club, of which Mr. McCree was a member, and the Authors' League. Harry Mountford, Secretary of the White Rats, pronounced a eulogy of the one-time President, and James W. Fitzpatrick, International President of the White Rats, conducted the services, assisted by Edward Clark, Charles T. Aldrich, J. Edward Davis, President of the Green Room Club, and William P. Conley.

Willem Willeke, 'Cellist, Reappears.

Willem Willeke, the 'cellist, son-in-law of Franz Kneisel, and himself an artist whose public is as large and loyal as that of the former Kneisel Quartet, in which he was for ten years a member, made his first reappearance in solo recital last evening at Aeolian Hall. Mr. Willeke was a good 'cellist when Mr. Kneisel and Louis Svecenski first picked the young Hollander to join them after the retirement of Alwin Schroeder; he is not less but rather more accomplished today, not in a sensational virtuoso style, but in qualities that make a true musician. He played last evening his own arrangement of a Boccherini melody, with other unfamiliar works of Eccles and Jerul, as well as d'Albert, Servais, and a fellow-New Yorker, Rubin Goldmark.

Directors Give Caruso Punch Bowl.

Signor Caruso made his annual appearance in Brooklyn last night, singing in "Rigoletto" with Maria Conde, a youthful Gilda. The Board of Directors of the Academy, which Caruso had helped to open in 1907, went behind the scenes after the second act and presented to the tenor a large silver punch bowl.

The Directors had placed an inscription on the bowl to say their gift was "in appreciation of his golden voice and incomparable art" which have made the last ten years of grand opera in the Academy of Music "so distinguished and inspiring."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Arnold Daly's production of Bahr's play, "Josephine," will have its premiere at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Monday, Jan. 28, following the engagement of "The Land of Joy." Virginia Harned will be Mr. Daly's leading woman.

A change has been made in the bill which the Washington Square Players offer next Monday, "Habit," by Frank Dare, being substituted for "The Hour Glass." The bill will be an all-comedy one.

Eugene Revere, recently of "Miss 1917," will have a role in "Girl o' Mine," coming to the Bijou a week from Monday.

"The Land of Joy" will be seen at the Montauk theatre, Brooklyn, for a single performance next Sunday night.

A performance of "Over the Top" will be given at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre Roof Theatre this afternoon in aid of the Stage Children's Fund.

The newest Mary Pickford film, "Stella Maris," will be shown next week at the Strand.

Seats for the Stage Women's War Relief performance of "General Post," which will take place at the Gaiety Theatre on Friday afternoon of next week, will be auctioned off at the theatre Friday at 4. Only members of the theatrical profession will be requested to purchase.

Fuller Mellish will appear with Margaret Anglin in the performances of Bonelli's "Electra," to be given under the auspices of the Symphony Society on Feb. 6.

SHOE TRADE PLANS STRICTEST ECONOMY

Needs of Soldiers and Sailors Come First and the Public Takes What Is Left.

LOWER BOOTS FOR WOMEN

Standard Height of Nine Inches Above Heel Fixed—Colors Limited to Six.

The strictest economy in every direction is going to be the motto of the shoe manufacturing and selling industry in the United States in the ensuing year, according to plans adopted yesterday at the opening of the annual convention of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association. Under the plan outlined by the association's President, John S. Kent, in his address, the soldiers and sailors of the nation are to have the very best of the heavy leather obtainable, while the civilian population will be shod with the rest of the heavy, and the lighter grades. It is hoped in this way that the practice followed in France and England of providing a standard foot gear for the non-fighting portion of the people will be adopted in this country.

Acting on answers received from a questionnaire sent out several months ago to boot and shoe manufacturers, the Conference Committee of the association adopted certain recommendations in regard to economy for the year 1918 which were yesterday approved by the convention. Next Fall, the height of women's shoes will not exceed nine inches above the heel. This height, it is hoped by the shoe men, may be cut down to 8½ inches later if the need for further saving becomes acute. At present, it was stated by an official of the association, women's shoes are only limited by the length of the skirt. Misses' shoes will be cut down to seven inches.

Other measures of economy will be in limiting the colors of shoes manufactured. Men's shoes for 1918 will be made only in black and two shades of tan. Women's shoes will be made in black, white, two shades of tan and two shades of gray. Shoe boxes of standard size and staple color will be used to deliver shoes. This tends to standardize the shipping cases. Things extraneous to the shoes themselves will be eliminated, such as advertising, labels, &c.

In his opening address, President Kent of the association told of the effect of the war on the shoe industry in this country. He prophesied that through the efforts of the shoe manufacturers to meet the situation created by the war there would be a renaissance of the industry in the United States.

"The influence of the war is paramount to all other influences," he said. "It has prevented imports of desirable hides and skins; it has caused a diminution in exports of leather, and an almost total loss of exports of shoes. It has eliminated the demand for extreme fashions in footwear and novelties in leathers, styles, and patterns; it has spread the gospel of economy throughout the land and caused the purchase of plainer and more substantial shoes, and made the cobbler an important figure in the shoemaking world.

"The man who wears a uniform is entitled to the best we have. Those who cannot fight will help by conserving what the fighter needs. We must make solid shoes for the trenches and use the leather that is left for the men who stay at home. It must be considered selfish and unpatriotic to wear something a soldier needs when something else will do.

"The action of England and France in providing for standard war shoes for the civilian population may not be put into effect here for the reason that our supplies of material not suitable for Government purposes and for the finer grades, together with our facilities for manufacture, will make competition keen for business on these lines, and as low prices will be made as actual cost will warrant. Price control and regulation of profits through investigation and taxation will do more to hold down the cost of shoes than will Government regulation of specifications and prices."

In his report, Sol. Wile, Secretary of the association, criticised England for her embargo on imports, which threw back on manufacturers here large quantities of shoes manufactured to fill orders for British trade.

The convention will continue all day today. Tonight will come the annual dinner. Ex-President William H. Taft is to be the guest of honor.

NAON GOING TO ARGENTINA.

Envoy May Quit Unless Anti-German Stand Is Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—After a visit by Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador, to the State Department today to say good-bye to Secretary Lansing preparatory to returning to his own country, it was said that he had been granted leave of absence and would be back in Washington in his official capacity in two months. The Argentine Government has refused to accept his resignation, but the fact that it was offered is said to have produced a crisis in the political affairs of Argentina.

Dr. Naon declined to authorize any statement, but denied that there were differences between his Government and himself. According to persons close to the Ambassador, he has been a stanch friend of the allied cause, and even before the publication of the Lansing documents he favored a movement for Pan American unity on the question of the war, with the idea that Argentina should be aligned with the United States and the Allies.

Dr. Naon will go alone, leaving his family here, and it was said that he expected to stay in Argentina only two weeks. The Ambassador, it was said, goes to confer with the Foreign Office and the President of the republic on foreign relations.

It was said by close friends of the Ambassador that the only difference between him and his Government concerning the German question relates to the moment when the break with Berlin should be made complete, the Ambassador holding that now is the time when this final step ought to be taken, and his Government contending that the moment has not yet arrived. Both the Ambassador and his Government were said to have been surprised and pained by newspaper criticism of Argentina in the American press, especially by the charge that pro-German influences had affected the policy of the country.

A person close to the Ambassador said:

"The Ambassador has reached an irrevocable resolution to retire from the Argentine diplomatic service unless certain measures are taken. To persons acquainted with Argentine affairs, it seems probable that Argentina will soon declare the existence of a state of war with Germany."

VATICAN PROHIBITS TANGO.

Ban on "Modern Dances" Sequel to American Request for Ruling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 15.—A decree was published here today, signed by Cardinal de Lai, Secretary of the Consistorial Congregation, dated Dec. 10, 1917, definitely prohibiting the so-called modern dances.

This action does not cause the same sensation as was created when the ecclesiastical authorities first objected to these dances, as since Italy entered the war there has been no dancing here.

The latest decision was caused by some American Bishops, who ventured to propose that the modern dances be allowed under certain restrictions. The decree sets forth that the prohibitions of the tango, maxixe, and other modern dances are to be enforced inexorably, even if the dances take place in the daytime or in the first hours of the evening for a short time without being preceded by dinner.

THEATRE MEN TO GO TO THE WHITE HOUSE

New York Delegation to Meet President or Dr. Garfield Tomorrow Regarding Fuel Saving.

A delegation of New York theatrical managers, including George M. Cohan, Lee Shubert, and probably David Belasco, will go to Washington tonight to confer with President Wilson or Dr. Garfield in regard to the proposed fuel-saving restrictions to be placed upon the theatres.

The conference which will take place at the White House at 3:15 o'clock tomorrow afternoon is the result of a telegram sent to the President by Mr. Cohan on Monday, in which Mr. Wilson was asked to receive a delegation of managers before action was taken. A telegram fixing the time for the appointment was received by Mr. Cohan yesterday from one of the President's secretaries, but it is not known here whether the theatrical men are to confer with the President or Dr. Garfield.

Among those who will make the trip to Washington, in addition to Messrs. Cohan, Shubert, and Belasco, will be E. F. Albee, representing the vaudeville interests, and Adolph Zukor, representing the motion picture makers. Mr. Cohan and others had several talks with Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, during Mr. Tumulty's recent visit here, and the direct appeal to the President grew out of these conferences.

Although no one was willing to be quoted in the matter, it is known that the methods adopted by the group of men who framed Mayor William Travers Jerome as their counsel are resented by certain of the managers. It was pointed out, also, that it was claimed by the interests represented by Mr. Jerome that they were speaking for all the managers of the city, whereas they represented only the film women and some of the vaudeville houses. The Shuberts, who were announced as indorsing the plan, said that they had not been consulted.

Comment by managers on the plan to close the theatres on Mondays was divided. It was generally admitted that it would provide no insuperable financial obstacles, but it was also pointed out that if the days were to be declared legal holidays it was all the more necessary for the theatres to be open. It was also declared that the saving of coal would be negligible.

The Stage Women's War Relief yesterday sent a telegram to H. P. Davison, head of the Red Cross, asking him to use his influence to prevent the promulgation of an order closing the theatres or putting them on part time. The work done by the theatres in the interests of the Red Cross was cited.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2
DOING OUR BIT
44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 81
Nightly at 8:30. Special Mat. Today 2:30.
Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
Over the Top Ed Wynn Justine Johnstone
50 Pretty Justice Johnstone Girls | Laurie & Bronson
A swift act of 4 mirth at full speed.
Special Mat. Today, Benefit Stage Children's Fund

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evgs. 8:40
FIRST MATINEE TODAY. 2:30
HIGHEST PRICE $1.50
Eugene Walter's Latest Sensation!
A thriller. Weird and absorbing.—*Herald, American.*
If the drama this season is looking for excitement, it has it now at the Playhouse.—*Herald.*
THE HERITAGE
with Cyril Keightley—Lowell Sherman
Tense scenes. Realistic play. It has the ring of truth. The acting is worthy of the play.—*John Corbin, Times.*
Novel and sensational story.—*Pierce, Tribune.*
"I have just killed kitten-cat" —*Maria.*

PARK Thos., 49th St. & Columbus Circle. Beginning TOM'W EVENING
Military Comedy Drama of Today.
SEVEN DAYS LEAVE
Seats Now. Prices 25c. 50c, $1, $1.50. No Higher.

SHUBERT 44th, west of Broadway. Evgs. 8. Mats. Today and Sat. 2.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MOORE MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME THE LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

Broadhurst 44th W. Last 2 Weeks B'way
MAT. TOM'W & SAT. EVES. 8:20.
WILLIAM Faversham IRENE Elliott MAXINE MACLYN
Fenwick Arbuckle
in "LORD AND LADY ALGY."

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15.
SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES
OH, BOY!
Prices: 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT. TODAY. REG. MAT. SAT.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8.20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2.20.
Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation.
LOMBARDI, Ltd.
with LEO CARRILLO.
BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.

39 St. Thea., nr. B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"Matinee Idol de Luxe."—*Eve. Sun.*
Pop. Mat. Today 50c to $1.50
IN HIS DOMINATING SUCCESS
"BLIND YOUTH"
LOU TELLEGEN

CENTURY THEA., 62d St., Near B'way. Tel. 8800 Col. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Sat. 2.
POP. MAT. TODAY, 25c TO $1.00.
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A play of modern Jewish life.
Friday, Jan. 18, HINTER MAUERN
"NACHTASYL"
Maxim Gorky's famous play.

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Evs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:20.
Adolf Philipp presents Jos. Strauss' Operetta
On the Blue Danube

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4th St. & 7th Av. Karen, a 4-act Drama.
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HARRY DELF, Down Home; All Seats Ten, "Money or Your Life," Lipton's Monkeys, 5 Others. Reserved 25, 35, 50

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TWICE DAILY 2:15 8:20
OUR NAVY
LAST WEEK
POPULAR PRICES RESERVED SEATS
"BIG HIT."—N.Y. Sun.
PRIZMA COLOR MOTION PICTURES

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RIVOLI B'way, 49th. WALLACE REID in "Rimrock Jones." Soloists. Review and RIVOLI ORCHESTRA.

RIALTO Times Square. GEORGE BEBAN in "Juice of the Strong Heart." Soloists, Comedy and RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

LYRIC THEATRE Tonight 8:30. 25c to $1. W. 42 St. Mat. Today, 2:30. 25 & 50c
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Concerts. STRAND SYMPHONY ORCH.

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BESSIE BARRISCALE in 'Madame Who,'
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE
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Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 2 A. M.
CONSTANCE TALMADGE in "SCANDAL"

BROOKLYN.
Brooklyn Academy of Music
Tomorrow Evening at 8:15.
First Brooklyn Appearance This Season
IAN HAY
Major Ian Hay Beith
Recently returned from four months at the front and with the fleets with a new lecture,
"CARRYING ON"
Illustrated With New War Pictures.
"UP TO THE MINUTE."
SEATS 50c TO $1.50 AT BOX OFFICE.
"PHONE PROSPECT 8046."

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences
Mischa Elman Violin Recital ACADEMY OF MUSIC SUNDAY Jan. 20 at 3 P.M.
Tickets Now on Sale 75c-$2.00

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NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat.
Greatest Musical Show on Earth
COHAN & HARRIS present
The Cohan Revue 1918
"ALL THE HITS IN ONE."

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC STARTS 11:30.
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Matinees Today & Sat. at 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
POPULAR 50c TO $1.50. MAT. TODAY
Laurette Taylor
in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners. "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20 Evenings Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:20 50c to $2
MAT. TODAY 50c to $1.50
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
THE MUSICAL TRIUMPH
"GOING UP"
"Tuneful and with a charm all its own—you'll love it."

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30.
GENERAL POST Wm. Courtenay Thomas A. Wise
A love comedy by J. E. Harold Terry.

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
POP. 50c to $1.50 MAT. TODAY
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN
in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

FULTON THEATRE, W. 46 St. Evs. 8:30.
"Margaret Anglin in 'Billeted' certainly makes us forget the meatless, wheatless, coalless, drinkless days and the new tax laws."—*Life.*
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THE Naughty Wife HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today & Sat.

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Parlor, Bedroom & Bath
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Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

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127TH TIME TONIGHT
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today (POP.) & Sat. at 2:15.
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
The Land of Joy
Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

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191ST TIME TONIGHT
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY With a Past

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POP. 50c to $1.50 MAT. TODAY
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O'LANTERN | GLOBE POP. MATINEE TODAY.

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
HOUDINI'S VANISHING ELEPHANT and MAY WIRTH
MAT. TO-DAY $1.00
BEST SEATS 1000 GOOD SEATS Always...25c & 50c

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Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. VAN KELTON Stadium, 97th St., 9th Av. ADMISSION 25c.—MUSIC. SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

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JOSEF STRANSKY.....CONDUCTOR
This Week at CARNEGIE HALL.
Tomorrow (Thurs.) Eve., 8:30, and Sat. Aft., 2
BEETHOVEN NINTH SYMPHONY
Friday Afternoon at 2:30.
Soloist Rudolph GANZ
Beethoven 5th Symphony. Brahms Piano Concerto No. 1.
Saturday Afternoon at 2.
WAGNER-TCHAIKOVSKY
Pathetique Symphony
ONLY TIME THIS SEASON
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

CARNEGIE HALL, Monday Evening, JANUARY 21 at 8:30.
Violin Recital—Max ROSEN
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

SIXTH BILTMORE FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, Jan. 18, at 11.
EUGEN YSAYE
IDELLE PATTERSON
PAUL ALTHOUSE
Tickets Now on Sale at Biltmore Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Jan. 18.
Seats now. SONG RECITAL AMPARITO FARRAR
SOPRANO.
Management R. E. Johnston. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
Piano Recital (Steinway)—OLIVER DENTON
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Daniel Mayer.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 26, at 2:30.
SEATS NOW—Piano Recital—JOSEF HOFMANN
Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano.)

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Jan. 17, at 3.
Only Recital This Season SPIERING
Prices 50 cents to $1.50.
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CARNEGIE Fri. Eve., Feb. 1, at 8:15
Violin Recital by MISCHA ELMAN
Seat Sale Now.

Aeolian Hall Sat. Aft., Jan. 19, at 2:30.
Recital by JACQUES THIBAUD
Mgt. Louden Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Daniel Mayer.

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Tonight at 8, Thais. Farrar, Howard; Dian Whitehill, Rappold, Conductor, Moranzoni.
Thurs. at 8 (Popular Bill) L'Oracolo. Easton, Braslau; Scotti, Althouse, Didur. Fri. at 8, Boheme. Muzio; Caruso, Amato, Cond. Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8:15, Daughter of the Regiment. Barrientos, Matzenauer; Crabbe, Cond. Papi.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Tannhauser. Gadski, Ober, Rappold, Goritz; Matzenauer, Braslau, Perini, Pearson; Didur, Althouse, Mardones. Bada, Bonelli, Reiss, Cond. Papi.
Sat. at 8

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1918.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEED OF MEN.

In giving notice of a call to the colors of nearly half a million men from Great Britain alone, Sir AUCKLAND GEDDES, Minister of National Service, says that, "excluding Russia "and Rumania, the Allies have a substantial superiority in fighting and "ration strength over the Central "Powers." The context seems to show that he includes the existing land forces of the United States, for he goes on to say that "notwithstanding Russia's defection, the resources "of the Allies and America are sufficient to assure victory, and nothing "but a psychological catastrophe can "save the Central Powers"—whatever that may mean.

What stands out very clearly is that no dependence for the present is placed upon the American contingent in France. It may be assumed the British General Staff believes that the Americans should have a longer period of training before taking their place in the line. Some of the British troops were put in too early (from necessity) for shock tactics. Greater gains would have been made by veterans in the battle of the Somme. This is not a reflection upon the gallantry of the new army engaged in the operations of the Summer and Autumn of 1916. It demonstrated a superiority over the German troops encountered, and the spirit of the British and Colonials was always splendid. Nevertheless, with additional training they would have gone further and shown greater staying power. If the French and British can hold the line this year until midsummer, the American reinforcements will be able to come to their relief with a hitting power that should tell mightily in a counteroffensive. It is fortunate that the American commander, like PETAIN and HAIG, is a believer in training troops for the battle ordeal until the finishing touch has been given. Pending the readiness of the American Army, the British, according to Sir AUCKLAND GEDDES, must strike hard at the enemy, as well as resist his attacks:

> Every day the hitting force of Britain becomes of greater importance to the alliance. * * * On Britain and the skill with which she handles her man power in the months to come everything depends.

France has by no means fought herself to a standstill, but to conserve her strength Great Britain must "carry on" in the field, and that has been General HAIG's task in the last six months. So the extra half million of men to be called to the colors are urgently needed. The drain on the British Army in France is continuous. In the week ended Jan. 14 the British casualties on all fronts were 24,979 officers and men, of whom 5,266 were killed. It was chiefly on the western front that these losses were incurred. Yet the dispatches tell of no great battle, only of raids. It is almost incomprehensible that so many men have been killed or wounded. The fighting must have been unintermittent and heavy. There is significance in such a bulletin as this: "An enemy raid at"tempted under cover of a heavy "artillery barrage east of Monchy "during the night was repulsed by "rifle and machine-gun fire." The fact seems to be that a great deal of ammunition is being burned on the British front by both sides. The losses are heavy, German as well as British, and the gaps in the line must be filled. England's need of 500,000 fresh troops is obvious.

MEXICO.

In the recent news about Mexico there are conflicting reports. There seemed to be sufficient warrant for saying a few days ago that Mr. HOOVER'S plans for controlling the supply of binding twine were based in part upon an agreement with Mexico concerning sisal, the raw material, and that this agreement was associated with the exportation to Mexico of 4,000,000 bushels of corn and $10,000,000 of gold. Apparently trustworthy unofficial statements were to the effect that the embargo had been lifted to permit these exports and that the corn was moving across the border. Now it is asserted that the embargo is still in full force and that negotiations for such exports, interrupted when LUIS CABRERA, Mexico's Minister of Finance, hurriedly started from Washington to attend the proposed Latin-American Congress at Buenos Aires, are not to be resumed until President CARRANZA sends a new commission to this country for the work.

Mexico needs corn and munitions. The grain we can spare, but CARRANZA cannot expect to get war material here. A commission appointed by him is now crossing the Pacific, hoping to obtain arms, ammunition, and a loan in Japan, where the factories are no longer working for Russia.

Germany's agents in Mexico, who have not taken a vacation, will spare no effort there which can serve their cause. Evidently they have procured the aid of the commission, headed by CABRERA, sent to Argentina for the congress that was postponed. It is so distinctly pro-German that all of its members were arrested in Bahia and expelled from that Brazilian port. In Buenos Aires their open expressions of preference for Germany have excited comment and led the Argentine Foreign Office to suspect that their purpose is to work there secretly against the Allies. It is encouraging to hear that the Foreign Office regards them with aversion and is not inclined to receive them officially as guests.

If it be true that our export embargo has not been relaxed in response to Mexico's request, the negotiations should be resumed at once and pressed to a conclusion. The gold is needed for labor in industries that ship products to our allies, and corn is required as food for the people. There is room for doubt as to CARRANZA'S war preferences, and Germany expects help from some of those who surround him. He should have no ground for complaint about supplies which can be spared and will not be used to our disadvantage.

BILLIONS OF FARES.

Next year billions of street car fares will be paid by riders in this city. The billion figure was first reached in 1903, and last year it was practically doubled, the exact figures being 1,918,812,226. The yearly variations are between the limits of a decrease of 5,571,680 in 1915—the only decrease on record—and a maximum increase of 128,845,272 in 1910. The great surges of business this indicates are due to such incidents as the bringing into use of new facilities or the reduction of accommodations by railway strikes.

Last year ten new lines were started, and this year there will be twelve more links opened. That will mark the approximate completion of the subway system, which has cost the city more than the Panama Canal cost the nation, and which involved more difficult engineering feats. The hugeness of the Panama Canal excavations was its chief characteristic, the work otherwise being along familiar engineering lines. The subway work presented new problems constantly, many of them of great complexity and difficulty. The revolutionary effect upon population is shown by the results of extending the Broadway subway to Times Square the other day. Already it is necessary to provide the platforms with police to control the crowds, and there is a proposal to alter the routing of the trains in order to reduce the crush at the transfer points.

The official figures come down no later than October, when this route was opened only to Union Square. For that month the receipts of the operating company rose $2,143,715, an increase of 12 per cent. That section carried in its first month 1,474,817 passengers, and the Fourth Avenue line (Brooklyn) increased its travel from 1,817,099 to 2,351,435. Most of this seemed to be new travel, it being possible to trace only some 600,000 to diversion from the Centre Street subway. That also is comparatively new and gained its travel from the old first Bridge passengers.

In one respect there is happily the prospect of a prolonged check to the upward curve of these figures. The average payment for street car fares for each resident of New York is $17.19, representing twenty times as many rides for 343 nickels. Of course individual riders on accustomed business pay a great many more nickels, and they are especially interested in the opening of subway links which give them a dime's ride for half price. The effect upon the subway revenues is more doubtful than upon the pockets of the riders. The city as proprietor will not necessarily suffer. There is a prospect that the number of rides will increase, and there is a certainty that hundreds of square miles of potato fields will raise a crop of population and taxes, paid by citizens who have heretofore strayed from their proper homes because the city had neglected its duty to keep them from looking elsewhere for the accommodations now provided.

There is one serious blemish upon this record of prosperity and enterprise. On all the steam railroads of this State only fifteen passengers were killed in 1917. The street railway figures do not classify the accidents in that manner, but there were 295 killed, besides 102 fractured skulls and 364 broken or amputated limbs. There were also 635 more accidents classified as "serious." It is true that on the steam railroads the accidents to employes and trespassers far outnumbered the accidents to passengers. Thus there were 226 employes and 364 trespassers killed on steam roads. In both cases the numbers are far too large, and there are considerations explaining why street car accidents are more numerous. Trespassing on street tracks is almost a necessity of city life, and there is always a temptation to get on or off while the car is moving. There were 17,511 accidents due to boarding and alighting alone, but the figures do not disclose who is to blame.

DR. FRIEDJUNG AGAIN.

"The Austrian historian, Professor HEINRICH FRIEDJUNG," is telling the Germans what is good for Serbia. Not SWIFT himself could have employed a more savage irony than appears in Dr. FRIEDJUNG'S forecastings of the happiness coming to the Serbians, long so dear to the tender Hapsburg heart, to the benevolent Germans of Austria, the shrinking Magyars of Hungary:

> The uniting of Serbia with Austria-Hungary will fulfill the desires of the Serbians for unity. Serbia would be closely bound to Austria-Hungary by economic ties. In this way the Serbian people would emerge from the struggle victors, in spite of their terrible sufferings.

The lamb will be happy in the butcher's shop. The House of Hapsburg, the bitterest enemy of Serbia and the Serbs, the devourer of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the persecutor of the Serbo-Croats, the destroyer of Serbia, "will give better guarantees "for the prosperous development of "the Serbian people than their own "dynasty, which is responsible for all "their troubles." If Serbia kept her army and independence, she would be used as a tool by the fanatics, "supported by English, French, and Russian money." "Russian money" is particularly good in all this generous thought for the Serbs of Serbia. The kingdom is to be incorporated in the Austrian Empire, but "only small garrisons will be necessary." Could kindness go further?

These observations, which may not be thoroughly enjoyed by our genial old friend, FERDINAND of Bulgaria, need no comment. It "would be a "criminal error to unite Serbia and "Montenegro." From the latter Power Mount Lovchen, commanding the Bocche di Cattaro, must be filched by Austria. That is old Austro-Hungarian doctrine. Instructive to the artless gudgeons who have swallowed the "no annexations, no indemnities" bolus is Dr. FRIEDJUNG'S statement:

> At the end of the war the great States will make use of the little ones in payment of their indemnities. Austria and Bulgaria will decide upon the future of the Balkans.

So FERDINAND is to get his share of the swag, but not his "corridor," not the richest part of Serbia, no part of Serbia?

It is a pleasure to hear from Dr. FRIEDJUNG again. He used to be a sort of âme damnée of Baron VON AEHRENTHAL, the Austro-Hungarian Joint Minister of Foreign Affairs. His most glorious achievement as a historian is his article in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse in 1909, charging a Serbo-Croatian conspiracy, organized with the aid of the Serbian Government, against the Hapsburg monarchy. The "proofs" were documents furnished by the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, documents, as was subsequently demonstrated, made and photographed at the house of and by the orders of Count FORGACH, the Austrian Minister at Belgrade. No doubt Dr. FRIEDJUNG is as veracious a prophet as historian.

ONE-MAN CONTROL.

Chairman WILLARD of the War Industries Board and Mr. BERNARD BARUCH, an associate member, have recommended one-man control for army, navy, and Shipping Board purchases. Legislation would be required. According to Mr. WILLARD, who testified before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on Monday, Secretary BAKER told the Chamber of Commerce convention at Atlantic City in September that one-man control for army purchases was advisable. Mr. BAKER was a long time considering the step. Four months passed before he created a Bureau of Supplies in the War Department and put Colonel PALMER E. PIERCE at the head of it. The announcement has just been made. It is the Secretary's answer to Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S proposal, which has been embodied in a bill, to establish a Department of Munitions, the head of which should have a seat in the Cabinet—for the duration of the war at least.

The plan of Chairman WILLARD and his associate is the most comprehensive of all. They would have a Controller of Supplies, with authority to buy for the Allies as well as for the army, navy, and the Shipping Board, and they suggest that this official be also head of the War Industries Board. Senator CHAMBERLAIN, who wants efficiency and results, would hardly insist upon a Cabinet position for the munitions director if Congress would provide the necessary legislation. President WILSON is said to be opposed to adding another member to the Cabinet, and to press the point would only make more delay.

What has been proved is that responsibility for tardy equipment of the army rests with the War Department, which Secretary BAKER is trying to reorganize. Judging from past performances, there is no reason to pin one's faith to the new method. It promises a measure of improvement, but the Secretary will still be supreme. The munitions director, controller, or whatever he may be called, should occupy an independent position and be held responsible for results. Whether he should have such extensive powers as Mr. WILLARD would give him is a question for deliberation. The Navy Department would point to the efficiency shown by Paymaster General MCGOWAN and Admiral EARLE as a reason why they should not be disturbed. Secretary BAKER will, of course, insist upon his reorganization as a solution of the problem in the War Department. By the way, Chairman WILLARD told the Senate Committee that he found in the War Department scarcely any knowledge of the manufacturing resources of the country. Mr. BAKER has lately been looking around for men who are well informed.

So far as the War Department is concerned, new legislation, either like that urged by Chairman WILLARD or on the lines proposed by Senator CHAMBERLAIN, would seem to be in order. As to the extent of the munition controller's jurisdiction, no time should be lost in arriving at a conclusion.

MAJOR GARDNER.

Born to wealth, accustomed to the sports of the wealthy, vainly sneered at as only a rich amateur in politics, AUGUSTUS PEABODY GARDNER made the Essex Congress District his own. To no purpose was the attempt constantly made to belittle and overshadow him with the name of Senator LODGE, his father-in-law. He took delight in opposing that statesman when occasion offered. He dearly loved a fight. He didn't care a rap for great personages or orthodox opinions. He was a natural independent and insurgent; and his part with the so-called Insurgents against Uncle JOE CANNON, and later against Mr. MANN, was in thorough accordance with his character.

The Essex Republicans and many who are not Essex Republicans swore by him, if sometimes at him. In his fifteen years in the House he rose gradually to a place of his own. He was not always discreet or of best judgment; but he had always the habit of not bothering about consequences to himself or flinching from forlorn hopes or unpopular opinions. He made friends easily, and enemies nonchalantly. In season and out of season he worked for preparedness, for a competent army and navy. With whatever occasional errors of taste or judgment, he saw the vital need of the United States, and he did all in his power, in Congress and out, to arouse the country to that need.

When America came into the war, he, who had been an admirable officer in the Spanish war, a passionate sympathizer with the Allies, showed the then still rampant pacifists that he was as eager to share in the conflict as he had been to have the nation ready for it. He resigned his seat in Congress, became a Colonel, and then a Major, going down in rank so that he might become an officer of the line and be sent to France.

He died for his country just as truly as if he had fallen in France. It is an honorable and a brave end to a brave and an honorable career.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Curious Kind of Neutrality.

ABRAHAM I. SHIPLACOFF, one of the ten Socialists in the Assembly this year, has taken the trouble to deny that either he or any of his nine party associates is pro-German. That is interesting—it is even of a certain importance. It is to be noticed, however, that Mr. SHIPLACOFF hastened to add that all of the ten were "for peace" and that "on general principles we are neutral in this world war."

That is the same thing as saying, of course, that in the opinion of these Socialist Assemblymen no facts as to conduct or policy have yet been presented by the opposing belligerents to warrant or compel a decision by them for or against either side. "On general principles," as Mr. SHIPLACOFF puts it, that justifies the assumption that the one side is considered by the ten just as good and just as bad as the other. Whoever takes that position must be able, then, either to dismiss as trivial, or as no more characteristic of the Germans than of their antagonists, each count in the indictment of Germany drawn by Mr. KAHN in his Milwaukee speech.

He recalled that Germany had planned and willed the war, her revolting deeds in Belgium and Northern France, the infamy of the Lusitania murders, her innumerable violations of The Hague conventions, her abominable and perfidious plottings in friendly countries, and her shameless abuse of their hospitality. This is only the beginning of the list that might be made, but it is long enough as it stands to cast much light on the "neutrality" of which Mr. SHIPLACOFF apparently is proud—of which, at any rate, he evidently is not ashamed.

There are people—there even are Socialists—who would find it as difficult to view with either equal favor or equal disfavor Germany and the Allies as to do the same thing with respect to any common criminal and his victim. Our ten Assemblymen judge less hastily. They are more—well, broad-minded. But they are not pro-German! Far from it!

Why Should We Wait Any Longer?

If there are any sound or even plausible arguments against the passage of the Calder Daylight Saving bill, they have not yet been brought to public attention. It might, indeed, be said with some trace of force that Congress has, or ought to have, under consideration more important questions than whether or not to set all our clocks ahead an hour on the last Sunday in next April and set them back again on the last Sunday in next September. The objection is deprived of its usual weight, however, by the fact that the proposal is not a controversial one. It has awakened no antagonisms and could be settled in five minutes by a vote that presumably would be unanimous.

Nothing but legislative inertia has robbed us of the many and real advantages long since enjoyed in half a dozen European countries as a result of using an extra lighted hour of every Summer day. That the clocks are all "wrong" when this is done is true, but it is a wrongness with no moral content, and, in this country, most of our clocks—all except those used by professional astronomers—are "wrong" already, as a result of our excellent "zone" system, so we are quite accustomed to departures from theoretical accuracy in our measurers of time.

"Daylight saving" is a rather unfortunate phrase for describing the purpose to be achieved by the proposed change. "Daylight using" would be a better one, for more of that is what would be attained, with incidental economies of at least a dozen kinds. They have all been rehearsed scores of times, and do not need to be repeated. Joys, too, as well as economies, would be gained, and both without any conscious alteration of any habit. No time tables would be in the slightest degree affected, we would get up and go to bed at the same hours as always, and it wouldn't cost anybody one red cent, it being the one reform known to man of which that can be said with truth.

Caillaux at Last in Prison.

A less courageous man than M. CLEMENCEAU would have hesitated, as did his predecessors in office, to increase the difficulties and the perils of his political position by proceeding to extremities with an enemy as powerful as still is the mysteriously influential personage whose commitment to a prison cell has at last taken place.

For years past CAILLAUX has been a sinister figure in the public life of France, and almost as long he has been the constant object of grave suspicions. To prove him a traitor will not be easy, however, for he will have plausible explanations of all the evidence that can be brought against him, and his many friends have the best of reasons for standing by him firmly—they are more than likely to share his penalties if he be convicted of the treasonable practices with which he is charged. His present acquittal, therefore, would be hardly more surprising than was that of his wife when she was tried for the admitted killing of an editor who had threatened to disclose the details of her decidedly variegated career.

All the pacifists in France will be on his side, too, for he will claim to have been working for peace, and they will care little or not at all what price he was willing to pay for it—or what price he was to receive for the betrayal of France and her allies. Whether he has been for Germany or against England is not yet clear, and it makes no difference—they are the same thing, in France as here.

Mayor Gaynor Not Easy to Imitate.

Mayor HYLAN should not make the mistake of believing that by imitation of Mayor GAYNOR'S irritability the same position that was held by that remarkable man in New York's regard can be attained. An inclination to be snappish on occasion was but a small part of Mayor GAYNOR'S character, and he rose in esteem not because he sometimes indulged in harsh and hasty language, but in spite of it.

Mayor HYLAN would be better advised if he determined to try the effects of suavity and consideration to the feelings of others. He shouldn't see insult where others see only a simple statement of fact, and, as he promised numberless reforms while a candidate, he should not say now that we have had enough of it already to last us for a long time. It was as a reformer that he asked election, and as a reformer he was elected.

At least, we have himself as authority for so declaring, and his present attitude is therefore most confusing to the mind.

Low and High Dutch.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The experience complained of by some of my countrymen, indignant at being taken for Germans when they call themselves Dutch, is an affliction entirely of their own making. Dutch, indeed, they are, but they should define their relationship to the great Teutonic stock by adding the qualifying "Low" to "Dutch," ("Pietsch," "Duitsch," "Deutsch," Middle High German "Diutsch," Old High German "Diutisc," i. e., popular, vulgar,) which, from an adjective expressive of community of idiom, grew to become also an ethnic epithet.

At home we distinguish well enough between 'Hoogduitschers" (Germans, alias moffen) and "Nederduitschers," (ourselves;) between "Hoogduitsch" or High Dutch (the German tongue) and "Nederduitsch" or Low Dutch, (our own language.) And if the term Dutchman of the Low Countries be somewhat unwieldy or otherwise unsatisfactory, there is always the name Netherlander in preference to that of Hollander, which, correctly speaking, belongs to the inhabitants of only two of our kingdom's eleven provinces. J. F. S.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 14, 1918.

A Temperate Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been at Oglethorpe since last June. I come into contact with thousands of soldiers. I have yet to see my first man drunk, either at this camp or in Chattanooga.

GEOFFREY O'HARA,
Army Song Leader.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Jan. 11, 1918.

A BATTLE-HYMN.

God has touched the world to knighthood with the accolade of time,
In an oath to frame no compact with the strangle-clutch of crime;
And his trumpet thrills the peoples in the crisis of the fight,
"Every soul, an ensign!—Forward, with the Standards of the Right!"

Out of agonies the ages watch and trembling wave the way,
In an anguish lest their children fail to battle dark to day:
It will break their hearts, to stumble or to stammer in their sight
In a quailing of our souls that bear the Standards of the Right.

Even might to right shall rally if no parley arm the wrong;
For the truth, our draft-recruiter, shall make righteousness the strong
Where the conscience is commander, and the hand and spirit smite
From the souls of men embattled round the Standards of the Right.

In the Teuton Cain we wrestle our iniquities of yore,
As the conquerors or captives of the spectre of Before:
Out of purgings of the darkness in the burnings of the night
Cometh sacrificial morning on the Standards of the Right.

All the errors of the half-way, all the evils we have done,
Our betrayers, whimper, counseling the half-way with the Hun.
"Unconditional surrender of the darkness to the light!"
Live, O Vow, and crown the victors round the Standards of the Right!

FRANK ALLABEN.

"ON A PRUSSIAN BASIS."

The Key to the World Menace of German Autocracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A quarter of a century ago the late Professor Paulsen of Berlin, speaking of occurrences that have tended to change historical values, (cf. his "Introduction to Philosophy," English translation, p. 818,) exclaimed: "Think of the Renaissance, the Reformation, the French Revolution, * * * and the German Empire on a Prussian basis!" That last phrase, "the German Empire on a Prussian basis," accurately designates the source of the present world cataclysm and names the evil that must be eradicated before either Germany or the world at large can know lasting peace.

The difference between a mere empire, even an autocratic empire like the Russia of Czar Nicholas, and an "empire on a Prussian basis," is momentous. America and the Allies are not fighting a mere German Empire, but "the German Empire on a Prussian basis." Were that fact and what it means kept steadily in mind, no intelligent man could be a pacifist or entertain for a moment any proposition looking toward a peace remotely resembling that proposed by the present German rulers. The history of Prussia, her governmental system in theory and in practice, the teaching of her scholars and of her writers on the philosophy of the State, and the reiterated declarations of her publicists and spokesmen in all walks of life but echo the declaration dinned into my ears in my student days in Berlin a third of a century ago—"Prussia is a military State." And what is a military State? A military State is a State the avowed primary purpose of which is to wage aggressive war; it is a State in which militarism is supreme and all other functions of the State are subservient to the military. "The German Empire on a Prussian basis" is such a State. That is the tremendous fact that Paulsen named.

Now such a State is a perpetual menace to its neighbors and to every other nation on the face of the earth, large or small. The Kaiser's constant threat of the mailed fist, shining armor, and gleaming sword, and the record of Germany's diplomacy and intrigue in every quarter of the globe abundantly reveal this. Take as a single illustration Germany's treatment of the United States in the Dewey incident at Manila, the Venezuela incident, the threat to Gerard, the attempt to embroil us with Japan, and her numberless other acts menacing our peace.

If, therefore, the nations would end war, there must be an end to this standing menace of war—"the German Empire on a Prussian basis." If they would have enduring peace they must remove this perpetual obstacle to peace. If they do not wish the world to become permanently an armed camp, and saddle upon themselves, in self-defense, a militarism that will match Germany's, they must carry on the war, regardless of its cost in blood and treasure, until "the German Empire on a Prussian basis" ceases to exist by becoming either free or powerless. Mr. Balfour's phrase, "a Germany free or powerless," states the only possible alternatives.

All statements of war aims are beside the mark that do not put this as the fundamental and irrevocable aim. It is to the enduring credit of President Wilson that in no important utterance on the war since we entered it has he failed to name this aim. In his address to the Congress in April, in his message to Russia, (May 26,) in his Flag Day address, (June 14,) in his reply to the Pope, (Aug. 27,) in his Buffalo Labor Convention address, (Nov. 12,) in his message to the Congress, (Dec. 4,) and in his recent address to the same body, (Jan. 8,) it will be found. Its best statement is in the reply to the Pope:

> The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment, controlled by an irresponsible Government, which * * * now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world.

Mr. Asquith and Lloyd George have not failed to emphasize the same aim, and every responsible spokesman of France and of Italy has done likewise. What the common citizen should do is to back his spokesman by keeping this fundamental aim constantly in mind and perpetually reiterating it: "The German Empire on a Prussian basis is a menace to the world and must cease to exist; Germany must become free or powerless; German militarism must be discredited and disowned for all time."

And it goes without saying that if the German people will not or cannot wrest the power of the State from the military autocracy, subordinate the military and the war-making power to the civil, and establish a Government genuinely responsible to the German people, Germany must be so crippled from without that her militarism and military autocracy will be forever defeated and rendered powerless for further harm. I repeat, there can be no enduring peace with "the German Empire on a Prussian basis."

GEORGE M. DUNCAN,
Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, Yale University.

New Haven, Jan. 14, 1918.

Timely Advice from General Lee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has occurred to the undersigned, in these days when so many students in colleges are leaving their books to enter military service, that some consolation may be found in the fact that the interruption of their education—let us hope that it is only an interruption—may not be entirely time lost without compensation, even from an educational point of view. I am sending you, therefore, the following extract from an address by Professor Milton W. Humphreys of the University of Virginia at the celebration of the Lee Centennial, Jan. 19, 1907. It must be premised that at the time referred to by Professor Humphreys General Robert E. Lee was President of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) at Lexington, Va., and Professor Humphreys was a student in that institution. The extract is as follows:

> "Just once it was my lot to receive a severe rebuke from General Lee. While I was an undergraduate my health seemed to become impaired, and he had a conversation with me about it, in which he expressed the opinion that I was working too hard. I replied: 'I am so impatient to make up the time I lost in the army'—— I got no further. General Lee flushed, and exclaimed in an almost angry tone: 'Mr. Humphreys, however long you live, and whatever you accomplish, you will find that the time you spent in the Confederate Army was the most profitably spent portion of your life. Never again speak of having lost time in the army.' And I never again did."

CHARLES A. GRAVES.

University of Virginia, Jan. 10, 1918.

Glasses Acknowledged by the Navy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of letters in THE TIMES I would like to say that I had two acknowledgments of a pair of Lomb-Zeiss binoculars which went direct to Secretary Daniels—one from the Navy Department and one from the Secretary to F. D. Roosevelt. To be sure, they were slow, but of course the departmental mills grind slowly. L. D.

New York, Jan. 12, 1918.

America After the War

The "Open Door" in China, a Principle of Foreign Policy to be Maintained Like the Monroe Doctrine—Island Possessions in the Pacific of Increasing Value.

By AN AMERICAN JURIST.

CHAPTER VIII.—ASIA AND THE PACIFIC.

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THAT the present great war and its solutions will have a lasting effect on the future of Asia and the Pacific Ocean as an international highway is clearly discerned by the leading Eastern Asiatic powers. Both have therefore prepared for representation in the final peace council. The late action of China is peculiarly significant. It nominally entered the war in order to safeguard its national future. China was unwilling that its interests should in the peace conference be abandoned to the great European powers. China is a belligerent because it does not intend that the final decisions of the peace conference in regard to the future of the Orient shall go by default. In this action Chinese statesmen have acted astutely. The time has doubtless come for China to cry halt to European aggressions. These aggressions have gone further than is consistent with the interests of America. America has a supreme interest in Eastern Asia, the "open door." The success of the "open-door" policy demands that Eastern Asia, in common with the rest of the world, shall be left to govern itself consistently with the general law of nations. The abstract right of the Chinese to govern themselves can no longer be ignored. As an American doctrine it is rapidly coming to the fore. The right of the Chinese to govern themselves is as well founded as the right of Americans to govern themselves, and by Americans it cannot be safely challenged. The American Government at Washington has been theoretically consistent in upholding the plea of "Asia for the Asiatics." But it has lacked the power and will to enforce either the integrity of China or the "open-door" policy.

The "open-door" policy was first pronounced by the American Secretary of State, John Hay, in 1899. The open door graphically prefigures little more than equal commercial opportunities for all foreigners, including Americans, in China and its dependencies or provinces. The doctrine of the "open door" is unfortunately much complicated by railway and other concessions granted by China to Europe. These cessions have diminished the sovereignty of China throughout extensive provinces of its empire. But the most formidable obstacles to the "open door" are the exclusive territorial ambitions of both Russia and Japan, not opposed by England or France. The Russians and Japanese have practically closed the "open door" in Mongolia and Manchuria. Their action is regarded in the Orient as fatal to the American plan of the "open door." Wherever Japan or Russia has encroached on Chinese territory the door is no longer left open.

The particular pretensions in China of Japan and Russia have hitherto been consistently supported by England and France of the present Entente Powers, without great regard for the American "open-door" policy. The history of Manchuria and the Chinchow-Aigun railway project would alone demonstrate the accuracy of this statement. It therefore becomes a serious problem for America, where if anywhere is America to look for an ally if it ever conclude to enforce its "open-door" policy in the Orient. If America conclude that it must enforce the "open door" by itself, and the time is fast approaching when the great States lying west of the Rocky Mountains will insist on some sort of Federal action about the "open door," it is evident that the military strength of America after the present war must be maintained even when it shall be placed on a peace footing. Otherwise America will be in a very exposed situation. Japan has promised to return to China after the war the territory of Kiao-Chau, leased to Germany by China and now held by Japan. If the German protectorate is not so returned after the war, what is to be the sequence and significance of the refusal?

Kiao-Chau is a minor matter. America is one of the great powers having direct interests in the Pacific Ocean. With the exception of China and Japan, no other power has such extensive interests in the highways of the Pacific as America. The Pacific furnishes the western boundary of the United States, and the greater trade of the vast region of America lying west of the Rocky Mountains will sooner or later be over the Pacific with the Orient. The territorial interests of England and France in China are not comparable with those of America. The real interests of England and France are in Southern Asia and in the Southern Pacific. How America is to safeguard effectually its particular interests in China and the Pacific is destined to be one of the greatest problems for American statesmen.

It is obvious that the proper foreign policy of America turns upon two great principles, the Monroe Doctrine and the "open door." The practical application of the Monroe Doctrine is confined to the Western Hemisphere; the "open door" to the Eastern. Unless America is prepared to enforce both, it would have been more conducive to the peace of America had they never been formulated. The safety and prosperity of America are, however, so intimately concerned with both policies that they cannot be abandoned. Therefore, America must be prepared to enforce them whenever they are flagrantly assailed or America will lose its rightful place as a great power.

America has become a great nation by reason of its natural resources, its constantly augmenting population, and its ever-growing commerce. The natural resources will cease to be developed, the population and the commerce of the country will cease to grow, if neglected by the Government at Washington; they require an intelligent and an energetic national policy for their proper conservation. American merchants are free to seek the protection of any more powerful Government, and if America neglects its own merchants they will seek a more splendid flag. American commerce will inevitably follow her merchants. It is essential, therefore, that the foreign policy of the United States shall be made to measure up to its responsibilities if the country is to continue permanently successful and powerful. Unless a nation co-operates closely with its merchants and fosters their foreign commerce by every legitimate means in its power, national prosperity will surely cease and political decadence follow. There can be no successful domestic commerce in a country where the foreign commerce is not intelligently promoted by the Government.

The acquisition of the islands of the Pacific now under American dominion was pursuant to the best national policy. Hawaii, Samoa, Guam, and the Philippines are not only important points of call, but important protected refuges for American shipping in the Pacific. The retention by America of these islands does not violate the principle of "Asia for the Asiatics." None of them was acquired from an Asiatic power. America is a co-owner of the shores of the Pacific, and one of the largest. In the distant future its commerce on the Pacific will far surpass in importance to America that of the Atlantic side. The future of American commerce forbids America to neglect or to abandon its rightfully acquired island possessions in the Pacific. No European power, indeed no Asiatic power, questions the right of America to the Pacific islands which have passed under its flag. It holds them by a completely valid title, and it must not part with them, or it will be false to its trust and to the future good of the American Nation.

America, unlike England, has never sought territorial possessions remote from its proper shores. Every acquisition of outlying lands has had direct reference to the proper sphere of American influence and to the immediate interests of its domestic territories. Had the Philippines been owned by China or Japan, America would not have acquired them. They were ceded to America by a European power in deference to the superior interests of America in the trade of the Pacific. America, unlike the European powers, has never sought any territory or "sphere of influence" on the Asiatic mainland. The American title to the Philippines is not derogatory to any Asiatic power. The islands are rightfully American and they are a tremendous and natural auxiliary to the long future of the rich trade between Asia and America. If the Philippines are abandoned by America the descent of America into the ranks of the decadent and nerveless powers will be rapid and sure. Asia is not impressed by a foreign power which exhibits neither strength nor consistency, for Asiatics are quick to realize that without these qualities no nation can be either successful or permanent.

Responsibility for Fires.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We wish to express our hearty indorsement of your editorial under the title "Fires Are Not Accidental." It is hard for the average citizen to appreciate the extraordinary peril and suffering imposed upon the firemen during such a cold snap as that just ended. They are as truly soldiers in the cause of civilization as our boys in the trenches in France, and their personal dangers and privation are probably at least comparable. The public owes much to the heroism of its firemen under such conditions. However, mere expressions of gratitude are almost beside the point. There is one thing which the public owes to these faithful servants which it should no longer withhold, and that is carefulness. As you very properly observed, these fires were due to somebody's "carelessness, stupidity, or penuriousness" in the vast majority of cases. No form of American wastefulness is so inexcusable as our prodigal indulgence in preventable fires. Fire is not a mysterious thing. Its laws have been studied for thousands, of years, and the principles of fire prevention reduce themselves to a few easily comprehended rules; but fundamentally with their whole application is the single idea of carefulness.

We agree with you that legislation to fix responsibility would be a highly salutary measure. "Eventually, why not now?"

W. E. MALLALIEU,
General Manager, National Board of Fire Underwriters.

New York, Jan. 10, 1918.

Not for Me, but for My Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several years ago, when I visited Annapolis, one thing impressed me more than anything else, and that was the motto over the door of the chapel at the Naval Academy—"Non mihi sed patriae." It has always appealed to me, and its meaning is continually coming nearer and nearer. I have always loved the sound of it, and as it stands clearly before me it seems to represent the feeling which must be in the heart of every American, especially when sacrifice is now so great. Therefore, fellow patriots, as you help the cause along do not think of personal glory and forget to wave a red flag, as it were, with every good deed which you perform. Keep your deeds within yourself and do not try to emblazon them upon the minds of others, and remember, above all else, "It is not for me, but for my country."

H. A. M.

New York, Jan. 15, 1918.

Wants German-Americans to Act.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In that splendid article, "A War of Self-Defense," written by Robert Lansing, appearing in the Literary Digest, he says rightly, "The evil character of the German Government is laid bare before the world."

I think this truism might be extended and applied also to some of the army and navy, likewise a part of the people and professors of Germany.

All right-minded people and any with a spark of humanity look aghast at the iniquities of Germany and the manner in which she has conducted and is conducting her present war on mankind. There is hardly language adequate to express one's contempt when one hears of some new perfidy on her part and the authentic accounts of some of her soldiers' frightfulness which are unprintable.

We are told that her army and navy act thus under orders, and that the people are cowed down and so

GARDNER'S FRIENDS DEMAND AN INQUIRY

Sweeping Investigation Into Camp Conditions Is Asked in the House.

PLAN SERVICES IN CAPITOL

Congress Adjourns In Respect to Major's Memory, and Lufkin Lauds Predecessor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Aroused by the death from pneumonia of Major Augustus P. Gardner, formerly one of their number, members of the House today agitated Congressional investigation of camp and hospital conditions, not only at Camp Wheeler, where the former Congressman died, but generally throughout the country.

Representative Gard of Ohio introduced a resolution to that purpose, drawn in broad terms, and many members indicated their support.

A wave of sorrow and sympathy swept over the House today at news of Major Gardner's death. Democratic Leader Kitchin announced that if Mrs. Gardner agrees to the plan when she arrives here with the Major's body tomorrow, there would be funeral services in the Capitol, where the body would lie in state. No such mark of respect has ever been paid to a former member of Congress.

The Senate adjourned in the afternoon in respect to the memory of Major Gardner, after hearing a eulogy by Senator Weeks and adopting a resolution of sorrow and sympathy for the family.

The House adjourned without transacting any business after Representative W. W. Lufkin, Major Gardner's successor and for many years his secretary, paid a warm tribute to the dead officer. This is the first time in years, if not in history, that the House has shown such a mark of respect to a former member.

As soon as the House met Mr. Lufkin announced the death of his friend and predecessor. He spoke with much feeling, and as he ended tears streamed down his face.

Tribute Paid by Lufkin.

"It is with profound sorrow that I arise to announce the death of my predecessor in this House, your colleague for the last fifteen years, Major Augustus P. Gardner," said Mr. Lufkin. "At 5:05 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Base Hospital at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, Major Gardner answered his last rollcall, either as a legislator or as a soldier, a victim of camp pneumonia.

"With the same courage which he ever displayed as a member of this House, with the same fortitude which characterized his action when the President called for volunteers, Augustus P. Gardner cheerfully answered the command of that great General from above and gave his life as a sacrifice to the cause which he had not only preached but practiced, the future safety of our country.

"I think I can truthfully say that Major Gardner was the first man in the American Congress to warn his fellow countrymen of the importance and necessity of strengthening our national defenses in every way possible. It was characteristic of the man, therefore, that when America was called upon to do her part in the world-wide war now upon us Augustus P. Gardner should be the first member of this House to resign his seat and offer his services to his country's call. It was further characteristic of the man, after a service of a few months in the United States Army, to establish the almost unknown precedent of asking for a demotion from a Colonel on the staff to a Major in the line in order that he might more fittingly fight his share of our nation's battles.

"It was the privilege of you men here to have been associated with Augustus P. Gardner as a legislator, some during his entire service, others for a much shorter period. It was my privilege, however, to have been associated with him in a more personal manner, as his secretary, as his political associate, and as my dearest and best friend and benefactor, during a service of nearly sixteen years. I knew him before he became a member of this body, I knew him as a member, and I knew him as a soldier of the United States. He was always the same. The office or the uniform made no difference. He was always a man in all that the term implies."

Resolutions of Inquiry.

Representative Gard's resolutions call in, upon the Committee on Military Affairs to investigate the health conditions at the camps and to determine whether disease resulted from the location of the camps and lack of clothing reads:

Whereas, The several reports of Surgeon General Gorgas of the United States Army as made to the Chief of Staff during the months of November and December of 1917, and which have been incorporated in a House document, disclose in certain camps conditions of ill-health of American soldiers as being directly affected by camp conditions, such as the selection of improper location, lack of proper sanitation, overcrowding in quarters, lack of proper clothing, and insufficient hospital accommodations; and,

Whereas, It is absolutely essential for the success of American arms in war that the soldier in training camp be surrounded with all possible facilities for the continuance and promotion of his health and strength; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives be, and it is hereby, directed to at once make inquiry and investigate

First—As to the selection of camp sites, by whom made, and after what information.

Second—The number of cases of illness, with inquiry as to their relation to camp conditions.

Third—The supply of clothing.

Fourth—The sufficiency of barracks and tentage.

Fifth—The sanitation and cleanliness of the camps.

Sixth—The hospital facilities and observation and segregation division of the camps.

Seventh—The treatment accorded the soldiers in certain camps.

That the House of Representatives and the nation may be fully advised of all camp conditions, that change and remedy may be applied where necessary.

And that said committee make such investigation and report thereon to the House of Representatives at the earliest practicable time.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—Provision for official representation at the funeral services of Major Augustus P. Gardner were made by Governor McCall and the State Legislature today. The Governor in a special message referred to Major Gardner's long service to the State, and the Legislature adopted resolutions expressing sorrow at his untimely death and extending sympathy to the widow and family. Lieut. Gov. Calvin Coolidge, President Henry G. Wells of the Senate, and Speaker Channing Cox of the House will probably be designated by the Governor to attend the funeral.

149 DEATHS IN CAMPS CAUSED BY PNEUMONIA

Weekly Report Shows Fewer Fatalities, but Increase in Hospital Admission Rate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Pneumonia caused 149 of the 235 deaths reported among the National Guardsmen and national army men training in this country in the week ended Jan. 11. The weekly report of the Division of Field Sanitation, made public tonight, showed eighty-eight guardsmen died, as compared with 109 the week before, and 147 national army men as against 167 the previous week.

Both the hospital admission and noneffective rates in the guard and national army camps increased for the week, with pneumonia generally prevalent. Among the guardsmen there were 342 new cases of pneumonia, and in the national army 340. The meningitis situation continued to improve in both the guard and national army, while measles continued to decline in most camps. Epidemics of German measles and mumps prevailed in many camps, with scarlet fever increasing in the national army and decreasing in the national guard.

Camp Doniphan, Okla., led the guard camps in the number of new cases of pneumonia, with 50, and Camp Wheeler, Ga., was second with 47. Camps MacArthur, Texas; Bowie, Texas, and Beauregard, La., were above the average in the number of new cases with 45, 46, and 36 cases respectively.

Camp Travis, Texas, headed the national army camps with new cases of pneumonia with 94, against 72 the week before. Camp Pike, Ark., was second with 41 cases, and Camps Lee, Va., and Taylor, Ky., reported 24 and 34 new cases respectively. The week before there were 59 new cases at Camp Lee.

BISHOP CUSACK BETTER.

Prayers Offered in Albany Catholic Churches for Prelate's Recovery.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The condition of the Right Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Albany, who is ill with pneumonia, was reported as slightly improved today. His fever was slightly less than yesterday, and he passed a fairly comfortable night, his physicians reported.

The Bishop became ill Sunday, and yesterday it was announced that he was suffering from pneumonia. At his own request he received communion and the sacrament of extreme unction. His nearest relatives were notified.

Today in all Catholic churches and schools in the diocese prayers were offered for the Bishop's speedy recovery.

Vassar Alumnae Reunion Today.

The Vassar Alumnae will hold a three-day reunion in New York commencing today to continue until Saturday. The headquarters of the alumnae will be the Hotel Vanderbilt. There will be a war work conference on Friday afternoon, and other conferences on topics of present moment will be held during their stay. There will be about 500 members in attendance.

INSTRUCTION.

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39 DEATHS REPORTED IN OUR ARMY ABROAD

Include New York Victim of Cambrai Fight—Many Cases of Pneumonia Fatal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—General Pershing today sent to the War Department the longest list of casualties—mostly natural deaths—received from him since the American expeditionary force reached France. Exclusive of two engineers who lost their lives as a result of the action at Cambrai on Nov. 30, there were thirty-seven soldiers in today's death list.

Of the thirty-nine deaths twenty-six were due to pneumonia. Suggestions that the members of the expeditionary force in France are not properly clothed are resented in the War Department, where officials insisted today that every man sent to France had sufficient warm Winter clothing. The heavy death list from pneumonia is attributed to the severe Winter weather in France.

The two engineers whose deaths were reported today were previously reported as missing in the action of Nov. 30, when they fought with the British in stemming the German counterattack at Cambrai. They were among the seventeen men who disappeared in that action. One of them was recently found to have been captured. How many of the sixteen were captured is not definitely known, but it now develops that two of the sixteen were killed and were buried in December. They were Private Harold T. Andrews of Portland, Me., buried Dec. 18, and Private Michael Dina of New York, buried Dec. 17. Dina's father is James Dina of 147 East Fourth Street, New York.

The other deaths reported by General Pershing today were:

STEWART, GORDON, private, Signal Corps, meningitis; Brookline, Mass.

PETTEWAY, SAMUEL W., private, engineer train, pneumonia; Jacksonville, N. C.

ALSTON, EDWARD, private, stevedores, pneumonia; Orangeburg, S. C.

ALBERT, CLARENCE H., private, infantry, pneumonia; Colbert, Wash.

HASLE, JOHN, private, infantry, pneumonia; Peter Hasle, brother, 99 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BRYANT, CHAUNCEY D., private, engineers, pneumonia; Newton, Mass.

LOVELL, NEWTON H., Sergeant, infantry, pneumonia; Battle Creek, Mich.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM, private, infantry, pneumonia; Glover, N. D.

TIMES, ANDY, private, stevedores, pneumonia; Madison Station, Miss.

GAINES, CLYDE, private, stevedores, pneumonia; Dawson, Ga.

McCRAY, HOMER, private, stevedores, pneumonia; Knoxville, Ga.

O'NEAL, MARVIN A., private, engineers, pneumonia; Clarita, Okla.

GATES, JOHN G., private, Engineers; cause undetermined; Tyrone, Penn.

PETERS, FRANK, private, Infantry, pneumonia; Lee, Ky.

PEYTON, MOSES, private, Quartermaster Corps, pneumonia; Acy, La.

CUNNERT, CHARLES, Sergeant, Infantry, scarlet fever; Arlington, Mass.

ASHWELL, WILLIAM C., private, first class, Coast Artillery Corps, meningitis; Shippensburg, Penn.

HARGENS, ERNEST, private, Machine Gun Battalion, pneumonia; Gonzales, Cal.

LEWIS, HARRY, private, stevedores, pneumonia; North Augusta, S. C.

WILLIAMS, JOE, private, stevedores, pneumonia; Birmingham, Ala.

ABBEY, ALDEN B., private, Engineers, measles and pneumonia; Elk City, Ore.

HARRIS, PERRY F., private, Infantry, pneumonia; Greenview, Cal.

HEININGER, GEORGE, private, Engineers, valvular heart trouble; Oakland, Cal.

BROWN, CLIFF A., private, Ammunition Train, measles; Pinedale, Wyo.

MOORE, ED., Corporal, Quartermaster Corps, pneumonia; Tibbee Station, Miss.

WILSON, JOSEPH, private, Quartermaster Corps, tuberculosis; Standard, La.

DENNIS, RAYMOND L., private, Marines, pneumonia; Knowles, Cal.

BUOTTE, NAPOLEON, private, Field Artillery, meningitis; Westbrook, Me.

KLEIN, FRED E., private, Engineers, pneumonia; Ellsworth, Wis.

VAUGHN, DAVE, private, stevedores, pneumonia; Franklin, Ga.

BARRETT, GERALD J., private, Engineers, killed by train; Portland, Ore.

ERRICOLO, FRANK, private, Engineers, paralysis and pneumonia; Revere, Mass.

BRANTLEY, SAM, private, stevedores, pneumonia; Hawkinsville, Ga.

SOREY, JOHN W., private, Engineers, measles and pneumonia; Fentress, Va.

EBALD, FRED, private, Field Artillery, appendicitis; Koreno, Italy.

TUCKER, JOSEPH E., private, Machine Gun Battalion, pneumonia; Brinson, Ga.

WADE, HARRISON C., private, Infantry; Cropwell, Ala.

LEAVE FOR PERSHING'S MEN.

One Week for All After Four Months of Service.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 14, (Associated Press.)—Regulations governing the granting of leaves to men who have been or will be at the front are made in a general order today. Officers and men in good standing will be entitled to seven days' leave, excluding the time spent in traveling, after four months of service in France.

This period is not as long as that given by the French, but is the same as that in operation in the early days of the war in the French Army. It is assumed that after the Americans have been through long and difficult service the period will be lengthened. Because of French military requirements and other considerations, leave to go to Paris will be available only by special arrangement, so that the number of Americans in the capital at any given time will be limited.

It is announced that leave-zone limits are being established and will be defined within a month. The regulations will apply to civilian employes as well as soldiers.

In connection with the issuance of this order, it was disclosed that the American troops in France will soon be introduced to permissionnaire trains, which will carry men to the leave zones, many of which will be to the south of the army zone. Orders regarding the time of return of men on leave and their conduct will be particularly strict. Upon the manner of compliance with these regulations depend many factors related to later leave arrangements.

BRIDE OF LIEUT. DONALD ROY

Miss Lucy F. Belcher Weds Son of Brooklyn County Judge.

The wedding of Miss Lucy F. Belcher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Belcher of Boston, to Lieutenant Donald Roy, son of County Judge Robert H. Roy of Brooklyn, took place at noon yesterday at the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. F. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends. There were no bridal attendants.

Lieutenant Roy is a member of the 102d Trench Mortar Battery at Camp Wadsworth. He was graduated from Princeton, class of '18, and the bride is a graduate of Smith College, class of '15. After Lieutenant Roy's leave has expired the couple will go to Spartanburg.

Wed to Lieut. Harold B. Pratt.

The marriage of First Lieutenant Harold Birdsall Pratt of the 106th Infantry, stationed at Spartanburg, S. C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Willard H. Pratt, and Miss Gertrude Evans Middleditch, a daughter of Mrs. Thomas Jarman Middleditch, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, 1,839 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Avery A. Shaw officiating.

McKinney-Kingsbury Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. McKinney of Albany, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Julia Marion McKinney, to Frederick J. Kingsbury, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Kingsbury of New Haven, Conn. No date has been set for the wedding.

R. HOE, JR., MARRIES AGAIN.

New Yorker's Marriage to Miss Mary E. Thompson His Third.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—The wedding of Miss Mary E. Thompson, daughter of the late Edward Livingston Thompson and Mrs. Thompson of Baltimore and New York, to Robert Hoe, Jr., of New York took place quietly this morning at the Park Avenue residence of the bride's aunt, Miss Emma Elliott Johnstone. The bride had for her only attendant Mrs. George Hoff of Baltimore. Arthur Ingersoll Hoe of New York was his brother's best man. Only the members of the two families were present, among them being the mother of the bridegroom, Mrs. Robert Hoe, who is 80 years old.

On the paternal side the bride is related to the Livingstons, Schuylers, and other prominent old New York families. Through her mother she is a granddaughter of the late Andrew Johnstone of Beaufort, S. C.

This is Mr. Hoe's third marriage. His first wife was Miss Ethel Louise Dodd, daughter of the Rev. Ira Dodd, New York; his second was Miss Grace Sedgwick, also of New York, daughter of the late Arthur G. Sedgwick, both of whom he divorced.

CAPT. 'BILL' McDONALD DIES

Bodyguard of President Wilson Was Noted Texas Ranger.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, Jan. 15.—Captain "Bill" McDonald, United States Marshal for Northern Texas, the friend and bodyguard of several Presidents, and famed as the man "who would charge Hades with a bucket of water," died here tonight. McDonald was famed for his control over the most desperate characters of the Mexican border and Texas.

On the recommendation of Colonel E. M. House, close friend and adviser of President Wilson, McDonald had been twice named by the latter as United States Marshal of the Northern District of Texas and personal bodyguard of the President.

He was born in Kemper County, Miss., Sept. 28, 1852, and was appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of Texas for the first time in 1887, and subsequently appointments were the result of his untiring efforts as Marshal and Texas Ranger. During his career he was identified with many of the most sensational crime cases of the southern border. He had killed a number of men in the performance of his duty as an officer of the law, and while literally "shot to pieces" himself, was lithe and active almost up to the time of his last illness.

COL. CHAS. W. FENTON DEAD

Commandant at Fort Myer Said to be Victim of Spinal Meningitis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Colonel Charles W. Fenton, 2d Cavalry, U. S. A., commandant of the United States military post at Fort Myer, Virginia, died at the Walter Reed General Army Hospital today. He was taken there last Saturday, when it was reported that he was suffering from what appeared to be spinal meningitis. The surgeons today refused to give the cause of his death. No authoritative statement was obtainable.

Colonel Fenton was commandant at the first and second training camps at Fort Myer, and as such was well known to young men of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, who attended these camps. His work there attracted the attention of military men throughout the country. Officers of the allied armies who visited the training camp praised the work of Colonel Fenton.

Colonel Fenton was born in Michigan in 1865. He was graduated from West Point in 1888 and was assigned to the 9th United States Infantry. He served as aid to General Frederick Dent Grant. For the last three years he had been in command at Fort Myer.

Joseph L. Killgore.

Joseph L. Killgore, a veteran of the civil war and prominent in Grand Army affairs, died at his home, 343 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Killgore enlisted as a corporal in Company D, 4th Delaware Regiment of Volunteers, and was captured and confined in Libby Prison. He had also been held a prisoner in other prisons of the South and in later years he devoted much of his time and work for the benefit of Union soldiers who were victims of prison camp outrages. He was also instrumental in having the New York State Legislature make an appropriation for the erection of a monument on the cemetery at Andersonville in memory of New York soldiers who died in that prison. Mr. Killgore was Commander of the New York Association of Ex-Union Prisoners of War, and President of the New York Association of Andersonville Prison Survivors.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT F. NICHOLS, an undertaker of Paterson, N. J., died there yesterday.

CLEMENT B. JONES, City Clerk of Jamestown, N. Y., for twenty-five years, is dead at his home in Jamestown.

Dr. FREDERICK A. DAVIS, a retired physician, died on Monday at his home, 2,707 Eighth Avenue, in his eighty-first year.

HERMINIA L. GRODEE, a music teacher, 78 years old, was found dead yesterday in her home, 123 Third Avenue, a victim of exposure.

ALBERT H. DEMOREST, a retired dealer in glassware, and founder of the Demorest Publishing Company, died on Saturday at St. Augustine, Fla.

CHARLES W. WEILAND, brother of Former Assemblyman Christian Weiland, died at his home in Long Island City on Saturday. He was 45 years old.

Captain CORNELIUS ACKERMAN, 92 years old, died yesterday at his home in Caldwell, N. J. For fifty years he was Captain of coastwise schooners.

HYMAN A. SMITH, who had been in the retail shoe business in this city since 1879, died yesterday at his home, 60 West 129th Street. He was a Mason and a Knight of Phythias.

WILLIAM H. TRUSWELL, 87 years old, a member of the firm of William Truswell & Sons, electrical contractors in Manhattan, died at his home, 446 Fourteenth Street, South Brooklyn, on Sunday.

Captain JOHAN JENSEN, a mariner since his youth, died on Saturday at his home, 556 Seventy-seventh Street, Bay Ridge, aged 47 years. He was a native of Norway, and a member of Norseman Lodge, No. 878, F. and A. M.

Mrs. JANE HUESTON, 95 years old, widow of Robert Hueston, a builder, died on Sunday at her home, 415 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Greece of English parentage. Her father was James Frivell, a British Army officer.

FRANK BALLARD MARSH, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States, died in the Hudson Street Hospital on Monday. Mr. Marsh was 57 years old, and lived at 326 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

THOMAS H. THOMAS, Superintendent of Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleecker Street, for many years, died on Monday night in Post Graduate Hospital following an operation for appendicitis. He was in his fifty-ninth year. Mr. Thomas came here from England as a boy. He was active in the Masonic Order and was a member of the Musicians' Club and St. David's Society.

CHARLES HUBER, formerly Secretary of the Otto Huber Brewing Company of Brooklyn, died suddenly on Monday at his home, 307 Second Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J. He was born in 1873 at 1 Bushwick Place, Brooklyn, where his father established a brewing business. Mr. Huber made his home at Asbury Park in Summer and in Winter lived at the Hotel McAlpin in this city.

JACOB SHAFFER, formerly widely known in the oyster business and a resident of Brooklyn since 1839, died on Monday at his home, 33 Clarkson Avenue, Flatbush, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Shaffer was the founder and member of the old firm of Dorion & Shaffer, in Fulton Street. Later the concern went into the wholesale business, with storage plants at South Norwalk, Conn.; Port Jefferson Harbor, L. I., and Perth Amboy, N. J.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

BARTHOLF—TOMLINSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918, at Grace Church Chantry, by the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Madeline Edythe, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Allan McLane Hamilton of Great Barrington, Mass., to Major John C. P. Bartholf, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

DUBUC—BYERS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 15, at New York City, Frances Fisher Byers, daughter of the late Frances Louise Brooks and Fletcher Lippincott Fisher of Newark, N. J., to Amedee J. Dubuc, United States Signal Corps, son of Napoleon Dubuc of Boston, Mass., and the late Josephine Martin Dubuc.

PLATT—MIDDLEDITCH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 15, at the residence of the bride's mother, 1,839 Bedford Av., by the Rev. Avery A. Shaw, D. D., Gertrude Evans, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Jarman Middleditch, to Lieutenant Harold Birdsall Platt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Harold Platt.

Died.

ABBOT.—At his residence, 431 William St., East Orange, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 14, Abiel Abbot, in his 86th year. Funeral private.

ALEXANDER.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, Kate C., widow of Thomas R. Alexander and daughter of Nathan L. and Maria G. Keyser of Philadelphia, Penn. Funeral services will be held at her home, 503 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1918, at 10 A. M. Interment at Philadelphia.

AUERBACH.—Jan. 15, 1918, Catherine, beloved wife of Joseph Auerbach. Funeral Thursday, at 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, 606 West 144th St., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Amsterdam Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

BARNES.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, 1918, Nettie B. Barnes, beloved wife of Erastus Henry Barnes and mother of Beatrice Barnes. Funeral service at her late home, 44 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at half-past 2 P. M.

BONTEMPS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918, at her home, 1,827 7th Av., Augustine Bontemps. Funeral service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

BUCKLEY.—At Westchester, New York City, on Jan. 15, 1918, Agnes, daughter of Mortimer and Agnes Buckley. Funeral private.

CONTI.—Adele, on Jan. 14, widow of Joseph Conti, at 77 Pennsylvania Av., Newark, N. J. Funeral services 9 A. M., Thursday, at St. Columbus Church, Pennsylvania Av. and South St., Newark, N. J.

COSTUMA.—Jane De M., age 96 years, Jan. 15, at her residence, 3,905 Broadway. Funeral private, 10:30 A. M. Thursday.

CROOKS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918, Samuel Crooks, in his 73d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUMMISKEY.—On Jan. 14, Mrs. Margaret, beloved mother of Margaret, Bartholomew, and Peter Cummiskey. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Carl Tonjes, 339 East 160th St. and Melrose Av., Bronx, on Friday, at 9 A. M., thence to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 55th St. and First Av., where solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

DALE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 15, in her 74th year, Sophia, relict of Herman Dale, mother of Addrish J. Dale, Emma V. Leimdorfer, Charles H. Dale, and Elvina F. Diamond. Funeral services will take place at the Chapel of Green & Felds Cemetery on Thursday, Jan. 17, at 11:30 A. M.

DAVIS. Jan. 14, Frederick May. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

DEMOREST.—Jan. 12, in St. Augustine, Fla., Albert H., beloved husband of Wilhelmine Miller Demorest. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (F. E. Campbell,) 1,970 Broadway, Thursday, 2:30 P. M.

DORLAND.—On Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, Mary Eva, beloved wife of Gilbert and mother of Gilbert G. and Leroy B. Dorland. Funeral services at her late residence, 516 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 8 P. M. Interment Thursday morning. Funeral private.

FEURING.—On Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, our beloved mother, Katharina Feuring, (nee Emerich,) widow of Philip Feuring, aged 75 years. Funeral from her late residence, 2,326 Morris Av., near 183d St., Bronx, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, private. It is earnestly requested to omit flowers.

FRANCKEN.—A., beloved husband of Fanny Halsey Francken. Funeral from his late residence, Queens, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment West Hampton, L. I.

FRANKEL.—The ladies of the Fuel and Aid Society wish to express their profound sorrow at the passing away of Mrs. Jane Rachel Frankel on Jan. 14 at her residence, 962 Aldus St., Bronx. Her good deeds and faithfulness will always be remembered.

Mrs. S. LIEBOVITZ, President.

FOX.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 14, in his 65th year, at 9 West 59th St., New York City, James Wallace Fox. Kentucky and Virginia papers please copy.

FULD.—Bernhard, dearly beloved husband of Helene, (nee Schwab,) and father of Leonhard, Felix, and Florentine M., suddenly, on Jan. 15, in his 75th year. Funeral at 28 West 128th St., on Thursday, at 10 o'clock.

GARDNER.—At Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., Jan. 14, Augustus Peabody Gardner, Major U. S. N. G., husband of Constance Gardner, in the 53d year of his age.

GRABAU.—Helen Dickinson, wife of the Rev. H. H. L. F. Grabau, in the fifty-ninth year of her age, Jan. 15, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

GREY.—On Jan. 14, Sarah J. Grey, in her 82d year, after a brief illness. Funeral services Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock, at the Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 Eighth Av., corner 18th St. Albany papers please copy.

GRODEE.—Herminie L., Services at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway and 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's.)

HEISMEYER.—On Jan. 14, Frederick Heismeyer, beloved husband of Anna Heismeyer. Funeral at his late residence, 8 Addison Av., Rutherford, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends, also members of Boiling Spring Lodge No. 152, F. and A. M., Rutherford Lodge No. 547, B. P. O. E., exempt Firemen, Rutherford Council No. 4, and borough officials are invited to attend.

HUCHBERGER.—Sarah, Jan. 14, 1918. Funeral services and interment at Chapel of New Union Fields Cemetery, Jamaica, Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 P. M., Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1918.

HUTH.—Eugenie, aged 20, beloved daughter of Marie Huth, (nee Strasser.) Funeral from her late residence, 1,428 Zerega Av., Westchester, Friday, 1:30 P. M. Services at St. Paul's Evangelical Church at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

KERTSCHER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918, Herman Kertscher, beloved husband of Margaret Kertscher, in his 59th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 323 West 100th St., on Thursday evening, Jan. 17, at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

KLOTS.—Suddenly, at her residence, 2,001 5th Av., on Jan. 14, 1918, Annie Durell, widow of James Rapelyea Klots and daughter of the late Jane Kipp and Henry Durell, in the 80th year of her age. Funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, 5th Av. and 127th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 1 P. M. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown.

LEVY.—Ben, beloved husband of Annie, father of Marion and Milton, and brother of Charles and Sam Levy and Mrs. Ellis Solomon. Funeral from his late residence, 664 West 161st St., Wednesday, Jan. 16, 10 A. M.

LINDQUIST.—On Jan. 13, 1918, Hilma Odeen, beloved wife of Gustave. Funeral services, private, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1,155 Boston Road. Interment Woodlawn.

LIPSHITZ.—On Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918, Salina Lipshitz, beloved wife of Max Lipshitz, in her 47th year. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 17, at 10 A. M., from residence, 732 Beck St., Bronx. St. Louis papers please copy.

LITTLETON.—Jan. 15, J. A. Littleton. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St. Timelter.

LOGAN.—Mary. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 B'way, (Campbell's,) Thurs., 11 A. M. Auspices Actors' Fund.

McCARTHY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 15, Timothy J. McCarthy, beloved husband of Ella G., (nee Burke.) Funeral from his late residence, 222 East 12th St., on Thursday, Jan. 17, 10 A. M.; thence to St. Anne's Church, 12th St., between 3d and 4th Avs.,

McCONKEY.—Suddenly, on Jan. 14, 1918, Olive F. McConkey, widow of Thomas McConkey. Funeral services at her late residence, 400 Manhattan Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 2 P. M.

MARBLE.—Ellen. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 B'way, (Campbell's,) Wed., 11 A. M. Auspices Actors' Fund.

MARLOR.—In Brooklyn, Conn., Jan. 15, Edwin M. M. Marlor, age 51, son of the late Thomas S. Marlor.

MARSH.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 14, in the 58th year of his age, Frank Ballard of 326 Clermont Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services at 10:30 A. M., Thursday, Jan. 17, at the Church of the Messiah, Greene and Clermont Avs., Brooklyn. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

MARSHALL.—On Jan. 14, Burt E. Marshall, at his residence, 90 Morningside Drive, in his 47th year. Funeral services at Springfield, Ohio, on Friday.

MAY.—Frederick. At his residence at Washington, D. C., on Jan. 13, 1918, Frederic May, son of the late John Frederic May, M. D., and Sarah M. May, in the 67th year of his age.

MILLER.—Mary, beloved daughter of Mrs. Dorothea Miller. Funeral from 283 East 3d St. on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 1 P. M.

MORSE.—At Rocky Beach, Conn., Jan. 14, 1918, Elliott H. Morse, in his 72d year. Funeral service will be held in Christ Church, corner Broadway and 41st St., New Haven, Conn., Wednesday morning, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

NAPIER.—At her residence, 23 Strong Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 14, Mary V. Napier, in her 88th year. Funeral services at Christ Church, Clinton and Harrison Sts., on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

NEWMAN.—Kilner, in his 89th year. Funeral from his late residence, 1,360 Havemeyer Av., Unionport, Thursday, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn high requiem mass in the Church of the Holy Family at 10 o'clock. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

NEVILLE.—Jan. 14, Annie S. Funeral, Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 9th Av., near 21st St., Wednesday, 8 P. M.

NORTHROP.—Entered into rest Monday, Jan. 14, 1917, Mrs. S. Abby Northrop. Burial from her late home, Kent, Conn., Wednesday, 2 P. M.

O'CONNELL.—On Jan. 15, John, infant son of Edward J. and Katherine I. O'Connell, (nee Greegan.) Funeral from his late residence, 165 Audubon Av., on Friday, Jan. 18, at 9 A. M. Interment, St. Agnes's Cemetery, Albany, N. Y. Albany papers please copy.

O'MALLEY.—At his residence, 350 Parkside Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918, Thomas F. O'Malley, the beloved husband of Georgiana Reynolds, in his 66th year. Funeral and requiem at Holy Cross R. C. Church Thursday, 10 A. M.

PARKER.—George Herbert Parker, Phelps Place, West Brighton, S. I., N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918. Funeral private.

POWER.—John A., Jan. 14. Funeral private, at residence of his brother, Major E. Ormonde Power, Babylon, Long Island, at 3 o'clock Wednesday, Jan. 16. Washington papers please copy.

PROTHEROE.—On Jan. 14, 1918, at her home, 140 Grace Church St., Port Chester, N. Y., after a long illness, Robina Weber, daughter of the late Albert Weber of New York and Martha Woodward and wife of William M. Protheroe. Funeral services at the above address on

The Woman Voter

Personal Government, the "Government of Favors," as Exemplified in Tammany and the Philadelphia Machine—Why It Is Strong and Why It Is Bad for the People.

FIFTEENTH ARTICLE—SHE LEARNS ABOUT TAMMANY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

"Tammany is the most famous of all American institutions," said the Correspondent.

"That isn't the definition I was going to give," said the Politician.

"It isn't a definition, it's a fact," said the Correspondent. "It's America's contribution to the international political language. Some years ago I read a book on Spanish political conditions by Joseph McCabe, the British writer, in which he quoted the President of the Athenaeum of Science and Letters, at Madrid, as opening a debate in the Section of Historical Sciences on the theme, 'Oligarchy and Tammany, are the actual form of government in Spain.' And McCabe explained:

"'I have ventured to insert the word Tammany for the untranslatable Spanish word Caciquismo, because it is the only word familiar to English readers which conveys the meaning.'

"And Ferrero, the Italian historian, writes a history of Rome in which he undertakes to explain the conditions in ancient Rome so that modern Romans can understand them; and he has to go to Tammany to interpret ancient Rome to modern Rome. In describing Caesar's political methods he says:

"'In this department of his activity Caesar may perhaps fitly be compared with a Tammany boss in New York.'

"Whether it's an Englishman explaining Spain to England, or an Italian explaining ancient Italy to modern Italy, when they find themselves stuck for a household word to make their meaning clear they fall back on Tammany. And it's the only American word of which that is true."

The Politician, who had been waiting for a chance to get in his answer to the Lawyer's question, was not altogether pleased with this interruption. He paused long enough to show his disapproval before he began:

"When I said I didn't believe you knew what Tammany was, I wasn't referring to you in particular. You have taken part in a good many reform movements, and my opinion of reformers in general is that they spend their lives fighting Tammany without ever getting an understanding of what Tammany really is, what its solid reason for existence is. You call it names, and the names are deserved; but you don't try to find out what is back of it. How do you account for the fact that the people of the city turn Tammany out of power in one election and turn it back into power in another?"

"The people get tired of being good," said the Lawyer, "and want a wide-open town."

"That's a surface explanation," replied the Politician, "and doesn't get down to the bone. The truth is that Tammany means something. Tammany is the personal element in politics carried to the point of high organization. Reform is impersonal. Good government is impersonal. But Tammany is personal.

"Tammany is the Little Father idea in American politics. The district leader is the Little Father of his people, or at any rate he is when Tammany is its real self. I admit that the stuffing has been kicked out of Tammany in so many elections that it hasn't been feeling well until lately. But take Tammany in its flower, and it was a system like the Caliphate of Haroun-al-Raschid.

"The district leader looked after his people. He didn't confine himself merely to getting out the vote, as you reformers always picture him—when you don't picture him as taking bribes or blackmailing or stealing money. He was the Caliph, the little despot whose despotism was beneficent if you were good. And being good didn't consist in practicing the cardinal virtues, or the seven deadly sins either; it consisted in voting right. The district leader was your boss, your Caliph, and you looked to him for aid in tight places. You didn't look for it as a favor, either, you looked for it as a right. It was his business to look out for you.

"There never was a more successful leader than Big Tim Sullivan. He was an uncrowned king. He was tha whole Tammany system in full bloom. The papers used to print accounts of Big Tim's more egregious benefactions, when he distributed shoes to every poor man in his district, or gave a dinner to all the hoboes; but they knew nothing of his constant and daily relations with the people of that district. I don't mean to imply that Big Tim was a philanthropist, but only that he was a Caliph. If a man needed a job he felt that he had a right to go to his leader and demand it; provided, of course, that his record was good for loyalty to the organization. It was the same if he needed a meal.

"The district leader, the Little Father, busied himself about the personal concerns of everybody in his district. Even its social affairs had their spring in him. If you got into trouble with the police, it was the leader's business to get you out. Naturally, you didn't inquire closely into the ways by which he got you out. In the old days he got you out because the Judge before whom you were arraigned did not dare refuse anything he asked."

"But didn't that give favored criminals the privilege of committing crime?" asked the Business Woman.

"Where the district boss was crooked, it certainly did. In such cases he even got a rake-off from the criminals on the proceeds of their crimes. But that depended ultimately on the character of the district the leader ruled. It didn't apply to every district by a good deal. The thing that did apply to every district was the essential feature of the system, the dependence of the district on the boss and the obligation of the boss to look after the district.

"Everybody in the district knew the leader, or if any one didn't it was his own fault, for the leader wanted to know him. When Tammany was completely in power, every city office that could be grasped was filled by members of the organization; so that if you had a favor to ask which your district leader couldn't grant, he could go to another district leader who did have the power and announce his wishes. For instance, take that case of your being in trouble with the police. It might be a matter beyond your district leader's control; he might not know the Judge; but he knew the Judge's district leader, who had put the Judge on the bench, and he merely told that leader what was to be done and that leader told the Judge. The system was completely interwoven, so that the district leader must have seemed omnipotent to those of his followers who did not know its windings and twistings.

"You see now what I mean by calling Tammany the Little Father idea, the personal element in politics carried to the point of organization. I admit that personal government, a government of favors, is always bad government, and that in the long run the people get the worst of it. Under Tammany they paid for their privileges, not only in the mass but individually. For the other side of favor is injustice. A favor to one means a compensating injustice to another; and the man with a pull was enabled to harry his enemy or his neighbor, while a police force that was ruled not by the law but by personal caprice could be a terrible engine of oppression to any one who fell out of the leader's favor, or even out of the favor of any one who had the leader's ear. Dirty streets, a high death rate, tolerated crime, hit not merely the people as a whole but the individual, the poor man more heavily than the rich.

"But most people lived without coming in contact with these unpleasant experiences, and they only saw the leader in his Little Father capacity. They grumbled, perhaps, if a house of prostitution was opened next door to the schoolhouse. They went to the leader about it, and he promised that it should be moved away. It disappeared within twenty-four hours, and instead of having their eyes opened they were loud in their praise of the leader, who responded so instantly to his people's desires. They never thought far enough beyond to wonder why such places were flauntingly open at all. Most of us are affected much more by immediate personal experiences than by general principles.

"Strange as it may sound, I can give you better illustrations of Tammany government from Philadelphia than I can from New York, for Philadelphia is a more thorough-going example of Tammany government than New York. You think of Tammany as a local institution, but it is not. The Philadelphia Tammany is run on exactly the same principle, and it is still in full blossom, whereas the New York Tammany has been hard hit by the elections of the last ten years, and has had many of its most picturesque features shorn off.

"The New York Tammany is Democratic, the Philadelphia Tammany is Republican, but that is merely because the preponderance of voters belong to those parties; neither of them has any political principles. The principle of both, the backbone, is the principle of the Caliphate.

"A few weeks ago there died in Philadelphia a typical Tammany boss, Jim McNichol. Years ago there was a great coal faming, caused by a strike in the anthracite regions. McNichol, who was then a ward boss in Philadelphia—what we call a district leader in New York—got some coal and ordered his lieutenants to deliver it to poor people in the ward who couldn't get any. When they reported yesterday, he asked if they had given any to a certain poor widow.

"'No, and you bet she won't get any,' said one of the sub-bosses.

"'I want some sent to her,' said McNichol. 'She needs it.'

"The subaltern could hardly believe his ears. 'Why, chief,' he expostulated, 'have you forgotten that her two sons are agin the organization?'

"'Are you going to put me to the trouble of taking that coal there myself?' asked McNichol. The debate ended and the coal was delivered, but the incident was never forgotten in the ward.

"About a dozen years ago the boss of the Philadelphia Tammany, was Israel W. Durham, one of the most interesting bosses in political history. The machine in his day was founded on the salaries of officeholders, each of whom paid a specified portion of it to the organization, and the distribution was directed absolutely by the will of Durham. You can see that no pasha was more a monarch than Durham. The reason I have mentioned him is so that I can illustrate the workings of this Little Father system which is the backbone of all Tammanys, whether in New York or elsewhere.

"Durham established headquarters openly in the Betz Building, in the heart of the business section, and there, punctually at 11 o'clock every morning, he would arrive to give his orders for the government of Philadelphia. It was perfectly undisguised; it was far more open than the office of the nominal Mayor. When he arrived there each morning he would find contractors waiting to ask that city contracts be given them, officials waiting for instructions about how to conduct the city's business during the day, politicians with problems from their wards. He would find them waiting for him in the street and in the halls, and would listen to each and decide his case in a few words.

"Once a priest was waiting there for him. His church was caring for three children whose mother was a morphine victim. She needed treatment, and the priest wanted Durham to send her to a hospital which treated such cases.

"'Why don't you see the hospital authorities?' asked Durham.

"'I have,' said the priest, 'but they won't take her without money, and she hasn't any.'

"'Oh, they won't,' said the Little Father. 'Well, I'll see that they do.' And they did.

"Again, Durham, rusticating at Lake Placid, heard of an orphan girl who was trying to support five little brothers and sisters and needed help. The Boss wired his Secretary, 'Give the girl $200 for me and make every leader, officeholder, and contractor who comes in the office today give up, too.' And they did; there was no escape.

"On another occasion one of the machine found a neighbor of his, a church member, in great tribulation because a saloon was about to be opened next door to his house. He could not afford to move, he had children growing up, and saloons were his abomination. 'I'll see Durham about it,' said his friend, the politician. 'He won't help me,' said the churchman, gloomily; 'I've always voted against you people.' But his friend did see Durham, and the pasha said, after listening to the story of the churchman's woe, 'They don't really need a saloon there anyhow; tell those people they'll have to locate their ginmill two blocks up the street.'

"You may say that these are stories of a benevolent despot. The benevolence is likely to blind one to the despotism. Is it any wonder that to people who come in personal touch with such incidents as that, it is a little difficult to keep the eyes fixed on the abstract beauties of good government, that the boss seems warm and near, and good government seems cold and hard and far removed? I don't mean that it's difficult for you," he was waving his finger at the Lawyer now, "because you're an abstraction yourself, but it's difficult for ordinary people who think a good deal about coal and food and pay envelopes, and never belonged to a Greek-letter fraternity."

"And yet it's those same people that have voted Tammany out of power time and time again in New York, and once in a great while in Philadelphia," protested the Lawyer.

"Yes, you can get the plain people in line for good government by making them actually feel the hardships of bad government," said the Politician, "and Tammany is pretty sure to show them bad government if it stays in power long enough. I don't mean the local New York Tammany particularly, but any Tammany—any 'Caciquismo,' as the Correspondent's Spanish friends call it. But while people don't really want bad government, there is another kind of government that they don't want either, and that's a kind the reformers always give them."

"What kind of government is that?" demanded the Lawyer.

"Uncomfortable government," said the Politician.

The next article in this series will be published in tomorrow's issue.

COMING FUR AUCTIONS.

Features of Those to be Held in This City and St. Louis.

The collection of furs to be disposed of at the forthcoming auction sale in this city, which will be held in the Masonic Hall beginning Jan. 28, will be the largest and most valuable yet offered at a Winter sale here, according to William Zobel, executive officer of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation. The quality of the offerings is said to be remarkably good.

"Too much cannot be said of the quality of the fresh American and Canadian skins, which is unusual at this time of the year," said Mr. Zobel yesterday. "It is doubtless due to the game laws of many States, which prohibit early trapping, and to the extreme cold weather that has been seen this Winter. Heavily furred, prime skins have been the result. The offerings, as we have previously said, show a shortage in such staple furs as muskrat, skunk, and raccoon that averages about 25 per cent. This is due largely to the same things that have contributed to the fine quality of the skins. The shortage, however, is more than made up by the offerings of all varieties of foxes, marten, lynx, beaver, and ermine, which are larger than at any previous Winter sale.

"At no prior auction of the corporation have all the fur-bearing countries of the world contributed to so great an extent. There are raccoon, pahmi, and weasel from China, fox and opossum from Australia, and mold from Scotland and Holland. South America, Russia, Japan, France, India, Greenland, Alaska, and Canada have also contributed. The collection of lynx, marten, and cross and silver fox from Alaska and Canada is very fine. The quantities of the rarer and higher grade furs which have been shipped here for the forthcoming sale indicate an unusual realization of the purchasing power of New York as the fur market of the world."

Offerings at the St. Louis sale of Funsten Brothers & Co., which begins on Jan. 21, include about 2,800,000 skins. The largest offerings will be made on the fifth and closing day, when more than 775,000 pelts will be sold. The goods will be one show from tomorrow, and "prompt day" will be on Feb. 6.

Fibre Silk Sweaters Popular.

The Spring trade is said to be taking fibre silk sweaters in liberal quantities. The coat sweater seems to be the most favored in these lines, and is wanted in a wide variety of colors. Stripes are preferred, apparently and some of these are of the most brilliant shades. Such combinations as red, green and yellow, blue, yellow and old rose, and black, yellow and white in stripes of varying widths are among the most popular. The high collar buttoning in front has been attractively developed in many of these garments and seems to be well liked. Most of these sweaters have sashes in the color which predominates in the rest of the garment, though in some the combination of colors is maintained here also.

British Anti-Suffragists Rebuffed.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The anti-suffragists in the House of Lords suffered another rebuff today by the rejection of Viscount Halifax's amendment to the Franchise bill providing that the question be decided by a referendum of the women. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 99 to 62.

BRONX COUNTY COURTS.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Menaker vs. Union Ry. Kishin vs. 80 Blvd. RR. Rosen vs. Frank. Prem Co. Atkin vs. Fischler. Brecher vs. Hoe & Co. (3) Stevenson vs. Aschner (4)

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J. Knight vs. Knight. Weingarten vs. Weingarten. Neuling vs. Neuling.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Dalehanty, J. Alter vs. Terwilliger. Burke vs. Burke. Weiss vs. Goldstein. Fox vs. Nat Hld Co. (2.) Sauer vs. McOwen. Levy vs. Mass Bonding & Ins Co. Goodman vs. Int R T. Schwartz vs. Young. (2.) Clark vs. New Eng Eq In Carlyle vs. Union Ry.

Highest number reached in regular order 1317.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Motions—Estates of: Henry Kuver. Clinton Stephens, (2.) Simon Dressel. Frances Ruda. Henry Reinhardt.

Wills for probate: Mary Judge. Anna Steinert. Max Roth. Henry S Clark.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J Olson vs. Union Ry.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Cavaliere of 183d Street & Morris Avenue Corporation et al.—John A McEvoety. McSorley & D'Auria Const Co. et al.—Joseph D Kelly. Steinhoff and ano., &c.—Becker et al.—Maurice S Cohen. Byrnes Academy Construction Co., Inc.—Morris Frank.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Re Mary C Nack, &c., William A Mallet.—William Peters. German Hospital & Dispensary, &c., Frieda Hart et al.—James J Coleman.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Seeger, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Rich vs. Barlow & Co. Ugovitch vs. Ohio Farmers Ins Co. Choblak vs. N Y C RR. Henne vs. Welsh. Goodrich vs. Dreyfuss Bros. Hayes vs. Conn-H Pav Co Merante vs. N Y C RR. (2.) Nanni vs. N Y Rys Co. Macri vs. Carlucci. (2.) Patterson vs. Halsted. Pettite vs. N Y C RR. Jaycox vs. Atlas Portland Cement Co. Witt vs. Purcell & Gilfeather. Clarke vs. Union Ry. Koch vs. Waterbury. Rios vs. West Elec RR. Genco vs. Funk. Farley vs. York RR. (2.) Moran vs. Kelly.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day: Terrell vs. Nat Elec Sign. Fountain vs. Rothschild. Yodis vs. Leh Val RR. Frog Smelt & Metal Corp vs. Bernstein. Farley vs. Vil of L. Bch. Westcott vs. Gale. Trauer vs. Rosal. Longacre vs. Yank RR (2) Bonnal vs. Rhiverick. O'Reilly vs. Union Ry.

Highest number reached on call, 721.

SPECIAL TERM—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. West Co Nat Bk vs. Johnston.

Also for the hearing of motions.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J. Bibbs vs. Unduch. Scott vs. Vil of Wh Plains. Hoey vs. Linehan. Lee vs. West Elec RR. Blasenstein vs. Sheets. Re Silver. White vs. Cushman. (2.) Komoris vs. Vil of Wh Pl. Fiero vs. West St. RR. Rabsheim vs. Sinclair. Hockman vs. Davitt. Sullivan vs. Bussing. Boardside Supply Co vs. same. Bukovsky vs. Lorsch.

Grasmuk vs. Fearns. Benedict vs. Thomas. Kleberg vs. Telfer et al. Mugler vs. Mugler. Aronson vs. Brownschield Duncan vs. Harvey. Mitchell, J. Keef vs. Keef. Schwartz vs. Schwartz. Esposito vs. Esposito. Da Maio vs. De Maio.

Dalehanty, J. Golding vs. Gibson, Inc. Dorfman vs. B H RR (2.) Armstrong vs. Gerkin. Czech vs. I R T. McGuirk vs. Union Ry. Winship vs. L V RR. (2.) Greenberg vs. I R T. Harrington vs. Grand Av RR Lesar vs. I R T. Santoro vs. St C G O Ch.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS

Weed, aplt., v. Lucy Lady Duff Gordon, rspt.; Scarlett, aplt., v. Del., Lack. and West. Rd. Co., rspt.—Motions for reargument denied, $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.

Dowd, admr., rspt., v. Penn. Rd. Co., aplt.; Hancock, rspt., v. Penn Co., aplt.; Lapp, rspt., v. Lacka Insular Mfg. Co., aplts., & Co., aplts., v. May Hosiery Mills, rspt.; reclaim for compensation by Hawthorne v N. Y. Cent. Rd. Co., aplt.; re claim of McNeil, rspt. for compensation v. N. Y. Cent. Rd. Co., aplt.—Motions for leave to appeal denied, $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.

Rockford, rspt., v. Tecter, aplt.—Motion to file a new undertaking on appeal granted.

Tuna Canning Co., aplt., v. Butcher and Orrs., rspts.; action No. 1, Lewis and ors., aplts., v. Butcher and ors., rspts.; action No. 2, motions for leave to appeal denied, with $10 cost of one motion and necessary printing disbursements.

Pataki, aplt., v. The Standard Accident Ins. Co., of Detroit, rspt.—Motion for leave to appeal granted.

Furiong, rspt., v. McKain, aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted unless aplt., within five days files stipulation for judgment absolute in accordance with the provisions of the code of civil procedure in which case the motion is denied.

People ex rel business retail corp., aplt., v. Prendergast Corp., rspt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs of motion.

People, rspt., v. Laschuk, aplt.—Motion for an order enlarging the time for the argument of the appeal herein from Jan. 30, 1918, to and including March 20, 1918, granted.

Trustees of the Presbytery, a Domestic Corp., aplts., v. Westminster Presbyterian Church of West 23d St., &c., rspts.—Judgments of App. Div. and of Special Term modified in accordance with opinion of Hiscock, C. J.

Westminster Presbyterian Church of West 23d St., &c., rspts., v. Trustees of the Presbytery, &c., aplts.—Judgment modified in accordance with opinion in Trustees of the Presbytery, aplts., v. Westminster Presbyterian Church of West 23d St., &c., rspts., decided herewith by substituting in place of the provision marked "second" in the judgment of the Trial Term, a provision which shall read as follows: "Second plaintiffs title to possession of said property are subject to the provisions of the religious corporations law of the State of New York, including Article IV. of said law," and as so modified said judgment is affirmed, without costs.

Cammon v. Fargo-American Express Co.—Judgment of App. Div. reversed and that of Trial Term affirmed, with costs in this court and in the App. Div.

Gibbs v. Arras Bros., Inc.—Judgment of App. Div. and determination of App. Term and judgment of Municipal Court reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs to aplt. in all courts.

Leary v. City of Watervliet.—Judgment modified by striking therefrom the sum of $7,012.80, with interest added thereto at the time of entry of judgment and as so modified, affirmed without costs.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Gladstone vs. 42d St, Man & St Nich Av Ry. People vs. Gushniernk. Same ex rel Woronoff vs. Mallon as Warden. Syenite Trap Rock Co vs. Williams. McClement vs. Sup Court of Ind Order Forstrs. Garricott vs. NY State Rys. Doonan et al vs. Killilea et al. Harper, Inc vs. City of Newburgh.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Dowling, Smith, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.

People vs. Greenberg. Grossman Mfg Co vs. N Y C RR. Crutchfield vs. 2d Av RR. Stein vs. Pechter. Ballard vs. N Y Life Ins. Finn Realty vs. Charter Const. Lowen vs. Dreyer. Hitchings vs. N Y.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Kinetograph vs. General Film Co. Selwyn vs. Schwartz. Blasius vs. Hartford Fire Ins Co. People vs. Callahan. Seese vs. N Y Cons RR (2.) Donsker vs. same (2.) Blank vs. same. Fogel vs. B H RR. Stedel vs. N Y Cons RR. Re Albert (Louis Bauer Co.) Canhum vs. Wright. Fisher vs. Fisher. Excelsior Sav Bank vs. Cohen. Cammann vs. Potter. Seesel vs. N Y Cons RR. Goldman vs. same. Preston vs. Hobbs. Wangrow vs. Wangrow. Dahigren vs. Harburger, Re (N Y Bronx Boulevard.) Westcott Exp vs. N Y. Carroll vs. Davol & Co. Ratier vs. Kennedy. Mamberg vs. N Y Cons RR. Baron vs. Wilkin. Benowitz vs. N Y Life Ins Co. Godley vs. (Cranda) & Godley Co. Meyer vs. Meyer. Ferguson vs. Buchanan. Weiss vs. I R T (2.) Schwartz vs. same. Pulley vs. same. Archer Rubber Co vs. Collins (2.) Alperstein vs. Frank Wilson Constr Co. Re Lessler (Kelly.) Bangser vs. Bradley. Re Hoffman. Neuberg vs. Coffin. Oppenheim, Collins & Co vs. Schwartz. Gelberg vs. Gelberg. Sussman vs. Coward (2.) Hagopian vs. Hagopian.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Burdick vs. Frankfort Film Corp. Linkins vs. Cohn. J. A Roebling's Sons & Co vs. Fed Stg Bat Car Co. (2.) Italian Imp Co vs. West Imp Co. Givens vs. Givens. Grossman vs. Bergmann. Driggs vs. same. Greve vs. same. Zane vs. same. Carman vs. Smith.

Preferred cause: Levy vs. Parisian R E Corp. General calendar: Taylor vs. Kalter Merc Mar. Co. Wax vs. Wax. Bill vs. Fuchsman. Lewis vs. Parish. Stone vs. Town & Country Estates. Flanagan vs. Flanagan. Antes vs. Friedman. Mulcahy vs. Wiley. Kresel vs. Ruhin. O'Connell vs. Bank for Savings. Potterton Bros vs. Radford. Wynn vs. Wynn. Pollak vs. Pollak. Diebold Safe, &c, Co vs. Logan. Saltzman vs. Ellman. Arnowitz vs. Arnowitz. Morris vs. Morris. Allen vs. Allen. Aiman vs. Kallenberg. Goudie vs. Kemerer. Jones vs. Corn Exch Bk. Case on.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

River Plate Comm Co. Inc vs. Madero Bros. Am Nat Bk of Newark vs. Hancock. Werthan Bag (Ray, Hall & Co. Schwartz vs. Beck. Jackson vs. Freedman.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inquest—Bernhardt vs. Cordulus. Inquest—Townsend vs. Rafferty Cont Co. Inquest—Smith vs. Nigro. Karagozian vs. Regan. Heller vs. Av Coach. Brady vs. NY. Stillman vs. NY Rys. Farrell vs. Circ. Pucci vs. Power. Mayer vs. Matherney & Cny.

A. Cohen vs. CNY. H. Cohen vs. same. D'Alessandro vs. Kimmelman. (2.)

Keller vs. Pick. Teseriere vs. Bush. Teseriere, admr, vs. same. Murphy vs. McMahon. Marks vs. Daniels. Siegler vs. CNY. Seal vs. Standard Arch. Harley vs. Seeley. Norwood vs. CNY. Barry vs. Cons Gas. Solomon vs. Star Co. Liebowitz vs. Lesser. Kipper vs. Seaman. Beskowitz vs. Kresky. Bachrach vs. Jaborg. Tarmini vs. N Y Rys. Zerschkenbaum vs. N Y Rys. Laurit vs. J. F. Tapley Co and Kahn. Moore vs. CNY. Galubowitz vs. Weinstein. Casey vs. Hirschfeld. Mast vs. I R T Co. Doyle, Jr vs. Empire Carrying Corp. Krotel vs. Bklyn Daily Eagle. Birnbaum vs. Wohntraub Bros. Inc. Schuster vs. Town Taxi. Gordon vs. Brady. Glatter vs. Baff. Koehler, Inc vs. Terry & Satloff vs. McNulty. Young vs. Brady Murray Motor Corp. Behan vs. Barrett. Weigert vs. Stark. McIlvaine vs. Goldberg Furn & Carpet Co. Gereleick vs. Nas El RR.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Re Glassberg. Laskofsky vs. Pocahontas Consol Collieries Co. Strout vs. Diamond Silk. Stuts vs. Diamond Silk. Postal Tel Cable Co vs. Assoc Press, (3.) Kats vs. Alsson. Postal Tel Cable Co vs. Associated Press. Blossom vs. Chisholm. Lanshein vs. Bauman. Blue Ridge Furn Co vs. People vs. Reikin. Krischer vs. Schwartz. Herman Steel Wks vs. Van Dyk (Nat Surety. Vartram vs. Marden, Orth & Hastings Co. Malsch vs. Levin. Mrs G B Miller & Co vs. Tob Mfg. Tansy. A. Schreyer Const Co vs. Inc. Hamilton. Antokolsky (600 West 158th St Co. Swartz vs. Munger. New Castle Rub Co of NY, Inc vs. New Castle Rubber Co. Rains vs. Aeme Pattern Mach. Co, Inc. Butte & Sup Min Co, &c vs. Layng. Rosen vs. Rosen. Hollinger vs. Palmer. Richerman vs. Rabineder. Sicherman vs. same.

Am Anilins Products vs. Herman & Herman. Arps & Co. Inc. Judlitsky. Spencer vs. Pinch. Freudheim vs. Daru. Marden vs. Orth. Clear.

PART XV.—At 10 A. M. Comm Adv Co vs. Cutler-Williams Corp. McCann vs. same. Taylor vs. D. L & W RR. Weld vs. Amer Dock Co. Murphy vs. Schramme. McGuinness vs. Duvall. Fine vs. Gallagher. Eaton vs. Madsen. Blasband vs. Doyle. Sisman vs. Daniels Co. Constantino vs. Watson Cont Co. Mattoni vs. Cort Film. Fabre vs. Jaques. Vail (United Fruit Co. Rosofsky vs. Moore, Inc. McQuade vs. Oakland Steamboat Co. De Luise vs. Rega. Barney vs. Metzraus. Gravits vs. CNY. J. Sarbon vs. Converser. M. Sarbon vs. same. Goodrich vs. I & Bkn-RR. Carlough vs. Pags Motors. Fray vs. N Y & L I Trac. Stolbach vs. Richardson & Boynton. Weitzman vs. Edgerton. Rosnick vs. Beinstock. F King vs. Starlow Corp. W King vs. same. Durschlag vs. Welling. Brandt vs. CNY. Levy vs. Westcott Exp. Dewes vs. Republic Motor Sales Co. Hudson Navigation Trucking. Miller vs. NY Rys. C Defelice vs. Harlem Taxi Co. A Defelice vs. same. Transfusion vs. Reiss. Stieglitz vs. NY Tel Co. Dworsky vs. NY Rys. Dobrinsky vs. Moehman. G Silverman vs. Wilner. J Silverman vs. same. B Ruane vs. Cons Gas Co of NY. J Ruane vs. same. Tavino vs. Hamilton. Cassamassina vs. Savia. Qualey vs. Dickinson. O'Brien vs. Cosgrave. Shaffer vs. Shlarek. Weiss vs. Goldberg Cons Co. Wilson vs. Lange. Kanlan vs. Shay Fertilizer Co.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. Sanguinetti vs. Wills.

PART XVIII.—Dudley, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate Honora Dorgan Wills for probate: Margaret Cleary. Abraham H Seidel. Morris Chibnick. Sarah L Chilbert.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Hechtkopf vs. Marsell Ch. Goldberg vs. Qt East Cas Ekonomo-Pitsos Co vs. Rosalsky. Siegel vs. Pac Con Co. Dickerson vs. Banks. N Fluegelman & Co vs. P. R & W RR. Hencken & W Co vs. Simons. McCloskey Varnish Co vs. Storm.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Kierskoff vs. Dry Dock & N Way R Rds. Rock vs. Leventhal Co. Greenberg vs. Kips Bay Brew & Malt Co. Dorfman vs. Lion Brew of NYC. Glummuje vs. NY Rys. Zadansy vs. Grasione. Franklin vs. Uhrlaub Imp. Bernstein vs. Ingraham. Krohnberg vs. Alpert. Weiss vs. Conrad. Tripedde vs. NY Rys. Matanese vs. Cohen. Federal Parquetry Mfg Co vs. Rankin. Winner vs. Giannini. Finkelstein vs. Cons Gas. Greenberg vs. Baldwin. Dogherty vs. Am Tob Co. Kelly vs. NY Rys. Elliman vs. same. Siegel vs. Block. Eichler vs. Stavenson Brew Co. Ognebeini vs. Wanamaker, Inc. Schneider vs. Aschley. Mintz vs. Cohen. Klein vs. Belt Line Ry. Dolan vs. Av Ry. Logan vs. NY Rys. Robin vs. Winslow. Scheuer vs. Blauman.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Le Berthon vs. Lorie. Fartola Mfg Co vs. C F N Chem Co.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Pinellis, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Bibler vs. Normandy Waist Co. Cohen vs. Kupstreich. Canfield vs. Jochen. Wiesenberg vs. Standard Market Co. Mulchnick vs. Meyerowitz Acorn Silk Co vs. Kohn. Ranouse vs. Craig. Wachsman vs. Layin. Bannard Spec vs. Jacobs. Rapf & Dakon vs. Shenfield. Mendelson vs. Lowenstein.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Le Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Woodward vs. Harrington—Walter R. Herrick.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Froelich vs. Froelich—Thomas Gilleran.

Auctions.

By virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by Sam Bodie to Willys-Overland, Inc., dated the 3d day of April, 1917, upon which default has been made, I shall sell the following property therein mentioned and described, to-wit:

One (1) used Mercer automobile, "as is," 5SC, No. 796, with equipment, at public auction, at the Service Station of Willys-Overland, Inc., 831-41 West 57th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1918, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated, New York City, January 10th, 1918.

EDWARD S. MANTEL, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Chapin (Lecture)—Charles J. Leslie.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Thomas J. Goodman; Sarah Siegel; John Brown. Emanuel Neuman; Betsy Regenboken—David E. Goldfarb.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Putnam, Blackmar, Kelly, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar, at 1 P. M.

Koezenaas vs. Lehigh Cement Co. Campbell vs. Pullman Co. Gardner vs. Gardner. Thompson vs. Christie. Bienic vs. Freeman. Pal vs. Atlas Cement Co. Lee vs. Cranford Co. O'Neill vs. Pfe. Re Aldridge.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lesser vs. N Mun Ry. Lenkowsky vs. Altman. Freeman vs. Freeman. People, &c vs. Weinegel. New Era Homes Corp vs. Westwise I. & Sup. Re Sackings Av. Duffy vs. Duffy. Osborne vs. Osborne. Goldsmith vs. Levy. Re Ralph Av. (Mehl.) Child vs. Cameron. Di Donna vs. McQuade Stevedoring Co. Tallerico vs. same. Riviecoip vs. same. Costa vs. same.

PART I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Undefended Donner, Koch, Aliberti, Germinare, Porter, Levy, Gerst, Feingash, Price.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M. Salaschin vs. Salaschin, Osborn vs. Osborn.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 583.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.

Polishook vs. B H RR. Moehring vs. Olaco. Zittlecen vs. B H RR. Rosen vs. Rosen. Bernaschieff vs. Ohio Farmers' Co. Yglesia vs. Loew's Enterprises. Reil vs. N Cons RR. Seoth vs. Heister. Stanhope Const Co vs. CNY. Casano vs. Stillman Delahunty Ferris Co. Kitvani vs. Diamond Dairy Co. Doyle vs. Doyle. Ryder vs. D, Q C & S RR. Tobin vs. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day upon down for a day upon Young vs. Sachs. Stakind vs. N Y Cons RR. Hiller vs. Shapiro. Fay & another vs. Liberty Nat Bk of N Y. Rothman vs. Willmont Rty Co. Savarese vs. Bernstein & ano. Wmbgs Scrap Plumbrs Co vs. McLaughlin. Donovan vs. Cameron. Brand vs. Meyer Co. & ano. Huisking vs. Rottenberg. Betzel vs. B H RR. Kuhlmann vs. Montgomery. Ward Co. Scharnovitz vs. Krinsky & ano. Zaoln vs. Good Co. Mansfield vs. Cook & ano. Aldinger vs. B H RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3300.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Christopher Sievers. John D. Nelligan. Mabel A. Miller. Philip Neidlinger. Rosanna Campbell. Thomas B. Hegeman.

Accounting of: John Hansen Schoven. Helen L. Johnson. Elizabeth Healy.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part I.—Roy, J. Merry vs. Losser & Co. Stonaitis vs. C I & B RR. Kuchenbecker vs. B H RR. & ano. Webb vs. Nassau El RR. Gottesfield vs. McDermott. Sacal vs. Brauneck. Auditore vs. Muldoon. Pino vs. same. Heyderman vs. Rothstein. Rosenberg & Salny. O'Connell vs. Gallitzki. Re Malbone St (Block) Bundick vs. Bundick. Neal vs. Neal. Reese vs. Turbo

Visit the Rosebud Showrooms

The Spring line of Rosebud Cotton Dresses will not be shown on the road. Better values, greater variety, smarter styles than ever before. It is the big Cotton Dress showing of the market. $1.75 to $6.00 each. Call to-day.

Rosebud Mfg Company
QUALITY MERCHANDISE ECONOMICALLY PRODUCED
17 West 16th Street - New York

HA-KU-RA SILK WAISTS

The value line of the spring season. Crepe de Chines $27 to $42 dozen, Georgettes $26 to $42, Habutais $18 to $27, Tub Silks $24 to $27, Satins $36; special heavy Georgettes $27. See them before you leave town.

HANKY-KUTTNER & RAAB
JUNIPER & VINE STS. PHILADELPHIA
1290 BROADWAY - NEW YORK

F. F. Models
FULL FORM
STYLISH STOUT SUITS & COATS

F. F. Models for Spring give long lines and youthful figures to full formed women — without sacrifice of style.

Bernstein-Baum, DaCosta Co
38 W 32nd Str New York 11th floor
22nd and Arch Str Philadelphia Pa.

Manufacturers of $e6.50 to $24
WAISTS
Take Notice!
Reta Voile
ready for Spring delivery. Samples upon request.
Denzer-Nathan
611-21 Broadway, New York.

THE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
COAT AND SUIT HOUSE
of BIG VALUES
Worsted Whipcord Suit, Worsted Serge Suit, $6.75
American Woolen Co. all wool poplin suit, peau de cygne lined. $11.50
Complete line of coats and suits from $4.75-$18.50.
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 West 27th Street.

Tweed & Silk Rubberized Coats
Wool & Tweed Auto Coats
Novelty Rain Coats
24 West 27th Street
HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG & CO.

COTTON FABRICS Off Price
R. SERIL & CO., 486 B'way, N. Y.

KUMFORT KITS TRENCH MIRRORS Immediate Delivery.
NATIONAL NOVELTY CO., 79 5th Ave.

Serge Dresses, $6.75 to $13.75
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg,
139-133 WEST 27TH STREET

DRESSES Silk and Cotton $3.75 up
M. WEISMAN & SONS, 118 W. 23D ST.

COATS WANTED.
Jobber looking at better grade children's and juniors' coats. 1333 B'way, 3rd floor, 36th St. entrance.

JOIN THE FEDERATION
TODAY, DON'T DELAY
This Space Donated by
Chuck Davis & Co.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National. Franklin 3412.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany; all colors; cash. Gramercy 4241.

CAMBRICS Wanted.—And Nainsooks, low grade. United States Textile Company, 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

CLOTH BURELLA Wanted.—Open to buy all shades Buckley & Cohn 711 for cash. L. Hochsoein, 122 West 26th St.

COATS and DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; also jobs bought for cash. 4th floor, 48 West 27th St. Farragut 5154.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; snappy styles; better kinds. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d St.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade coats and suits. Call all week, 48 West 25th, 4th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted. — Prominent jobber placing stock orders, medium and better grades. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing quantity orders on better grade Spring coats. 14 East 27th, 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders. Call, with samples, 16 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on snappy styles. 11 West 25th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 5th floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—New, snappy styles. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Placing orders on snappy styles. Call 19 West 24th, 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Junior looking, all week. Joseph Sedwitz, 1,107 Broadway.

CORDUROY Wanted.—500 pieces of navy, green, brown, and wine. Spring 1978.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber ordering Spring dresses in snappy styles in silks and georgettes. Copeland Cloak and Suit Co., 58 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Salesman and jobber; we want a strong line of stout dresses to sell, $9.75 to $16.50. Y 345 Times Annex.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy styles in serges and taffetas. 14th floor, 12 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; popular priced serge dresses. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for snappy styles in taffetas. 71 West 23d St., Room 1001.

DRESSES Wanted.—Washable, white and colored; better kind. Call with samples. Primo, 23 West 32d Street.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on intermediate and misses' cotton and silk. Call all week, Room 507, 11 West 25th St.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handsis, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles in serge. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobbers buying serge dresses. First floor, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for serge and silks for cash. Madison Square 6060.

FASTENERS Wanted.—Ready for export; about 400 G. Silberstein & Son, 3-5 Washington Place. Spring 7308.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Will buy Garfield garbardine in black and navy or similar quality. Herschfield, 104 West 25th St. Farragut 9389.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ladies' silk fibre hose in all colors; interested in large quantities; first quality only; also interested in infants' sox, white and fancy tops, 600 dozen for immediate delivery. F. Wolfson, Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St.

HOSE, Ladies' Fibre Silk, Wanted.—13, 17, 19 inch, large quantities. L. R., care G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th St.

KHAKI CLOTH Wanted. — Open for large quantity. Sipkin & Gorschen, 15 East 26th St.

LADIES' NECKWEAR Wanted.—Will look at manufacturers' samples for export; millinery goods, tea aprons, boudoir caps, handbags, waists, knit goods, infants' wear, camisoles. Apply, letter only, M. J. Teller, Hotel McAlpin.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Heit & Sons are in the market for taupe poiret twills. 96 Madison Av.

POMPOMS Wanted.—American pompoms, kersey, 15020, 13052, 544, 0359, 11050, 13046, 13045; spot cash. Madison Square 8121.

POMPOM AND VELOURS Wanted.—American 0816 and 0359; all colors; spot cash. Madison Square 1540.

POM POMS Wanted.—Taupe, mole, reindeer; any quantity for cash. Telephone Greeley 4321.

POM POMS Wanted.—All shades. Gramercy 4241.

POPLIN Wanted. — All high shades; any make. Jacob Cohen, 11 West 32d.

POPLINS Wanted.—Pekin, tan, and gray, for cash. Modern Cloak and Suit Co., 15 West 26th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 00610, all colors; Clark and Dana Covert. Farragut 2616.

POPLINS Wanted. — American, in high shades, for spot cash. Funt Bros., 30 West 15th St.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 000610, all colors; any quantity for cash. Greeley 4321.

POPLIN Wanted.—High colors, quantity, Lorraine 3662 tan, 544, 11050. Farragut 9810.

SERGES Wanted.—French, W. F. X. 54289, 104, 7120; also Panamas; will buy quantity at a price. Balsam Dress Co., 19 West 21st St.

SERGES Wanted. — 7120, 54289, 104, 7122, Panama 228, for spot cash. Stuyvesant 3886.

SERGES Wanted.—Quilliards 54289 or similar cloth, navy, for cash. Madison Square 9078.

SERGE Wanted.—American 0936; all colors. Madison Square 1540.

SERGE Wanted.—Will exchange American 0936, cfay, for gray. Madison Square 1540.

SERGE Wanted.—104 or similar quality; must be cheap for cash. Chelsea 8892.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open for large quantities in Pekin, tan, apple, and gray. Call with samples. Miltex Cloak and Suit Co., Inc., 22 West 32d St.

SHIRTINGS Wanted.—Open to buy 100 pieces silk shirtings, radium silk with heavy satin stripes. Fancy Waist, 145 West 30th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Ladies' and misses' suits, coats, and dresses; also maternity wear. Wednesday and Thursday, 9-12, Dept. 2, Wm. Belmont & Co., 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at misses' snappy styles, better grade. 14th floor, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies' Spring suits; placing order. 7th floor, 120 West 36th.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at junior Spring suits; placing orders. 120 West 36th, 7th floor.

SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for snappy styles of better grades. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—All colors for spot cash. Room 1203, 17 Madison Av. Madison Square 0387.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Open for any quantity; all colors. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1810.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open for quantity Garfield styles 4718 and 5010, black, navy, and taupe. Phone 8441 Madison Square.

TUB SILKS Wanted.—Striped. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

TWEEDS Wanted. — Open for Fishkind tweeds, Ranges 1600 and Ranges 1200, all colors. Levett, Frank & Co., Madison Square 1580.

VOILES AND MARQUISETTES, Plain and Fancy, Wanted.—Can use large quantities. L. R., care G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

VELOUR AND KERSEY Wanted.—Heavyweight; also gray poplins; any make. Madison Square 2715.

VELOURS, Kersey, Poplin, Serges, Gabardine Wanted, all shades; spot cash. Gramercy 1807.

VELOUR Wanted.—Black and white velour checks. Milbauer & Messinger, 145 West 30th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—11050, 544, Wyandotte, Henry L. Bunin, 346 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 2426.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Lightweight; all colors. Wilkin & Adler, 11 East 26th St.

WOOLENS Wanted. — Odd lots Winter woolens. Julius L. Goldstein, 155 West 29d.

Contracts Wanted.

GOVERNMENT Contract Work Wanted.—Have fully equipped sewing machine plant; leather goods. M. 296 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BLOUSES.—150 imported exclusive models; seller going into Red Cross. Plaza 7356.

CAMBRIC AND LAWN.—Bleached, five lots, about 50,000 yards each, spot delivery; bargain. Phone Becker, Madison Square 9350.

CLOAKINGS.—Plaid, large patterns, 56 inch, about 50 pieces, several shades, $1.25; spot delivery; bargain. Mayflower, Madison Square 3680.

CLOTH.—For caps; odds and ends. Chelsea 6013.

COATS, SUITS.—Pom-pom, velour, mixture, and burella; fur, self-trimmed; closing out, moving. Shpiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—Wonderful styles and values, junior, misses, and ladies, $3.75-$21.50. I. Novick & Co., 40 West 26th.

COATS.—300 velour Burella, plush, fur trimmed coats, to close out. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS.—Plush, will close out 2,000 plush coats at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS. — Fur trimmed and plain velours; handsome lot to close out; exceptional values. J. E. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Plush and velour coats, better grade, to close out. Copeland Cloak & Suit Co., 58 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fine selection for Spring. N. Hurwits & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—500 velours, plushes, poplins, to close out; last lot; moving. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Velour, plush, fur trimmed, and plain; children's coats; January sale. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Pompom, velours, fur trimmed; close out sacrifice prices. Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

COATS.—Serges, poplins, $6 up; suits, $8.50 up. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th St.

COATS.—Ladies', children's, and infants'; January sales. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—To close out, velours, with plain and fur collars. A. S. H., 1,140 Broadway.

COATS.—Girls' Winter coats, velours, 8-16. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—Better grade plush coats. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 26th St.

COATS, suits, Spring line, ready, snappy styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS—200 to close out at a sacrifice price. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

CORSET COVERS, Japanese hand-made, exquisitely designed, assorted; sacrifice. Noda, 8198 Morningside.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Georgette, tafetta, satin duchess, all colors; for immediate delivery. Markheim & Bossin, 44 East 23d. Gramercy 6480.

CREPE DE CHINE, Georgette, Taffeta, of the better kind; special offerings. S. J. Ronsheim, 225 5th Av. Madison Sq. 1689.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

CREPE METEOR.—All colors; immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9080.

DELHI CLOTH, American woolen 067; all colors; opening price; Botany 11433, navy Holden Leonard 602, all colors. Madison Square 6590.

DRESSES.—Come take your pick; 2,000 jerseys, silks, and serge dresses, now on the racks; every one a world beater for style and value. Giant Dress Co., 1,239 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks, $3.75 up; wonderful styles and values; ship today. Nathan Nathanson Co., 148 West 23d St. Chelsea 1236.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks, snappy styles, popular price and prompt deliveries. Balsam Dress Co., 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges; up-to-the-minute styles; to close out; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Big quanity of taffeta and serge dresses; big value. Jacob Lashin, 148 West 29th. Farragut 4963.

DRESSES.—Special values in satin and taffeta dresses from $6.75 up for immediate delivery. Fruim Margolies, 138 West 19th St.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses to close out at reductions. King & Appleman, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—New models; serges, silks at January prices; also 50 evening dresses at sacrifice. Deutsch, 28 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Special value in serge dresses from $6.75 up for immediate deliveries. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Serges, 500, immediate delivery, $7.50-$12.50, also $5.75-$15. Gross & Leibowitz, 154 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges, Jerseys, evening dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress, 261 West 27th.

DRESSES.—French serge, silk, immediate delivery, $6.75-$12.50. Ruby, 116 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Lot of Taffeta dresses at sacrifice, 145 West 29th, 11th floor.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses; close out very reasonable. Seid, 145 West 28th.

DRESSES.—French serges, to close out cheap. Paragon Dress, 130 West 25th.

DRESSING SACQUES.—Jobbers-buyers, our Spring line now ready; immediate shipment; pretty and unique styles; crackerjack sellers; prices better than reasonable. Coffey Berger, 1,375 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bushwick 3444.

DRILL, Dog's Head, Wanted.—Large quantities. L. R., care G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

DUVET DELAINE 7575, Fall colors; American 0036 navy serge. Farragut 2616.

GEORGETTES.—All colors, $1.10; also taffetas and crepes. Seligman-Kremer, 381 4th Av.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

GEORGETTES—At $1.12½, all colors, Lyonette silks. 25 West 33d, Greeley 37.

KID GLOVES.—Have large lot; sell cheap before moving. Myerstein, 237 Lafayette St.

LEATHER. — Quantity imported novelty leather, seven designs, suitable bags, novelties. Vanderbilt 3243.

LINEN CRASH.—Have 10,000 yards Stevens all linen crash; style P, brown. O 182 Times.

PANTS.—Closing out stock men's pants, knee pants; no reasonable offer refused; retiring. A. Friedman, 101 Bleecker.

PLAIDS.—Amoskeag, nursery stripes, checks, 19,000 range; large quantity; cheap. O 172 Times.

PLUSH COATS for immediate delivery for January sales. Kanowitz, Rosen & Co., 54 West 21st St.

POPLINS AND SERGES.—All high shades for delivery. Brunswick Woolen Mills, 334 4th Av. Telephone Madison Square 7745.

POPLINS AND VELOURS.—American 00077 and 0360; all shades, any quantity; seasonable price. Telephone Spring 6893.

POPLINS, 06077, 6709½, 0936; serge, 6284, 0086, 717; Whitman's gabardine. Gramercy 1074.

POPLINS AND SERGES, 8158, 7120, V. S. L., 6814. Farragut 2097.

POPLIN.—Whitman 767, navy, 8 pieces, $1.80 net. Stuyvesant 4542.

POPLINS, — Silk and wool, $1.55-$2.25; colors; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

SERGES.—7120, 104, 1464, 7301, 6234, Walworth, Newport's, Dunmore's, Stevens's 777 poplins, Henry L. Bunin, 346 Fourth Avenue. Madison Square 2426.

SERGES.—1717, 42½c; 3650, 45c; 1209, 46½c; 1210, 50c; 2654, 72½c; S. B. G. L., 80c; 56-in. all wool, 75c; Pacific-Panama, $1.35; D. S. Woolen Exchange, Mad. Sq. 1872.

SERGES.—1210, 6120, 7120, 7301, 54289, 11433, 519 C. F. L. and S. F. A. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th. Farragut 3454.

SERGES.—Whitman 99, 106, Amoskeag 6002, American D 234, D 6234, Dunmore 0360, 0310, Gera 10715. Madison Square 3121.

SERGES.—V. S. L., 75 pieces, navy and colors, $1.45; XX navy, 100 pieces, 85c.; immediate delivery. Heitlinger, Farragut 3088.

SERGES.—Panamas 54289, 7008, 1464, 500, 8000, 6234, 0936, 228. Gramercy 5143.

SERGES.—Botany, 809, tan; Whitman's 99, Gera 10280, American 6234. Gramercy 845.

SERGES. — 4408; also storm serges, in all colors. Franklin 1268.

SERGE.—Arthur Joel's 9058 navy; Garfield 519, all shades. Telephone Farragut 9075.

SERGE.—French cotton warp serge for sale. Tip-Top Dress Co., 134 West 37th.

SILK.—Georgettes, colored taffetas, satins, crepe de chines, washable satins, immediate delivery. Madison Square 8313.

SILKS.—For every trade; prices right. Kinstler & Co., 440 Fourth Avenue.

SILVERTONES.—All colors; prompt deliveries; serges, poplins, Panamas, &c. Sallembier, Levin & Co., 334 4th Av. Madison Square 8000.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SKIRTS.—230 discarded samples serges, poplins, silks, plaids, and stripes, this season's models, at $1.75 each; also 500 assorted materials at $1.25 each. Barash, 56 West 20th St. Chelsea 7008.

SKIRTS.—Job of 700 all wool poplin, serges, mixtures, at $1.90; also 800 dozen wash skirts, $6 per dozen. Excelsior Skirt Co., 152 West 24th.

SKIRTS.—All wool velour, checks and plaids, assorted sizes and colors, $2.75. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th.

SUITS.—Misses' snappiest chicken models in town. Lee Hexter & Co., 7 East 16th St.

SUITS.—Full suits to close out cheap. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th, 8th floor.

TAFFETAS, georgettes, crepe de chines, and crepe meteors, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av., Gramercy 5448-6.

TAFFETA.—Double dye, black; better quality; suitable for coats, skirts, and dresses. Telephone Madison Square 5045.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36 inch, 40 inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS.—Satins, fancy stripes, various patterns; immediate delivery. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

TUB SILK and high lustre sateen, black and colored. Stuyvesant 3886.

UMBRELLAS.—For department store special sale; immediate delivery; big values. Huise Bros. & Daniel Co., 16 West 22d St.

VELOUR WOOL.—Black, 56-inch, 12 oz., $2 regular; also burgundy, $2.25; Bolivia, high-class vicuna, 56-inch, all colors, woven ready for dyeing, $3.50 regular. Phone Mill M. S., 1550.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight coatings, Jullliards serges, 54289, in Newport high shades. Chelsea 6018.

WAISTS.—500 dozen crepe de chine, all colors; also striped tub silks, $15 a dozen. Arlington Waist Co., 21 East 22d St., Gramercy 6747.

WAISTS.—200 dozen Georgette, and crepe de chine, to close out at a sacrifice. Original Supreme Waist Co., 114 West 26th.

WOOLENS, to close out; suitable for cap trade, J. Heit & Son, 99 Madison Av., Madison Square 8585.

YARNS.—Mill can deliver wool and worsted yarns, khaki or grade, $1.35 to $2.50 a pound; quantities only. N 204 Times Downtown.

YARNS.—Hand knitting, wool and worsted, also sock yarns; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d Street.

YARN.—Hand-knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

YARN.—Navy blue, four-ply, all wool, 5,000 to 6,000 lbs.; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d St.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTORS, with line of samples serge dresses, some silk, serge skirts, looking for jobber; your material or mine. O. Rose, 179 South 1st St., Brooklyn. Greenpoint 4104.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors bring samples; will look all day Wednesday. 16 East 23d St., 6th floor.

CONTRACTORS wanted on cotton dresses; only those who are working on cotton need answer. E 156 Times.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—Clients of our men's clothing manufacturers want a competent bookkeeper and office manager; also able to take care of credit and collections; must be above draft age. Apply by letter only, in own handwriting, stating age, salary expected, experience, and references, which will not be investigated until after interview. Arthur Wolf & Co., 50 East 42d St.

SALESWOMAN to call on department stores, city and vicinity; line of women's neckwear; commission basis; write, giving details, previous selling experience. O 190 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED by a cotton-converting house to call upon cutting-up trade; commission and drawing account; good opportunity for the right man. N 205 Times Downtown.

BUYER, female, wanted for resident buyer's office; knowledge of waists and dresses and popular-priced ready-to-wear; state experience and salary. O 190 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; accurate; high-class girl, with initiative. Call between 11 and 1 o'clock, Webbing and Edging Corp., 225 5th Av., Room 1020.

FURNISHING MAN, smart, must be experienced. Apply Wallach Bros., 265 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 5¼@5% per cent. for the best names
Monday, 5¼@5% " " " "
These quotations are for six months' paper.

Should Buy Linens Now.

American housewives who are in a position to do so should buy all the household linens they are going to need for some time while the January white sales are on in the retail stores. As expensive as these goods are now compared with pre-war figures, indications point to very much higher prices, due to the British embargo on flax and its manufactures for other than war uses. It may be possible that these goods will be entirely missing from the American market in the course of the next year. With linen in great demand for use in airplane wings, because it is found to be the only fabric that can be punctured without ripping, the British Government is shutting down hard on the use of flax for other things. This is due to the shortage of this fibre as a result of the German occupation of Belgium and the upset condition of Russia. Normally both are large producers of flax.

An Error as to Discounts.

The terms of " 8-10-60 " mentioned in the article headed " Sticking Well to Discounts " in last Sunday's issue of this paper was in error. It should have read " 8-10." The standard basic terms agreed to last Summer between the wholesalers and retailers in the women's garment trades were 2-10, 1-30, net 60. It was further agreed that, by the addition of 6½ per cent. to the basic terms, 8-10, 7-30, 6-60 might be granted.

Opinions Differ on Sabath Bill.

Opinions in the local cotton goods market vary quite a little as to the probable effect on the trade of the passage of the bill recently introduced in the House by Representative Sabath of Illinois, which is designed to prohibit speculation in cotton and wool. While some merchants are not inclined to regard it very seriously, so far as its possible effect on the selling of cotton goods is concerned, in other quarters the opinion is expressed that its passage might limit the extent to which mills could book long contracts in gray goods because it might prevent buying cotton ahead in a large way with which to cover these sales. In still other quarters the possibility of very irregular cotton prices is spoken of, with an uncertain and unsettling effect on the goods market. Quite a little lack of knowledge of the details of the bill is evident here.

Women Want Beautiful Dresses.

"This talk of conservative styles and subdued colors for Spring due to war conditions," said a prominent dress manufacturer of this city yesterday, "is a beautiful theory, but I have not found it to be working out in actual practice. With but few exceptions, I find buyers looking around for the bright shades and color combinations and styles which are anything but conservative. The bulk of my business thus far has been in those garments which are as elaborate as can be with the restricted yardage that we are using. Women want beautiful clothes now just as they always did and always will."

Printcloth Demand Increases.

There was more snap to the demand for printcloths in this market yesterday, and business was done at high prices for shipment through the Spring months. Immediate delivery sales were reported on 39-inch 80 squares at 10¼ cents, with sales to June at 16 cents. Fourteen cents was paid for 39-inch 68.72s, and most mills are now asking that price for February and March. January-March 88½-inch 64-60s sold at 12¼ cents, and Spring deliveries of 60-48s brought 10¾ cents. Sheetings were reported a bit less active than on Monday, though business was done on 5.50s at 11½ cents for Spring, with some houses asking 11¾ cents for them. For four-yard 48 squares and 40-inch 2.85s the respective asking prices were 15¾ and 21¼@22 cents. Printcloths closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	10c	38½-inch, 64-60s	12¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	10c	38½-inch, 64-56s	11¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	14c	38½-inch, 60-52s	11c
39-inch, 56-44s	10¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	10¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	12¼c	37-inch, 64-56s	9c

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—Wise & Goldring; D. Goldring, ready-to-wear; 213 5th Av.

ALTOONA, Penn.—L. Bergman, Spring dresses; 72 Madison Av.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—F. J. Shutts, hosiery, underwear; Longacre.

ARCTIC, R. I.—Olivson Bros, Co.; S. A. Olivson, men's wear, children's garments; Breslin.

ASHLAND, Ky.—W. E. Faulkner Co.; W. E. Faulkner, ladies', children's furn. goods; Woodward.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—F. F. Sheron & Co.; F. F. Sheron, hats, shoes; Collingwood.

BALTIMORE—Dowell, Helm & Co.; G. B. Dowell, millinery; 654 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros. & Co.; N. Schloss, woolens; 230 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Fribush Bros.; L. Fribush, piece goods; Wallick.

BALTIMORE—Leo Co.; B. W. Cohen, ready-to-wear; Marlborough.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; P. B. North, rugs; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Bernard, coats, suits; 9 W. 37th.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sleman, women's, children's wear; 58 W. 14th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. M. Kirchenbaum, women's white dresses; W. F. Coggins, women's hand bags; 854 4th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Cahoen Bros.; F. Cahoen, J. Cahoen, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Markstein Millinery Co.; D. Y. Markstein, millinery, untrimmed hats; 584 Broadway.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; C. Loeb, millinery; 116 West 32d.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Schonfield & Levin; A. Levin, dry goods; Aberdeen.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Cohoen Bros.; Miss M. Vick, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; Mrs. Meyer, waists, children's, infants' wear, lingerie; M. E. Hersfeld, muslin underwear; H. M. Silverstein, men's, boys' clothing; L. Loeb, mdse. mgr.; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Clapp & Tilton; E. E. Clapp, W. F. Tilton, C. W. Whittier, Miss Portewin, Miss McDonald, Miss H. Thompson, millinery, hats, trimmed, untrimmed; Cumberland.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; S. E. Emery, petticoats, cotton underwear; G. H. Guest, house-furn. goods; C. J. Robinson, china, glassware; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Dehaan & Kennedy Co.; S. Dehaan, silks, laces, ribbons; Latham.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; W. Libby, millinery; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON—Gilchrist & Co.; C. W. Downes, colored, black dress goods, silks; H. W. Shosake, general mdse.; C. F. Durant, men's, boys' clothing; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; L. F. Hill, girls' coats, dresses; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Best, misses' coats, suits; Mrs. Barrett, machine-made dresses; Mrs. O'Reagan, women's suits; Miss Reddington, misses' waists, sweaters; Miss Louie, trimmed, untrimmed millinery; Miss Griffin, women's waists, sweaters; Mrs. Phillips, women's coats, dresses; Miss Whitbeck, misses' coats, dresses; Miss Nuff, toys, books; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, coats, suits; Miss Dimmock, notions; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON — Megrane-Houston Co.; Miss A. Golding, waists, sweaters; Prince George.

BRADFORD, Penn.—Erts & Erts; J. M. Erts, clothing, furn. goods; Grand.

BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; L. R. Withstanley, domestics, linens; J. E. Kelly, notions, laces, jewelry; J. D. Granfield, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, hdkfs, underwear; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss Mo-Farland, misses' coats, suits, dresses; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; A. Armstrong, men's, boys' clothing; F. F. Brett, hosiery, underwear, gloves, knit goods; C. Stinehart, upholstery goods, curtains, draperies; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss C. M. Kling, representing; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Mr. Campbell, knit goods, sweaters; 230 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; E. J. Fairbairn, knit underwear, sweaters; 230 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. E. Gahwe, silks, dress goods, ready-to-wear; 45 Leonard.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; G. B. Smith, serge dresses; 470 4th Av.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Welch-Cook Co.; A. L. Embree, dry goods; H. I. Chambers, furn. goods, gloves; 43 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; C. G. Nutting, dry goods; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; H. F. Streich, linings, tailors' trimmings; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. M. Morgan, corsets, waists; O. Dolling, men's ready-to-wear; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; R. W. Galbraith, laces; C. G. Neumiller, laces, ribbons; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—R. W. K. Co.; H. Rothschild, novelties, jewelry; 33 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; M. Meiland, shoes; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; E. Beals, silks; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. E. Russell, jewelry, musical instruments; 309 6th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; O. A. Fink, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; M. Marshall, rugs; 432 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; W. P. Garber, laces, embroideries; Mr. Altfeld, Spring dresses; Mrs. Moscovics, suits; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Klein-Lichtenstader Co.; H. F. Klein, furnishing goods; 86 Franklin.

CLEVELAND—William Taylor Son & Co.; Mrs. P. Keyes, misses' wear; Mrs. Oram, ladies' wear; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—S. M. Hexter & Co.; R. M. Hexter, tailor's trimmings; 1,140 B'way.

CLEVELAND—Famous Clothing Co.; H. Bogart, men's clothing; Wallicks.

CLEVELAND—Modern Cloak Co.; Mr. Kangesser, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; Mrs. Seese, millinery; A. Anderson, children's shoes; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, Spring dresses; 470 4th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; L. M. Cleaver, coats, suits; 1,150 B'way.

DALLAS—Titche-Goettinger Co.; Mrs. Young, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—A. Harris & Co.; L. A. Harris, general merchandise; 1,150 Broadway; Biltmore.

DALLAS—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; C. H. Morsch, laces; J. B. Donovan, linens, white goods; 395 B'way.

DALLAS—Texas Perkins D. G. Co.; L. Smith, dress goods, silks; W. W. Orr, furs, goods; H. T. Hodge, domestics; 60 Worth.

DALLAS—Perkins D. G. Co.; J. Summers, notions; 60 Worth; Collingwood.

DALLAS, Texas—A. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, general mdse.; Mr. Morgan, ready-to-wear; 853 4th Av.

DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; Miss E. Kelly, coats, suits, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss E. Mullarky, representing; 2 W. 20th.

DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; R. A. Isbell, dress goods; 71 West 23d; Flanders.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; A. Strem, dress goods, silks; 351 4th Av.

DETROIT — Goodyear Raincoat Co.; M. Benson, raincoats; Breslin.

DETROIT — Edson, Moore & Co.; W. B. Hasleton, dress goods, silks, wash goods; H. L. Todd, underwear, furn. goods, sweaters; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT.—The Russel Co.; Miss Grauman, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

DETROIT—Kline's; J. A. Strider, skirts, dresses; 404 4th Av.

DETROIT—D. J. Healy Co.; L. Kaufmann, corsets; 1,270 B'way.

DURHAM, N. C.—Q. E. Rawes & Son; H. C. Rawes, women's coats, suits, dresses, waists; McAlpin.

FINDLAY, Ohio—C. D. Levy, Spring dresses; 72 Madison Av.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Stein Wholesale D. G. Co.; B. Stein, notions, furn. goods; Longacre.

GALVESTON, Texas—Fellman D. G. Co.; Miss A. Warren, coats, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d; Aberdeen.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Huntley-Stockton-Hill Co.; G. L. Stansbury, furniture; Wallick.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, jobs Winter coats, dresses, skirts; 72 Madison Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; F. A

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Sag, with Slight Rallying Movement at Close—Fuel Scare.

The feeling of depression under which Wall Street labored yesterday was more noticeable in the atmosphere than on the ticker. The list was dull and irregular, with most stocks yielding further ground despite the argument that the deline has run to a point at which a recovery should appear. Here and there in the list attention was attracted by what brokers referred to as good buying, as in International Mercantile Marine preferred, but for the most part stocks sagged without any signs of applied pressure. Steel shares absorbed a large volume of supporting orders and carried the quotation to a new low for this movement, but a reaction at the close left the final price substantially unchanged. The commission houses are still having trouble with their wire connections and the professional traders are becoming wearied of a market which is not enlivened by entrance of new speculative interests. Attention was called to the money market in the late afternoon when call loans moved up to 6 per cent. Most of the day's requirements were satisfied at 4 per cent., however.

The coal situation is looming up as the principal factor on the business horizon. It is hard for people to realize that a country as richly supplied with coal deposits as the United States may have to forbid the free use of fuel; may even be compelled to limit the operation of essential manufacturing plants. There was evidently some misunderstanding among the Fuel Administrators after the meeting which ended early yesterday morning, and the impression left by Mr. Schley was not supported by Mr. Wiggin. It is agreed that the possibility of an order from Washington closing most of the business plants in New York and New England through the establishment of Monday as a second holiday each week has been given consideration, along with other extreme measures, but the situation is hardly so desperate as to call for the adoption of this plan at once. It is obvious that the insufficiency of the present receipts of coal must be offset by refusal to allow its free use wherever it can be obtained by consumers. The suggestion that industrial plants be reduced to five days' operation each week contemplates grave interference with the output of many articles for which there is urgent need. A hint of the disturbance which would be caused by the denial of coal to mills and factories was given in the sudden drop in the price of cotton, which followed the premature announcement yesterday of the recommendations to be made to Mr. Garfield.

On very heavy offerings the United States Liberty 4 per cent. bonds of the second issue slumped rather easily yesterday to a new low record at 96.14. This weakness on the eve of an expected announcement from the Treasury Department of the terms and date of the next bond sale was somewhat surprising. If the Secretary decides that it will be advisable to make the interest rates for the next issue 4¼ per cent. the outstanding bonds may be converted into the new issue, which should certainly sell at no less than par. The suggestion that the next issue be made callable at the end of five years and payable at the end of fifteen, thus bringing maturities of the new issue and the three now outstanding into convenient sequence, is gaining approval in bond circles.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

$165,000,000 Worth of War Bonds Were Sold Last Week.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The stock market was rather quiet today, owing to the attraction of the national war bonds, the sales of which amounted to £33,000,000 last week. Investment shares were easy, but renewed strength and activity developed in Peruvian issues, shipping and industrial shares, and low-priced Rhodesian mines. The latter advanced in spectacular fashion. Russian bonds were weak and 4 points lower on reports of repudiation of debts.

Money was in better supply and discount rates were steady. There was an active demand for short bills.

Trading More Active on Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Trading was more active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 58 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 50 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Renewals	6
Low	4	Last	4

MIXED COLLATERALS.
Sixty days....5½@5¾
Ninety days....5½@5¾
Four months....5½@5¾
Five months....5¾@6
Six months....5¾@6

ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....5@5¼
Ninety days....5¼@6
Four months....5¼@6
Five months....5¼@6
Six months....5¼@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 90 days.....5%@4
Non-member banks and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4 @4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days.....5¼
4 to 6 months.....5¼@5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rate of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
France—				
Demand	5.72%	5.72%	5.72%	+.00%
Cables	5.70%	5.70%	5.70%	+.00%
Rubles—				
Demand	13.25	13.25	13.25	..
Cables	13.50	13.50	13.50	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.75¾
5.1826 Paris	5.72%	5.70¼
China—		
Hongkong	74.00	74.25
Peking	118.00	118.25
Shanghai	106.00	106.25
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	48.00	48.25
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.00	35.50
Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826 Italy	8.43	8.42
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	52.00
Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.00	50.125
51.46 Russia	13.25	13.50
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.00	33.50
Copenhagen	30.50	31.00
Christiania	32.00	32.37½
19.30 Spain	24.80	24.40
South America—		
32.42 Rio	26.92	27.02
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.70	44.80
5.1826 Switzerland	4.47¼	4.45½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $678,406,262; balance, $65,521,964; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $9,206,512; Federal Reserve credit balance, $50,725,918.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@55c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $10,625.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 44⅞d, off ⅛d; in New York, 89½c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 72c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	491,591	806,018	581,231
Year to date	8,026,698	9,851,203	9,670,811

Sales.		Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	Advance Rumely pf	25½	27½	25½	25½	25½	25½	-- ¾
100	Alaska Gold Mines	1½	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	-- ..
100	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	-- ..
500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	18¼	18¾	17¾	18¼	17¾	17¾	-- ¾
100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78	78	78	78	78	78	-- ..
100	Am. Agricul. Chem	70	79	79	79	79	79	-1 ..
100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	91	91	91	91	91	91	-- ..
100	Am. Beet Sugar	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	-- ¾
3,600	Am. Can	34⅞	35¼	34⅞	35¼	34⅞	35	-- ⅛
400	Am. Car & Fdry	68¼	69	68¼	69	68¼	68½	+.. ¼
100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	106	110	106	106	106	106	-- ..
300	Am. Cotton Oil	25	25½	25	25	25	25	-- ⅛
2,100	Am. Linseed	28½	28¾	28½	28¾	28½	28½	-- ⅛
300	Am. Linseed pf	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾	70	70	-1 ..
1,800	Am. Locomotive	53¾	54⅞	53¾	54⅞	53¾	54⅞	+.. ⅛
7,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78¾	79½	78	79½	78	79	-1 ⅛
500	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	105	105½	105	105½	105	105½	+1 ¾
100	Am. Smelt. S. Pdf. A	98	98	98	98	98	98	-- ⅛
400	Am. Steel Fdries	58	59	58	58½	58	58	-- ⅛
400	Am. Sugar Ref	99¾	100	99	99¾	98½	98½	-- ⅞
4,000	Am. Sumatra Tob	67	68	67	67½	67	67½	-- ⅛
300	Am. Tel. & Cable	51¾	52	51¾	51¾	51	51	-- ⅜
1,200	Am. Tel. & Tel	102½	103½	102½	103	102¼	103	+.. ⅛
1,700	Am. Tobacco	156¾	157½	157	157	155¾	156¼	+.. ⅛
770	Am. Tob. pf. new	97½	99	97½	98¾	96¾	98½	+.. ⅛
100	Am. Woolen	44¾	45	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+.. ⅛
100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	41	46	41	41	41	41	-1 ..
5,200	Anaconda Copper	42	42	42	42	42	42	-- ..
100	Associated Oil	60¾	61¼	60¾	61	60¾	60¾	-- ..
900	Atch., Top. & S. F	56	56	56	56	56	56	-- ⅛
81	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	83½	83½	82½	83½	82½	82½	-1 ..
2,900	At., Gulf & West I	82	82	82	82	82	82	-- ⅛
5,000	Baldwin Loco	96¼	96¾	96	96	96	96	-- ⅛
2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	56¾	58	56¾	58	56¾	58	-- ⅛
400	Batopilas Mining	51	51½	50½	51½	50½	50½	+.. ½
1,200	Bethlehem Steel	1	1	1	1	1	1	-- ..
24,700	Beth. Steel cl. B Co	75¾	76¾	74¼	76	74¼	75	-- ¾
700	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p	97	97½	97	97	97	97	-- ⅛
100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	41	42	41	42	41	41	-- ⅛
100	Burns Brothers	110¾	111	42	42	42	42	-1 ..
200	Burte & Superior	110¾	111¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	-- ..
400	California Packing	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	-- ¼
2,100	Canadian Pacific	137¾	138	137½	138	137½	138	-- ⅛
100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	75	78	76	76	76	76	-- ⅛
100	Central Foundry pf	44	46	44	44	44	44	+1 ..
1,100	Central Leather Co	61¾	62¾	61¾	62¾	61¾	62½	-1 ..
100	Central Leather pf	104	104	104	104	104	104	-- ..
400	Cerro de Pasco	80	80½	79¾	80½	79¾	80	-- ⅛
200	Chandler Motor	70¾	71	70¾	71	70¾	71	-1¼
2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	50	50¼	49¾	50¼	49¾	49¾	-- ⅛
100	Chi. Great West'n	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	-- ⅛
200	Chi. Great West. pf	20	20	19½	20	19½	19½	-- ⅛
2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	48	48¼	47¾	48¼	47¾	48	-- ⅛
1,400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	73½	74¼	73	73	73	73	-- ..
200	Chi. & Northwest'n	98	98	96	98	96	98	-- ..
1,300	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	-- ⅛
800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	57	57½	56¾	57	56¾	57	-- ⅜
800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	46	46¼	46	46¼	46	46¼	-- ⅛
700	Chile Copper	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	-- ⅛
1,000	Chino Copper	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	-- ⅛
100	Col. Fuel & Iron	35	35	35	35	35	35	-- ⅛
100	Columbia Gas & El	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	-- ⅜
100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	10	10	10	10	10	10	+2 ..
100	Continental Insur	45	45	45	45	45	45	-- ..
3,500	Corn Products Ref	30¼	30¾	29¾	30¾	29¾	30¾	-- ⅛
800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	-- ..
12,100	Crucible Steel	52½	55¼	52½	55¼	52½	55¼	-- ½
1,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	28¾	29	28¾	29	28¾	28¾	+2½ ..
200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	79	79	79	79	79	79	-- ⅛
100	Delaware & Hudson	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+.. ½
100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	-1¼ ..
4,000	Distillers' Securities	36	36	35	36	35	35½	-- ..
500	Dome Mines	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	-- ..
1,500	Erie	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	-- ⅛
800	Erie 1st pf	24	24	24	24	23¾	23¾	-- ⅛
100	Federal M. & S. pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	-- ⅛
100	Fisher Body	28	28	28	28	28	28	-- ..
100	Gaston, W. & W	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+2 ..
2,600	General Electric	125¾	126	125¾	126	125¾	126	+1 ½
5,200	General Motors	109¾	112	109¾	112	109¾	112	+1¼ ..
800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	89	89	89	89	89	89	-- ⅛
800	Great Northern pf	86	86½	86	86½	86	86	-1 ⅛
1,700	G. N. ctfs. for c. p.	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	25¾	25¾	-- ⅛
100	Greene-Cananea	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	-- ..
300	Gulf States Steel	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	-- ..
100	Haskell & Barbor	84	84	84	84	84	84	-- ..
2,100	Inspiration Copper	42¾	43¼	42¾	43¼	42¾	43	-1¼ ..
100	Interboro Consol	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	-- ..
100	Int. Agricultural	11¾	13	11¾	13	11¾	11¾	-1 ..
100	Int. Agricultural pf	48	48	48	48	48	48	-1 ..
4,400	Int. Mer. Marine	21¼	22	21	22	21	21¼	-- ..
63,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	89	90	89	90	88½	89	+½ ..
6,400	Int. Nickel	27¾	28¼	27	28¼	27	27	-- ⅛
600	Int. Paper	25	25¾	25	25¾	24½	25¾	-- ⅛
100	Kansas City South	16	16	16	16	15¾	16	-- ..
100	Kan. City South. pf	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾	-- ..
1,000	Kennecott Copper	29	29	29	29	29	29	-- ..
1,600	Lackawanna Steel	81¼	81¾	81¼	81¾	81¼	81¾	+1 ..
200	Lehigh Valley	73¾	74	73¾	74	73¾	74	-- ..
100	Liggett & Myers pf	102	102	102	102	101¾	102	-- ⅛
200	Loril., P. Co. pf	98	98	98	98	98	98	-1 ..
500	Louis. & Nash	112¼	112¾	112¼	112¾	112¼	112¾	-- ⅛
400	Maxwell Motors	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	23½	23¾	-- ⅛
900	Max. Motors 1st pf	56	59	56	59	55½	55½	-- ⅛
8,800	Max. Motors 2d pf	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	19¾	19¾	-- ⅛
500	Mexican Petroleum	82¾	84	82¾	84	82¾	83¾	+.. ½
700	Mex. Petroleum pf	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¾	87	87¼	-- ..
5,600	Midvale Steel	30¼	30¾	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼	-- ⅛
200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	45	45	44½	44¾	44½	44¾	-- ⅛
200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	82	82	80¾	82	80¾	80¾	-- ⅞
8,500	Missouri Pacific	20¼	20¾	20	20¾	20	20¼	-- ⅛
100	Mo. Pacific pf	41	41	41	41	41	41	-- ½
200	Montana Power pf	100¼	100½	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼	-- ..
200	Nat. Acme	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼	-- ..
900	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	+.. ⅝
200	Nat. Enam. & St	40	41	39¼	40½	39¼	40½	-- ⅛
900	Nat. Lead	44	44	44	44	43½	43½	-- ½
100	Nevada Con. Cop	18¼	19	18¼	18	18	18	-- ⅛
100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	19	19	19	19	19	19	-1 ..
2,500	N. Y. Central	67¾	68	67¾	68	67½	67¾	-- ..
100	N. Y. N. H. & H	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	-- ½
1,200	Norfolk & Western	103	103	103	103	103	103	+.. ½
2,700	Northern Pacific	83	83	81¾	83	81¾	82½	-- ⅛
100	Ohio Cities Gas x d	36	36	35¼	35¾	35¼	35¼	-- ..
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	-- ..
100	Ontario Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	-- ..
100	Penn. R. R.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	-- ⅛
200	People's Gas, Chi	41¾	42	41¾	42	41¾	42	-- ⅛
300	Philadelphia Co	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	-- ½
1,000	Pierce-Arrow pf	90	90	89	89	89	89	-2 ..
1,600	Pitts. & West Va	25	25¾	25	25¾	24¾	25	-- ⅛
100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	-- ⅛
500	Pullman Co	107	107	107	107	106½	106¾	-- ¼
100	Railway Steel Sp	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	-- ..
900	Ray Con. Copper	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+.. ⅛
3,000	Reading	70¾	71¼	70¾	71¼	70¾	70¾	-- ⅛
500	Rep. Iron & S. x d	73	73½	72¾	73½	72¾	73¼	-- ⅛
500	Royal Dutch t r	74	74½	74	74½	74	74½	+.. ⅛
500	St. Louis-San Fran	11	11	11	11	10¾	10¾	-- ⅛
400	St. L.-San F. pf	23	23½	23	23½	23	23½	-- ⅛
100	Saxon Motor	8	8	8	8	8	8	-- ..
400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	144¼	144¼	144	144	144	144	-- ⅛
100	Shattuck-Arizona	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	-- ⅛
1,900	Sinclair Oil	30	30¾	30	30¾	29¾	29¾	-- ⅛
400	Southern Pacific	80¾	81	80¾	81	80¾	81	+.. ⅛
200	Southern Railway	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	-- ⅛
4,800	Studebaker Co	47	48	46¼	48	46¼	48	+.. ⅛
100	Superior Steel x d	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½	-- ⅛
700	Tenn. C. & C	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	12¾	12¾	-- ⅛
2,200	Texas Co	138	140¾	138	140¾	137¼	140¾	+1 ..
100	Tidewater Oil	180	180	180	180	180	180	-- ..
1,200	Tobacco Products	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾	-- ..
5,400	Union Pacific	110¾	111	109¾	111	109¾	111	-- ⅛
200	Union Pacific pf	70	70	70	70	70	70	+.. ½
200	United Cigar Stores	93	93	92	92	92	92	-- ..
100	United Fruit	117	117	117	117	117	117	-1½ ..
100	United Rys. Invest	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	-- ⅛
100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	-- ⅛
100	U. S. Indus. Alco	115½	116⅛	115	115½	115	115½	-- ⅛
100	U. S. Rubber	51	51	51	51	51	51	-- ⅛
200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	95	95	95	95	95	95	-- ⅛
200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	43¼	43¾	43¼	43¾	43¼	43¼	-- ⅛
200	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	-- ⅛
189,700	U. S. Steel	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼	89¾	89¾	-- ⅛
1,000	U. S. Steel pf	108¼	108½	108¼	108½	106¼	106¼	+2 ⅛
3,000	Utah Copper	78¾	79	78	78¾	78	78¾	-- ⅛
200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	100	100	99½	99½	99½	99½	+½ ..
100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	51½	52	51½	51½	51½	51½	-1 ..
700	Wabash	8	8	8	8	8	8	-- ..
700	Wabash pf. A	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	-- ..
100	Wabash pf. B	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	-- ⅛
200	Wells Fargo Exp	88¼	88¼	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	-- ⅛
400	Western Maryland	13	13	13	13	13	13	+1 ..
300	Western Pacific pf	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¼	-- ⅛
800	Western Union Tel	88	88½	88	88	88	88½	-- ⅛
100	Westingh. E. & M	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	-- ⅛
100	Wheeling & L. E	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	-- ..
100	White Motors	38	38	38	38	38	38	-- ⅝
16,900	Willys-Overland	16¼	16¼	15¾	16¼	15¼	16¼	+.. ⅛
100	Willys-Overland pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	-1¼ ..

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	96	96¼	8.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	94	95	7.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1919	98¾	99¼	6.80
City of Que.	5	Aug., 1920	93	96	7.10
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95	95¾	6.70
Fr'ch Gov'con.	5½	Apr., 1919	95¾	96¼	8.25
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	90	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	92	96	6.50
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	49	51	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	43	48	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb.15,'26	81	84	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99	99¼	6.75
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	96½	97	5.85
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	98	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99¼	99¾	5.40
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	97¼	98¼	6.25
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb.15,'19	97½	97¾	8.10
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99½	97¼	10.50
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98¼	98¾	5.80
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98	98¼	8.00
Can. Northern	6	Sep. 2,'18	98	99¼	7.00
Can. Pac. S.	6	Mar. 2,'24	97	98	6.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99¾	100¼	5.85
Curt A. & M.	6	Jan.'18-22	96	..	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97	97¾	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	..	99½	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	94	94¾	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99¾	99¾	6.25
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	99¼	99¾	6.25
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	97	97¾	7.60
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98	99	6.20
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97	97¼	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	98½	99¼	6.80
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb.15,'18	99¼	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97	99	7.50
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov.15,'18	97¼	98¾	5.80
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19,'21	94	98	5.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99¾	99¾	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	99	99¾	..
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	96¼	100¼	4.50
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	96¾	97¼	7.80
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Apr.15,'18	97	96	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	95¾	96¼	6.10
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	96½	97	5.70
Repn. A. Un. Mat. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	90	92	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	97¼	97¾	8.10
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99¾	100	6.00
Utah Sec. Cor.	5	Sep. 15,'22	83	85	10.50
Wm. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	97¼	98¼	14.00
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	96½	96¾	6.75
Wm. E. Ry.	6	Jan.15,'18	..	100	6.00

EARNINGS.

Public Utility.

To Yield 8%

The bonds of an industrial corporation secured by an absolute first mortgage on property valued at 3½ times the amount of bonds authorized and outstanding and earning over 10 times interest charges.

Due in 1920 and 1921 and convertible into common stock of the company on which dividends are being paid at the rate of $4 and earnings are at the rate of over $20 a share.

Full details on request.

Herrick & Bennett
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
66 Broadway New York
Telephone—Rector 9060

WANTED
100 American Graphophone
100 Babcock & Wilcox
25 Canadian Locomotive Pfd.
25 Ingersoll-Rand
50 Otis Elevator Com. & Pfd.
25 R. J. Reynolds Tob. Pfd.
50 Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
50 Weyman-Bruton Cm. & Pf.
FOR SALE
50 American Chicle Com.
100 Canadian Car & Foundry
100 Childs Co. Com.
25 Illinois Traction Pfd.
50 New Jersey Zinc
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
100 Virginian Railway
Private wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
WILMINGTON TORONTO
JENKS, GWYNNE & CO
15 BROADST
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SPEED IN WAR WORK, ADVICE TO JOBBERS

Dress Fabric Buyers' Officer Urges Trade to Co-operate with Government.

WOMEN'S TEXTILES IN PERIL

Production May Be Curtailed So Mills Can Give More Attention to the Army's Needs.

Members of the Jobbers' Association of Dress Fabric Buyers, at the annual convention held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, were urged by H. Clay Miller of the Daniel Miller Company of Baltimore, First Vice President of the association, to become members of the "United States Company" for the period of the war. Mr. Miller, who presided in the absence of President W. T. Farley of Boston, advocated co-operation between the dress fabric buyers and the Government.

"Don't let us shift the responsibility to other shoulders," he said, "and feel, as one is so apt to, that 'just my not doing it' will not seriously affect the whole, but let us enter into the war heart and soul, and determine today that 'I will do my part well and cheerfully and will measure up fully to my personal obligation.'

"Did you ever stop to think that the first letters of co-operation are 'C-O'? That stands for company, so the Government, in asking us to co-operate, has invited us to become members of the United States Company, which has undertaken the biggest contract in history to crush autocracy and thus make the world safe for our sons and our sons' sons. 'U. S.' spells 'us,' and means 'us.' My message is for every man to fill his niche in the 'Hall of National Effectiveness' in order to speed up the work of war and prevent a recurrence of such blunders as the Senate investigation has disclosed."

J. B. W. Gardiner reviewed the world war and outlined the motives prompting the United States to enter the conflict. Mr. Gardiner pointed out that this country went into the war influenced by the highest consideration for the well-being of civilization, and called upon his hearers to see the issue of Autocracy vs. Democracy through to a victorious finish.

James R. MacColl of Pawtucket, R. I., in discussing the wool and fabric situation, said the buying of textiles should be governed no longer by speculation, but by supply and demand. Daniel M. Remsen spoke on commercial arbitration. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion among the buyers that if the war continued much longer a drastic curtailment in the production of women's dress fabrics will follow owing to the mills concentrating their attention to essential war orders for cloth for the Government. A report on this subject was presented by the War Service Sub-Committee on Dress Fabrics.

Thomas A. Fernley, Assistant Secretary of the association, said in his annual report that assurances had been received from the Commercial Economy Board in Washington that it would be necessary to view trade matters from the standpoint of a nation at war. The board, Secretary Fernley said, would rather see recommendations result from a conference with the trade than to adopt arbitrary regulations to govern the conduct of dress goods production during the war.

Officers elected were: President, H. Clay Miller of Baltimore; First Vice President, W. L. Logan of Dallas; Second Vice President, Frank X. Walsh of St. Louis; Secretary-Treasurer, George R. Aufderheide of Pittsburgh.

Burlington's Income Falls Off.

The monthly statement of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for October, 1917, shows gross operating revenues of $11,342,614, an increase of $756,298 over the figures for October, 1916, and an increase of $1,252,818 in operating expenses. As a result the operating income for the month fell off $1,365,292, part of this being due to heavy tax increases. For the ten-month period total operating revenues were $101,573,693, total operating expenses, $63,812,572, and operating income, $28,630,580, a decrease of $1,924,601.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Directors of the German Exchange Bank, who decided last week to change the name of the institution to the "Commercial Exchange Bank," have elected President Joseph M. Adrian Chairman of the board and Louis A. Fahs President. The other officers are: Joseph Frey, First Vice President; Louis J. Adrian, Second Vice President; George Kern, Cashier, and Harry Engel, assistant cashier.

Stockholders of the National Surety Company have re-elected the Directors. President W. B. Joyce announced at their meeting that $7,500,000 had been received in premiums during the year 1917.

The retiring trustees of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company have been re-elected.

The Bankers Trust Company, as trustee, is inviting offers of first and refunding sinking bonds of the Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis to exhaust the amount now held in the sinking fund.

Sir Connop Guthrie, American representative of the British Ministry of Shipping, was the guest of honor last night at a dinner given at the Waldorf by his staff.

The Irving National Bank has issued a pamphlet of Trade Acceptances.

The annual Directors' report of the Broadway Central Bank shows an increase of 17½ per cent. in deposits over the previous year, with an increase of 14 per cent. in the number of depositors.

Arthur S. Sewall was yesterday elected a Director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at the annual meeting of stockholders held in Philadelphia, in place of Edward B. Smith, deceased

At the annual meeting of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company the retiring Directors were re-elected.

At the annual meeting of the United States Gypsum Company the following Directors were elected to serve for a term of three years: W. A. Avery, Jr., F. L. Kane, Ralph Van Vechten, J. W. Fowler, and D. F. O'Brien

The Board of Governors of the Investment Bankers' Association of America will hold its next meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday. President Hayden will deliver an address and Allen S. Forbes, Chairman of the Committee on the Conservation of Wealth, will make his report.

The Bank of Cuba in New York announces its removal from 1 Wall Street to 34 Wall Street.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.12	5.75
Buff. R. & P.	1918-'31	5@5½	6.00	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.10	5.60
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.75	5.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.35
C., C. C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.25
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.60	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.90	5.00
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.00	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'28	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.70	5.75
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norfolk & West	1918-'24	4½	5.75	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.75	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.75	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1918-'29	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'28	5	6.90	6.20
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.00
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.60	6.00

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	16	17	Humboldt	90	75
B S Gas	9	10	Iron Blos.	40	50
Hegole	50	75	Iron Cap.	18½	19
Bing Min.	9⅝	10	Jerome V.	70	75
Bost Ely.	58	63	La Rose	35	40
Bost & M.	42	44	Majestic	27	30
Butte & L.	10	14	Mex Met.	30	32
Butte & D.	18	20	Mojavé T.	14	15
Bost & Ar.	1	2	New Balt.	90	100
Calaveras	1	1½	N Z & L.	20	25
Crown Res.	18	22	N Cornelia	15¾	16¼
Con Ariz.	1⅞	2⅛	Nev Doug.	95	100
Cortez	5	15	Nixon Nev.	90	95
Camp Cop.	5	8	Omeo	30	40
Chief Cons.	1¾	2	Omndaga	20	30
E & B B.	2	2½	Ray Herc.	3½	3⅝
Earl Eagle	4	6	Rilla	1	2
Fortuna	5	7	S W M	75	100
Gold Lake	5	6	S W M pf	1	1¼
Gila C S.	17	17½	U V Ext.	36	37
Houghton	50	75	Victoria M.	1½	2
Homa Oil	58	62	Yukon Gold	1⅝	2

*Part paid. †Full paid.

OFFER MILLION LIGHT NOTES

Syndicate Handles 7% Issue of Fall River Company.

A syndicate headed by Merrill, Oldham & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., and the Guaranty Trust Company is offering $1,000,000 of two-year 7 per cent. notes of the Fall River Electric Light Company at 99¾, to yield about 7½ per cent. The proceeds of the notes will be used for the retirement of substantially all of the present floating debt of the company, which was incurred for extensions and additions to property.

The Fall River Electric Light Company is capitalized at $1,400,000. The net earnings for the twelve months ended Nov. 30 were $207,355. Dividends of 6 per cent. per annum or more have been paid on the capital stock continuously for thirty-two years. The present annual rate of 8 per cent. has been paid for the last eleven years.

Another piece of financing announced yesterday was the sale of $2,000,000 bonds of the Province of Manitoba, (Canada,) of which $1,000,000 bear interest at 5 per cent. and mature Oct. 1, 1920, and $1,000,000 bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. and mature Feb. 1, 1928. Both maturities are being offered by Wood, Gundy & Co., at prices to yield 6¼ per cent. For the flotation of this issue the Canadian bankers had to obtain permission from the Canadian Minister of Finance in accordance with the new law which requires the Government approval of all new financing operations.

BANKERS TRUST CHANGES.

Samuel M. Greer and B. W. Jones Chosen Vice Presidents.

Directors of the Bankers Trust Company, at their meeting yesterday, elected Samuel M. Greer and B. W. Jones Vice Presidents and L. C. Outcault and G. F. Trefcer Assistant Treasurers.

Mr. Greer was formerly General Commercial Superintendent of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, and for the last few months he has held the position of Director of the Bureau of Development of the Red Cross in Washington. He has been in the telephone business for twenty-five years, having started at the age of 16 years.

Mr. Jones has been Secretary of the Bankers Company for a number of years, and was one of a number of bank officers who assisted in the organization of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Columbia Bank to Increase Capital.

Stockholders of the Columbia Bank, at a meeting held yesterday, voted to increase the capital stock of the bank from $800,000 to $1,000,000. This additional stock has already been underwritten without cost or commission of any kind and will become effective on March 1. The bank will then have, in addition to its $1,000,000 capital, a surplus of approximately $750,000.

Cort Files Bankruptcy Schedule.

John Cort, the theatrical manager, filed in the Federal District Court yesterday schedules showing liabilities of $831,995 and assets of $1,281,836. The assets consist of stock and bonds of John Cort, Inc., $1,249,000; notes, $22,836, and a lease of the Duquesne Theatre, Pittsburgh, $10,000. The petition in bankruptcy was filed on Oct. 11 by three creditors having claims totaling $15,794.

Firms Dropped from Blacklist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The War Trade Board today announced that the following concerns had been dropped from the Enemy Trading list: A. Garcia & Co. of Piura, Peru, and Daniel Vela of Piura, Peru.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.875		6.875	6.90
Spelter	8.00	8.25	8.00	8.25
Antimony	13.875	14.25	13.875	14.25
Quicksilver	$115.00	$125.00	$115.00	$125.00
Aluminium	*38.00	40.00	*38.00	40.00
Iron, No. 2 X foundry		34.25		34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s	d	Monday. £	s	d
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	298	0	0	295	0	0
Tin, futures	291	0	0	288	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Reports from Argentina said that an agreement has been signed with the allied Governments for the furnishing of 2,500,000 tons of wheat, equal to about 18,500,000 bushels. Credits have been arranged and cables from Liverpool state that tonnage will be provided for the transportation of this grain. The Buenos Aires wheat market declined 5c. to 5½c. per bushel, which was thought to represent selling by outside holders who had overstayed their market. Conditions here were not noticeably changed, and the Food Administration has emphasized the necessity of economies on the part of domestic consumers to provide for the additional 90,000,000 bushels of wheat which America has agreed to export.

Rye market firm; No. 2 Western, $1.96, cost and freight New York.

CORN.

The corn market was a very dull affair and it was evident that the trade was little disposed to take an aggressive stand either way as long as traffic conditions are in such a deplorable state and the market is in such an unnatural condition. The undertone was barely steady, however, and the market reflected reports that country shippers were becoming quite anxious to make sales if they could secure cars. In the local cash market trading was dull owing to the inability to make shipments to the East, but prices were nominally easy, with kiln dried No. 3 yellow quoted at $1.77 and No. 3 mixed at $1.72, cost and freight New York, and Argentine corn at $2, cost and freight to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last.	Close. Year.
January	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	99½
May	1.25½	1.24⅝	1.24⅝	1.25⅞	

OATS.

The oats market was quiet, but an easier undertone prevailed, and the close was ⅛@¼ net lower. Price changes seemed to be governed largely by technical conditions, with longs inclined to sell, while the demand was slow. The movement was light, the result of the unfavorable traffic conditions throughout the country, but it was said that country shippers are inclined to sell. Bradstreet's visible supply showed a decrease for the week of 553,000 bushels; bringing the total to 28,736,000 bushels, compared with 76,817,000 bushels a year ago. The local cash market was firm, although prices were nominal; standard quoted at 98½c; No. 2 white, 91½c; No. 3 white, 88½c; No. 4 white, 98c; clipped white, 96c@$1, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last.	Close. Year.
January	78⅝	78⅜	78⅜	79¼	..
March	78¼	77⅝	77⅝	78⅛	..
May	76¾	75⅞	76	76⅛	57⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was quiet, but after a moderate decline early prices developed firmness, closing with moderate net gains. The hog situation was very strong, Chicago receiving only 3,500, with estimates of 5,000 for Wednesday. Traffic conditions were the principal disturbing element, and it is said that some of the Western roads were refusing to take livestock on account of the uncertainty of their ability to move it.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last.	Close. Year.
Lard—					
January	24.52	24.30	24.47	24.32	15.80
May	24.92	24.70	24.90	24.77	16.20
Ribs—					
January	24.00	23.90	24.00	23.92	15.05
May	24.45	24.30	24.45	24.37	15.42
Pork—					
January	46.42	46.40	46.42	46.40	30.00
May	45.80	45.50	45.77	45.60	29.15

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil again was dull and featureless, with prices entirely nominal owing to an entire absence of trading. The undertone, however, was firm, with offers light and in absence of pressure. Crude oil in the South was firm and bid prices here were net unchanged to 5 points higher. Tenders for January contracts amounted to 700 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	20.00	20.00
January	..	..	20.00@20.50	20.00
February	..	..	20.05	20.00
March	..	..	20.05	20.00
April	..	..	20.06	20.00
May	..	..	20.06	20.20

COFFEE.

The trend of coffee prices was sharply downward yesterday and closing prices, with 15 to 24 points net loss, represented practically low levels of the day. Increased liquidation caused the early weakness and the decline later caught stop orders, which with Wall street selling, brought about a heavy feeling in the afternoon. Cost and freight offers from Brazil, showing 15 to 20 points decline, contributed to the bearish feeling among local traders and checked outside buying, which of late has been such an important factor in the market. The local market for spot coffee was dull and irregular without change. Rio 7s being quoted at 8½c and Santos 4s at 10½c. Range prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	7.65@7.70	7.75
February	..	..	7.75@7.80	7.95
March	8.10	7.98	7.87@7.89	8.11
April	..	..	7.99@7.98	8.20
May	8.27	8.15	8.06@8.07	8.28
June	..	..	8.15@8.17	8.38
July	8.45	8.29	8.25@8.27	8.48
August	..	..	8.34@8.36	8.58
September	8.65	8.45	8.44@8.46	8.68
October	..	..	8.51@8.53	8.75
November	..	..	8.59@8.60	8.83
December	8.88	8.70	8.67@8.69	8.90

SUGAR.

The International Sugar Committee continues to purchase sugars freely and in large quantities; recent sales including 153,000 bags Cubas, January loading, at 4.985c, cost, insurance, and freight; 80,000 bags Porto Ricos, prompt shipment, at 5.008c, cost, insurance, and freight, delivered, and 950 tons Peru molasses, at 2⅞c, cost, insurance, and freight, delivered, these transactions carrying total sales for the last ten days or so close to 1,000,000 bags. The weekly statistics from Cuba show receipts at all ports, 71,684 tons; exports, 37,141 tons, and stocks of 100,668 tons. Mills grinding 158. It was reported that most of the local refiners had sufficient raw supplies on hand now to start up their plants, but that operations at this time were hampered by the lack of coal, which is now a serious factor in the situation and may further delay the distribution of sugar throughout this territory. The following are list prices for loading grades of refined sugar as quoted by local refiners: Cutloaf, 8.95c; crushed, 8.70c; Mold A, 7.95c; fine, 8.30c; XXXX powdered, 7.65c; powdered, 7.60c; fine granulated and diamond A, 7.45c; confectioners A, 7.35c; No. 1, 7.30c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 7,157 packages. Still a shortage of desirable grades of fresh creamery and prices are ½c higher and firm. There is also some improvement in storage creamery, some sales of which are reported at 47c. Renovated favors the seller, and there is a stronger market for both ladles and packing stock. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 53½@54c; extras, (92 score,) 53c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 46½@52½c; seconds, (88 to 87 score,) 45@48c; thirds, 42@44c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 53½@56c; extras, 54½@55c; firsts, 50@54c; seconds, 46@49c; creamery, held, extras, 46½@47c; firsts, 46@46½c; seconds, 43½@45½c; thirds, 41@43c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 52@52½c; good to prime, 48@51c; common to fair, 40@47c; renovated, extras, 45½@44c; firsts, 41½@42½c; lower grades, 39@40½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 39@39½c; seconds, 38@38½c; lower grades, 36@37½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 38@38½c; No. 2, 37½c; lower grades, 34@37c.

EGGS.—5,315 cases. Fresh eggs scarce, and prime to fancy qualities rule generally firm and in sellers' favor. Storage eggs in good demand and firm, with moderate offerings and some sales at a further advance. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 69@70c; extra firsts, 68c; firsts, 66@67c; seconds, 60@65c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 47½@48c; firsts, 46@47c; seconds, 44@45c; lower grades, 40@43½c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 66@68c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 72@73c; ordinary to good, 68@71c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 68@71c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 64@67c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 64@71c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 70@72c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 65@70c.

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Drop Rapidly on Report of a Five-Day Week Due to Coal Shortage.

The local cotton market was hard hit yesterday by the report that the coal shortage would force industry in New England and New York to a five-day week basis. Before the prospect of a drastic reduction in consumption which this would entail, prices tumbled all down the line, and for the first time in a long while the trade showed no disposition to support the market. There were even reports of some trade selling late in the day, although it had bought fairly well in the morning. The net loss was only from 8 to 10 points for the day at the close, but this was not so significant as the rapidity with which prices went down in the last hour, losing 40 points in a brief interval from the highest point.

The Census Bureau report of December consumption, although 74,000 bales below November and 20,000 less than in December, 1916, was not particularly startling, as it was well up to the December average of recent years and better than many observers had expected in view of the fuel shortage and transportation crisis which had already become visible in that month. As a result, the market opened with a rather good tone, 3 to 11 points higher, and advanced well during the early part of the day, with trade buying as liberal, apparently, as ever. At the best point prices were up around 25 points net, but even before the bad news came there were signs of wavering, due to selling pressure from the South and reports of easier spot markets there.

Dry weather continues in the Southwest, although there have been heavy rains further east, with cold weather expected. Exports yesterday were 7,774 bales, or 2,227,981 for the season. Southern spot markets ranged from 25 points higher to 25 lower.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close	Monday.
Jan.	31.75	32.00	31.62	31.68@31.69	31.77
Feb.	..	..	..	31.29 b	31.41
March	31.40	31.62	31.20	31.23@31.27	31.36
April	..	..	..	30.95 b	31.03
May	31.03	31.23	30.81	30.90@30.92	30.98
June	..	..	..	30.68 b	30.76
July	30.78	30.91	30.51	30.55@30.59	30.69
August	..	..	..	30.30 b	30.44
Oct.	29.55	29.62	29.20	29.30@29.31	29.45
Dec.	29.16	29.16	29.16	29.15 b	29.34

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 32.60c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31.75c; New Orleans, 31.75c; Savannah, 31¼c; Augusta, 31.50c; Memphis, 31.25c; Houston, 31.75c; Little Rock, 31.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Tuesday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	24,152	37,539	28,127
Exports	7,774	21,155	7,685
Exports, season	2,227,981	2,141,528	3,480,122
Port stocks	1,375,488	1,349,776	1,498,846
Interior receipts	17,000	30,467	17,693
Interior shipm'ts	16,000	30,917	18,044
N. Y. arrivals	2,098	14,992	1,966
New York stocks	146,982	151,151	159,782

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, quiet; middling, old contract, 2 points higher at 23.46d; good middling, 3 points higher at 22.86d. Sales, 3,000 American, 2,000 Imports none. Futures opened steady, at 5 to 9 points higher. Closed quiet and steady, at a net advance of 5 to 13 points: January, 23.70d; February, 23.57d; March, 23.27d; April, 23.11d; May, 22.95d. Manchester: Yarns, firm; cloths, quiet and firm.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair Wed.; rain or snow Thurs.
S. C.—Fair Wed.; rain Thurs.
Ga.—Cloudy Wed.; rain Thurs.
Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Ala.—Rain and warmer Wed.; fair Thurs.
Miss.—Unsettled Wed.; rain or snow Thurs.
Tenn.—Snows Wed.; fair Thurs.
Ky.—Cloudy and warmer Wed.; snows Thurs.
Ind.—Cloudy Wed.; snows and warmer Thurs.
Mich. and Ohio—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
La.—Cloudy Wed.; fair Thurs.
Ark.—Rain or snow Wed.; fair Thurs.
Okla. and Texas.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Wed.; fair and colder Thurs.
Mo., Kan., Neb., Iowa, and Minn.—Cloudy Wed.; fair and cold Thurs.
Wis.—Cloudy and cold Wed. and Thurs.
N. and S. Dak.—Fair and colder Wed.; fair Thurs.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Twenty-five new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $1,218,000, were chartered today. They include:

Inventions Board, Inc., Manhattan, wireless apparatus, $5,000; P. D. Strogoff, O. B. and M. Wiren, 5 Nassau St.

Fear Oak Distilling Co., Manhattan, $25,000; H. J. Wagner, L. A. Hawlowetz, R. Kornhauser, 685 Beck St.

The Hermann Schey Designing Corp., Manhattan, textiles and designs, $10,000; M. S. Hyman, W. Rosenthal, R. L. Leonard, 12 ine St.

George Dwyer, Inc., Manhattan, agent for foreign trade, $5,000; M. R. Bean, S. and G. Dwyer, 887 West 181st St.

Military Materials Mfrs., Inc., Manhattan, clothing, haberdashery, and footwear, $10,000; G. Froehlich, G. and F. Aranow, 27 Cedar St.

Half Sole Tire and Supply Co., Geneva, $20,000; E. R. McGreevy, W. W. Webb, C. E. Rapalee, Geneva.

L. & H. Pokress, Inc., Manhattan, millinery, $5,000; H., L., and L. Pokress, 600 West 116th St.

Plaza Garment Co., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $50,000; J. Goldberg, B. J. Blickman, M. Weill, 1,328 Broadway.

Dorothy Silk Undergarment Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Gordon, L. Steinberg, B. Drachenberg, 34 Pine St.

Combined Sales Co., Manhattan, woolen business, $10,000; R. P. Lee, A. R. and E. H. William, 237 West 107th St.

Sterling Society, Manhattan, printing and publishing, $30,000; J. J. Flood, R. F. Henry, F. M. Ehrenfeldt, 448 Riverside Drive.

Consumers Tire and Rubber Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; N. M. Blackley, E. D. Reecks, A. R. Aboud, 275 86th St., Brooklyn.

The Silk Exchange Corp., Manhattan, $500,000; W. T. Chisholm, S. Robinson, W. F. Schneider, 208 West 142d St.

Markham Realty Corp., Manhattan, $500,000; C. W. Eckhardt, S. B. Sheerman, H. E. Rogers, 60 Wall St.

Inflora Corp., Queens, insurance agency and brokerage, $5,000; W. H. Siebrecht, Jr., W. A. Field, Jr., L. C. L. Smith, Long Island City.

New York State Farms, Rensselaer, $20,000; A. Brizzolara, M. L. Burton, J. B. Thacher, Albany.

David H. Smith & Son, Brooklyn, iron, steel, and hardware supplies, $100,000; D. H. and M. F. Smith, J. C. Snyder, 256 B'way.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Greater Manhattan Knitting Mills, Manhattan, $60,000 to $120,000.

Smyrna Fruit Co., Manhattan, $40,000 to $100,000.

Joyce Koebel Co., Eddyville, $5,000 to $100,000.

AUTHORIZATION.

Foreign Transport and Mercantile Corp., Del., boat building and navigation, $2,000,000; representative, F. B. Lynch, 10 Bridge St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Tompkins Park Realty Co., Brooklyn.
Ostrich and Fancy Feather Boa Co., Manhattan.
Feather Dyeing Works, Manhattan.
W. C. Ayer Co., Manhattan.
The Brajbia Co., Manhattan.
I. & R. Twineum, Brooklyn.
William Jerome Pub. Corp., Manhattan.
Manhattan Bottlers Supply Mfg. Co., Manhattan.
The New England Grade Mfg. Co., Comm.'

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—Charters filed:

Co-operative Purchasing Ass'n, Newark, cigars, &c., $50,000; J. Loubet and M. Hindman of Newark, and F. K. Walter of Englewood.

Hanley Rubber and Tire Co., Newark, $50,000; D. M. Hanley, M. J. and M. Hoffman, all of Newark.

Beau Ivoris Novelty Co., Bloomfield, $100,000; L. Kinnengisen of Jersey City, S. Kinnengisen and J. Kinnengisen of Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 15.—Charters filed:

Lampazos Silver Mines Co., $3,000,000; Paul E. Britsch, Brooklyn; Cornelius A. Cale, Hackensack, N. J.; Arthur A. Oakley, Pearl River, N. J.

American Stove Corp., $100,000. Incorporators same as above.

Circle Transportation Corp., $100,000; De Witt C. Hayes, White Plains, N. Y.; Charles P. Kramer, Raymond E. Maben, all of New York.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$4,513,178	$88,257,502
Internal revenue—		
Corporation income	1,045,045	26,374,342
Individual income	685,447	14,125,400
Excess profits	1,416,630	9,561,583
Miscellaneous	30,642,267	859,279,994
Miscellaneous revenue	5,208,028	115,027,556
Total receipts	$43,515,598	$610,626,379
Exc. of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	255,702,918	2,109,637,290
Exc. of total disb. over total receipts	162,907,049	477,984,757
Expenditures	299,218,512	2,720,283,669

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN SUMATRA TOBACCO CO.

New York, January 14, 1918.

The regular semi-annual dividend No. 16 of three and one-half (3½%) per cent. on the preferred capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on March 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 15, 1918. The transfer books do not close.

FRANK M. ARGUIMBAU, Secretary.

AMERICAN SUMATRA TOBACCO CO.

New York, January 14, 1918.

A regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the common capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 25, 1918. The transfer books do not close.

FRANK M. ARGUIMBAU, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT CO.

Semi-Annual Dividend No. 3.

Philadelphia, Jan. 14, 1918.

A semi-annual dividend of **two and one-half per cent. or one dollar and twenty-five cents** per share has been declared out of the surplus earnings of the current fiscal year beginning July 1, 1917, upon the capital stock of this company, payable January 31, 1918, to shareholders of record at the close of business on January 24, 1918.

Transfer books close 3 P. M., January 24, 1918, and will remain closed until 10 A. M., February 9, 1918, on account of the special stockholders' meeting called for February 8, 1918.

R. B. SELFRIDGE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY

Baltimore, Md., January 11th, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of One and a Half Dollars ($1.50) per share on its Capital Stock payable January 31st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 22nd, 1918; also an extra cash dividend of Three Dollars ($3.00) per share on its Capital Stock payable February 11th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 1st, 1918.

In the case of both dividends the transfer books will remain open. Dividend checks

Wm. McDermott
Specialist in
Midwest Refining
30 Broad St. New York
Phones Broad 233-234

Int. Gt. No. 5% Notes, 1914 (Defaulted)
Joliet & Chic. 7% Guar. Stk.
Packard M. C. 5% Notes, '19
Mas. City & F.D. R.R. 4s, '55
Hanson & Doyle
30 BROAD ST. Phone 4684 Broad.

Carbon & Carbide Co.
Colorado Power Com.
Cripple Creek Central Ry. Com. & Pfd.
Gulf, Mobile & Nothern Com. & Pfd.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
Yukon Alaska Trust
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Air Reduction
Marlin Arms
Peerless Tr. & Motor 6s
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

General Electric Co.
Stock Script
Bought and Sold
F. M. Lockwood & Co.
52 Broadway. Tel. Broad 1580

SMALL-LOTS-OF-STOCKS
Market opportunities arise in the day to day that should not be missed. Accounts accepted from $100 up.
HEMINWAY & GUIBERT
Members Consolidated Stock Ex. of N. Y.
74 Broadway. Tel. Rector 5991.
Branch Off., Hotel Bonta, 94 St. & B'way.

STOCKS—BONDS
for investment or carried on conservative margin
Special letter on the PRESENT WORLD CRISIS and the danger to civilization from the enemy's position (with map). Free upon request.
J. FRANK HOWELL
Member Consolidated Stock Ex. of N. Y.
52 Broadway New York

American Graphophone
Babcock & Wilcox
Central Aguirre Sugar
Carbon Steel
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Guaranty Trust
Amer. Light & Tract. Com.
Amer. Investment Sec. Pfd.
Fisk Tire & Rubber 1st Pfd. Conv.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9870. New York.

Hendee Mfg. Com. & Pfd.
Marlin Arms
New York Shipbuilding
GWYNNE BROS
Private Wire to Hartford
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

WE WANT TO BUY
ARGENTINE GOVT. 6s, 1920.
CHINESE (HU-KUANG) 5s, 1911.
ARGENTINE CENTRAL 6s, 1927.
SOUTH. CAL. EDISON 6s, 1919.
ABRAHAM & CO.
10 Wall St. Tel. Rec. 6963.

Cities Service
Midwest Refining
Remington Typewriter
Inter. Salt & Bonds
Famous Players
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

For Sale—50 Shares
Texas & Pacific Coal
J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John 36 Wall St., N. Y.

FRAZIER & CO.
Philadelphia
announce that they have this day discontinued their New York office.

BUYING STOCKS?
What to buy and when to buy is clearly stated in the Babson Investment Service.
With certain stocks at attractive levels it's a shame to miss the opportunity. For particulars address Dept. Y-12 of the
BABSON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION
Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Organization of its Character in the World.

CANADIANS BUY UP U. S. STEEL COMMON

In Quarter Ended Dec. 31, 1917, Holdings Increased by 7,659 Shares.

HALT IN LIQUIDATION WAVE

Total Amount Now Owned Abroad Is 484,190 Shares—New Investment Buying.

Foreign holdings of United States Steel Corporation common stock at the end of the quarter closed Dec. 31, 1917, amounted to 484,190 shares, a gain over the total on Sept. 30 of 7,081 shares. This was the first increase in the ownership of Steel shares outside this country since the great liquidating movement began after the outbreak of war in 1914. In the September quarter the corporation's stock books showed a slight decline from the June quarter's holdings, but previously the quarterly shrinkage had been extensive, particularly in 1915. At the end of June, 1914, fully 1,274,247 shares of common stock were owned abroad.

The largest gain for any outside country was shown by Canada in the December, 1917, quarter, the 41,639 shares then being 7,659 shares more than three months before. Canada's increase was more than the aggregate net gain by all the nations combined, being reduced in the final result through a decline of the holdings of other countries. England's block of stock, amounting to 175,074 shares at the end of 1917, was 1,189 shares fewer than on Sept. 30. French owners increased their holdings by about 200 shares, while Holland's remained unchanged. Germany reduced her holdings of both common and preferred somewhat, and Austria reduced her preferred stock ownership substantially, the reports of these changes coming presumably through neutral countries where the shares were disposed of.

A feature of the preferred stock record was a gain of more than 2,600 shares by England, indicating that not only did liquidation cease, but renewed accumulation occurred in spite of war conditions. Switzerland sold a little preferred, the common remaining unchanged. The following table shows the holdings of leading countries on Dec. 31, with comparisons:

	Dec.31, '17. Com.	Pfd.	Sep.30, '17. Com.	Pfd.	Dec.31, '16. Com.	Pfd.
Austria-Hungary—	472	683	472	3,683	472	3,683
Belgium—	2,625	331	2,625	339	2,625	339
Canada—	41,639	35,201	33,980	35,685	31,662	35,876
England—	175,074	39,770	174,213	37,100	192,250	50,429
France—	30,059	25,763	29,866	25,827	34,328	27,863
Germany—	862	628	985	628	935	
Holland—	229,185	25,274	229,185	25,274	234,365	25,384
Switzerland—	1,442	1,442	2,923	1,512	3,043	
West Indies—	3,690	1,230	3,240	1,243	1,952	862
Total foreign holdings—	484,190	140,077	477,109	140,089	502,632	156,412
Total June 30, 1914—	1,274,247	312,832				
Percentage of total issue—	9.33	3.88	9.39	3.88	9.89	4.34

The corporation's stock records show that the decline of steel shares during the quarter brought in new investment buying. At the end of the quarter the public held 53.47 per cent. of the total issue of common stock, against 47.34 per cent. on Sept. 30 and 41.96 per cent. on Dec. 31, 1916. Public holdings in this case are differentiated from stock in brokers' names. Investment holdings of preferred amounted to 58.84 per cent. at the end of the year, a gain of 2.64 per cent. for the quarter.

WAR LABOR BOARD NAMED.

Catchings and Landon Represent Employers on New Council.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Six men and one woman were named by Secretary Wilson tonight to form the Advisory Council to assist in the administration of a war labor program intrusted to the Department of Labor by the President. John Lind, former Governor of Minnesota, is Chairman of the council and representative of the public, and the other members are:

Representatives of Employers—Waddill Catchings, President of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, Birmingham, Ala., and of the Plant Iron Works, Dayton, Ohio, and A. A. Landon, General Manager of the American Radiator Company.

Representatives of Employes—John B. Lennon of Illinois, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and John J. Casey of Pennsylvania, former member of Congress.

Economist—Dr. L. C. Marshall of the University of Chicago.

Representative of Women—Agnes Nestor of Chicago, President of the Woman's Trade Union League.

Employers and workers alike were called on today by the employment service for aid in recruiting industrial workers to back up the fighting men. It is estimated that for every soldier on the firing line six civilians are needed to supply him with food and munitions, two of them behind the lines in France and four at home.

"Within the next six months," the service announced, "we must furnish approximately 1,000,000 workers for agriculture, nearly 400,000 for shipbuilding, 1,000,000 to man the ships, 250,000 for transportation, and 250,000 for the manufacture of munitions. Other war industries will call for a similar number."

RAILWAYS WIN ARBITRATION

Companies Sustained in Wage Dispute with Engineers.

The report and award of the arbitrators appointed to adjust the complaints of the engineers employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the Central New England Company were filed with the Federal District Court yesterday. In the main the company is sustained in the rate of pay and the hours the men have to work.

The controversy was submitted to arbitration under an agreement dated Oct. 30, 1917, and the hearings began on Dec. 4 last.

State Tax Rate Fixed at 1.08 Mills.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—One-third of the State's direct tax for the current year, aggregating $13,058,752, will be made payable to the State on Feb. 15 next, according to announcement made today by Controller Travis. Of this total amount, $8,812,500 goes toward the payment of the interest of the State debt, $4,228,599 to the sinking fund for the redemption at maturity, and $17,653.49 is for the support and maintenance of Government. The Legislature fixed the direct State tax rate for this year at 1.08 mills, based on the valuations made last year on $12,091,487,643.

Goodyear Co. Doubles its Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Authority was given today to the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, to double its capital stock from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000. Common and preferred shares alike are doubled. The company paid a fee of $50,000 for the certificate.

Sumatra Tobacco Dividend.

The American Sumatra Tobacco Company has increased its dividend rate on the common stock from 6 to 7 per cent. annually, through the declaration of a quarterly disbursement of 1¾ per cent. Through an error, the American Tobacco Company was named yesterday in connection with the dividend. The payment will be made Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 25.

PLAN TO FINANCE SUGAR.

Bank Representatives Here Will Hold Second Conference Today.

Representatives of New York banks which have been asked to undertake the financing of Cuba's sugar crop will hold a second conference today when plans for the proposed transaction, involving $100,000,000 or $150,000,000, will be considered. President Hawley of the Cuban-American Sugar Company and President Rionda of the Cuba Cane Sugar Company, who participated in last week's meeting, arrived yesterday in Havana, where they will consult with President Menocal of Cuba and with various Cuban financiers and planters' organizations.

The New York bankers are willing to lend money on sugar, but the chief difficulty encountered is the apparent division of control over the property by reason of the position of the International Sugar Committee of the Food Administration. If the Cuban planters had sole control over the sugar crop, the bankers would be able to lend them money on sugar placed in warehouse, or sugar in transit from Cuba to New York. Inasmuch as the International Sugar Committee exercises control over the sugar but at the same time lacks corporate entity and its legal standing remains unsettled, the bankers are reluctant to enter into a loan transaction. It is understood that the matter has been turned over to counsel for opinion, and that as soon as the legal phases of the proposition are settled the bankers will decide upon the details of the financial operation.

This year's Cuban sugar crop is expected to exceed 3,600,000 tons. The International Sugar Committee is said to have contracted for about 2,500,000 tons and has an option on 700,000 tons more. Among the institutions interested in the financing are the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, the National City Bank, the First National Bank, and the Chase National Bank.

WESTERN UNION EARNINGS.

Company Reports $78,400,187 for 1917, a Gain of $14,778,587.

The Western Union Telegraph Company reports earnings amounting to $78,400,187 in 1917, a gain of $14,778,587 over the previous year. Expenses amounted to $52,660,938, including taxes, a total $11,418,093 greater than the year before. The company set aside for depreciation, repairs, &c., $11,640,449, an increase of $2,988,944, and the net income amounted to $12,706,950. This was only $371,545 more than in 1916, indicating the extent to which increased costs and depreciation charges ate into the gross revenue. The net was equal to $12.79 per share of stock, against $12.42 in the preceding year.

The report yesterday said that the December revenue and deductions were estimated.

REAL ESTATE MEN PROPOSE NEW TAXES

Would Levy on Rentals and Business Licenses and Merge Some City Departments.

INDORSED BY MAYOR HYLAN

More Liberality to Localities in Refund from Taxes to be Shown by the State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Tax measures providing for a limitation of seventeen and one-half mills on real estate in any one year, for a "habitation" tax of two and one-half per cent. on rentals to be collected by landlords and for a business license tax of from $5 to $100 annually were brought to the Capitol today by Edward F. Doyle, Secretary of the Real Estate Board of New York City.

Mr. Doyle also will have framed and introduced a bill to bring about economy in the New York City government through the abolition of the City Chamberlain's office, and the transference of the Chamberlain's functions to the Controller, and the consolidation of the Department of Docks and Ferries with the Department of Plant and Structure, as well as a bill to transfer from the Tenement House Commission to the Building Bureaus in the various boroughs the powers it now exercises in the supervision of construction and repairs of tenement houses in New York City.

All the bills will be introduced during the present week. The bill to limit the amount of the real estate tax will be presented tomorrow by Senator John F. Boylan, a Tammany member, and the "habitation" tax bill by Assemblyman Martin G. McCue, also a Tammany man. Robert F. Wagner, Democratic leader in the Senate, will probably introduce the bills affecting the city departments. These measures have the indorsement of the Hylan administration.

In order to relieve real estate from some of the taxation to which it is subjected at present, the Real Estate Board will suggest the enactment of a measure providing for a tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent. on bank balances and a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on personal property. The bank balance tax would be payable by banks themselves, charging the amount to customers' accounts.

In New York City the total tax levy of $208,114,136 last year was raised: $154,571,857 from real estate of individuals, $4,568,596 from real estate of corporations, $9,413,745 from special franchises, $8,511,365 from personal property tax, and $29,048,552 from the surplus revenues of the general fund. With the tax rate limited to 17½ mills, according to Mr. Doyle, $143,000,000 would be raised on the real estate of individuals and corporations. The rest would come from other sources. In any event, with the economies planned by the real estate men, Mr. Doyle believes that the next city budget can be kept below the $200,000,000 mark.

According to Senate leader Elon R. Brown there will be a disposition on the part of the State in order to encourage the creation of new sources of revenue to show more liberality to localities in the refund from taxes than in the past. Beginning Oct. 1 this year the City of New York and other municipalities will receive 75 per cent. of the proceeds from the excise tax locally collected, where in the past 50 per cent. was refunded.

Minority leader Robert F. Wagner of the Senate tomorrow will introduce bills providing for the licensing of food prices charged by retailers and for the establishment of a minimum wage of workers in various industries.

W. F. Capes, Secretary of the New York State Mayor's Conference, whose Advisory Committee has been meeting here, announced today that this body would support the Wagner bill giving power to cities to own and operate public utilities if that measure could be amended in a manner which would permit of its application under the charters of second and third class cities in the State, or provide for a local referendum on the question of municipal ownership. Senator Wagner said tonight that he wanted the united support of the cities in the State for his measure, and would meet any reasonable demand for amendments.

A State-owned and operated hydro electric plant on the State reservation at Niagara Falls capable of developing at least 500,000 horse power is provided for in a series of bills introduced today by Senator Gibbs of Niagara. The bills provide for the issue of $3,000,000 in bonds to cover the first cost of the plant, and also that the project shall not be carried out unless approved by a Statewide referendum.

Senator Dowling today introduced a bill giving the New York Board of Estimate power to do away with the restrictions under which the Harlem Speedway is used only by horse-drawn pleasure vehicles. The bill would leave it to the Park Commissioners to say what vehicles should use the drive.

SUFFRAGISTS URGE HASTE.

Petition Legislators to Expedite Exercise of Their New Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The Legislature was petitioned today by the Executive Committee of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, in session here, to hasten all legislation setting in motion the voting machinery for women. The committee held an all-day session at the Ten Eyck Hotel, and the members of the Legislature when they left the Capitol received messages telling them just what the Suffrage Party wanted.

The committee pledged the party to a broad program of war relief work. It was decided also to hold noon meetings in department stores, factories, and other places where women are employed to instruct them in civics. The gathering was called to order by Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, but in the afternoon she handed the gavel over to Mrs. William Belknap, wife of Westchester County's lone Democratic Assemblyman.

Among the measures indorsed was the Wagner-Adler bill making it possible for women to register so as to vote at the local option elections this Spring and participate in the primaries and the general election next Fall. The committee will have a representative at Albany all Winter and will urge speedy action by the Legislature on the Federal suffrage amendment when it is approved by Congress.

Other measures approved were the following: The Rankin bill, now before Congress, giving women the same rights as men in matters of citizenship; the Strong Commission bills of the last session reorganizing the State Board of Charities; an eight-hour law for women and children with an inhibition against children under 16 being employed before 8 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid reported that New York State was expected to raise $60,000 annually as its share toward the support of the Woman's Foreign Service Hospital in France. The national suffrage organization has voted to maintain this hospital not only during the war but also during the reconstruction period.

The committee sent a telegram of appreciation and confidence to Maude Wood Park, National Congressional Chairman, at Washington; one of appreciation, pledging co-operation, to Representative Jeannette Rankin; one of appreciation to Senator William M. Calder, and one of loyalty and appreciation to Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, who has sailed for Europe.

Among those at the meeting were Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Miss Mary Garret Hay, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Travis H. Whitney, Mrs. George D. Pratt, Mrs. Frank J. Tone, Mrs. Henry Cannon, Miss Katherine Starbuck, Miss Evanetta Hare, Mrs. George Nordstrom, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Mrs. Frederick Green, Mrs. Richard Evans, and Miss Lillian Huffcutt.

600 TO SELL WAR STAMPS.

American Tobacco Salesmen Will Devote a Week to Thrift Aid.

Six hundred salesmen of the American Tobacco Company have enlisted in the War-Savings Campaign and will devote the week from Jan. 21 to Jan. 28 to selling Thrift and War-Savings Stamps to the public. The American Tobacco Company is the first large institution to offer its services to the Government in this way, and the week has been set aside by the company for its men to sell stamps all over the country, discontinuing other work. Instructions have gone out to all men from the headquarters of the American Tobacco Company, giving details regarding the meaning of the War-Savings Campaign and the value of Thrift and War-Savings Stamps to the public as well as the aid given the Government through their purchase.

It will be the aim of the American Tobacco Company's salesmen to interest as many persons as possible in starting a Thrift or War-Savings Stamp Card, rather than to sell a large amount of stamps to any one individual. For this reason the 600 men will not spend too much time in selling the single man on the street but will go into factories, mines, insurance companies, offices, department stores, railroad stations and all other places where great numbers of employes are concentrated. At such places department managers will be asked to permit the salesmen to address employes, when the War-Savings Stamps plan will be fully explained. The salesmen will have with them thrift cards with the first stamp attached and will be ready to dispose of them immediately. The American Tobacco Company and its men will employ the regular sales organization and methods which it uses in selling tobacco. Daily reports will be made by the salesmen as to the number of stamps that have been disposed of and the number of persons who have bought stamps to add to previously purchased certificates. The men will use funds provided for business purposes in the purchase of stamps from their respective postoffices. When all stamps have been disposed of a new supply will be bought and the fund turnused over and over until the week's drive ends.

It is expected that several other large business houses with similar sales organizations will follow the example set by the American Tobacco Company in aiding the Government to raise the $2,000,000,000 War-Savings Loan.

Committees of the New York Stock Exchange and the Cotton Exchange met yesterday to discuss plans for enlisting members of these exchanges in the $1,000 Limit Investment Society, of which Elihu Root is President.

MORE STREET ACCIDENTS.

Police Statistician Compares Figures with Preceding Year.

Despite the vigorous campaign by the police and highway societies, the number of street accidents in New York in 1917 increased as compared with 1916, according to the annual report submitted yesterday by M. E. Case, statistician of the Police Department, to Commissioner Bugher.

Street accidents of every nature during 1917 totalled 26,145, as against 24,464 in 1916, and 2,293 children under 16 years of age were injured, compared with 1,967 in the preceding year. The number of fatalities in 1917 was 699, against 644 in 1916.

Injuries and fatalities resulting from horse-drawn vehicles were 1,764 and 56 respectively in 1917, against 2,202 and 82 in 1916. Two thousand one hundred and two persons received injuries by falling on the streets last year, twelve dying of their injuries.

The report shows that the largest number of accidents occurred between the hours of 4 and 8 in the afternoon.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97¼	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105¾
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	97¼	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105¾
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	3s, registered	95¾	97¼
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, registered, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, reg	82	86
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	82	86
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	95¾	96¼	95¾
4½s June, 1965	95¾	96¼	95¾
4½s Mar., 1963	95¾	96¼	95¾
4½s Nov., 1957	96	96½	96
4½s May, 1957	96	96½	96
4½s Mar., 1960-30	89½	90½	89½
4½s April, 1966	89¾	90¼	89¾
4½s Mar., 1964	89¾	90¼	89¾
4½s May, 1962	89¾	90¼	89¾
4½s Sept., 1960	89¾	90¼	89¾
4s May, 1959	86¾	87	86
4s Nov., 1958	86¾	87	86
4s May, 1957	86¾	87	86
4s Nov., 1956	84½	86	84½
4s Nov., 1955	84½	86	84½
4s Nov., 1936	89		89
4s May, 1919	98¼		98½
4s Nov., 1918	99		99
3½s Nov., 1954			80
3½s May, 1954			80
3½s Nov., 1956			80

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1924-1931	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1921-1923	4.90	4.60	5.00
4½s April, 1920	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1918-1919	4.90		4.90
3½s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
3½s 1930-1939	5.00	4.70	5.00
3½s 1922-1929	5.00	4.70	5.00
3½s 1919-1921	5.00	4.70	5.00
3½s 1940-1958	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s 1928-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

A closing rally marked the dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The tense fuel situation had been introduced in the market as a bearish factor in the early afternoon, and for a time there was decided weakness. An unfavorable effect was also produced by the decline in Liberty 4s to a new low record. At the start of the trading prices added to their losses recorded in the final dealings of Monday. Then there was a rally and then a fresh decline.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Allis-Chalm.	18	18	18
540 Am. Can	35⅝	34⅝	35
10 Am. C. & F.	68¼	68¼	68¼
50 Am. Loco	54¼	53⅞	54¼
670 Am. S. & R.	70¾	70	70¾
20 Do pf	105¼	105¼	105¼
20,000 †Bos.-Wyo.	25	25	24
5,000 †Cosden&Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
7,200 †Crown Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,900 Cum. P. & L.	91½	91½	91½
300 Elk Basin	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,300 †Esmeralda	¼	¼	¼
3,000 †Federal Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000 †Glenrock	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
600 †Hanover	2¾	2¾	2¾
7,700 †Houston Oil	53¾	*48⅜	49¾
900 †Int. Petrol.	13¾	13	13¾
8,000 †Isl'd O.& T.	3	2⅝	2¾
4,200 Kenova Oil			½
(a pros.)			1¼
400 †Merritt Oil	22	21½	22
8,000 Met. Petrol.			¼
5,000 †Midwest	109	105	107
500 † Do pf	1¼	1¼	1¼

MINING STOCKS.

700 Al.-Brit.Col. Metals	½	½	½
4,500 †Atlanta	10	9½	10
8,300 Big L. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,800 †Bos. & Mon.	45	43	45
100 †Brad. C. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200 Butte C.& Z.	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
200 Butte-N.	¾	¾	¾
2,500 †Caledonia	53	52	52
1,100 Cal. & Ariz.	1¼	1¼	1¼
500 Canada Cop.	2	1¾	1¾
7,500 †Canboy	5	4½	5
5,000 †Cerb.S.M.& M., (a pros.)	76	71	75
200 Cerro Gordo.	1¼	1¼	1¼
400 †Coco R. M.	2½	2½	2½
2,000 Con. Ariz.	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Con. Cop. M.	6	6	6
200 †Copper Val.	1	1	1
2,500 Cress.Con.G.	5⅛	5	5
3,100 †Emma Con.	1	⅞	⅞
100 †Fed. Con.	40	40	40
1,278 †Gibson Cp.	2½	2½	2½
2,500 †Globe D. C.	¾	¾	¾
1,200 †Gold. Con.	¼	¼	¼
1,000 †Gold. Merg.	3½	3½	3½
1,600 †Green M.	¾	¾	¾
2,000 †Hecla Min.	4½	4½	4½
2,000 †Int. Mines	10	10	10
8,000 †Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	¼	¼	¼
1,200 †Jer.-Pres.C.	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,200 †Jim Butler	75	72	72
250 Jose.-Kenne., (a pros.)	1	1	1
4,000 †Jumbo Ext.	22	20	21
$15,000 †Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w.i	99½	99½	99½
1,000 †Beth. S. 8s 2-yr. sts.	97½	97½	97½
22,000 †Can. Co. 5s	95½	95½	95¼

BONDS.

$20,000 †Gen. E. 6s 2-y.n.	99½	99½	99¾
23,000 †Gen. E. 6s			
2-yr. sts., '20.	99¾	99½	99¾
8,000 †R. G. 6½s	50½	49¼	50

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000 †Aetna Exp.	7⅞	7	7⅛
1,100 B.-A. T. Co. coupon	17½	17	17¼
200 †Car. L. & P.	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,000 Chev. Motor.	108	102	108
1,500 †Cuprite S'r.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800 †Elec. Gun	⅞	⅞	⅞
200 Emerson P.	4½	4	4
100 †Hall Signal	5	5	5
100 Int. Rubber	10	10	10
400 Int. T. Cp.	½	½	½
100 Lake T. B't.	3	3	3

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

300 Anglo-Am	17	17	17
10 South Penn.	235	235	235

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,500 †Am. Oil	19	19	19
10,000 †Am. Venture	11	8	11
1,500 †Barn'tO.&G.	1⅛	1	1⅛
20,000 †Bos.-Wyo.	25	25	24
5,000 †Cosden&Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
7,200 †Crown Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,900 Cum. P. & L.	91½	91½	91½
300 Elk Basin	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,300 †Esmeralda	¼	¼	¼
3,000 †Federal Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000 †Glenrock	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,200 †Hanover	2¾	2¾	2¾
7,700 †Houston Oil	53¾	*48⅜	49¾
900 †Int. Petrol.	13¾	13	13¾
8,000 †Isl'd O.& T.	3	2⅝	2¾
4,200 Kenova Oil			½
(a pros.)			1¼
400 †Merritt Oil	22	21½	22
8,000 Met. Petrol.			¼
5,000 †Midwest	109	105	107
500 † Do pf	1¼	1¼	1¼

MINING STOCKS.

700 Al.-Brit.Col. Metals	½	½	½
4,500 †Atlanta	10	9½	10
8,300 Big L. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,800 †Bos. & Mon.	45	43	45
100 †Brad. C. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200 Butte C.& Z.	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
200 Butte-N.	¾	¾	¾
2,500 †Caledonia	53	52	52
1,100 Cal. & Ariz.	1¼	1¼	1¼
500 Canada Cop.	2	1¾	1¾
7,500 †Canboy	5	4½	5
5,000 †Cerb.S.M.& M., (a pros.)	76	71	75
200 Cerro Gordo.	1¼	1¼	1¼
400 †Coco R. M.	2½	2½	2½
2,000 Con. Ariz.	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Con. Cop. M.	6	6	6
200 †Copper Val.	1	1	1
2,500 Cress.Con.G.	5⅛	5	5
3,100 †Emma Con.	1	⅞	⅞
100 †Fed. Con.	40	40	40
1,278 †Gibson Cp.	2½	2½	2½
2,500 †Globe D. C.	¾	¾	¾
1,200 †Gold. Con.	¼	¼	¼
1,000 †Gold. Merg.	3½	3½	3½
1,600 †Green M.	¾	¾	¾
2,000 †Hecla Min.	4½	4½	4½
2,000 †Int. Mines	10	10	10
8,000 †Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	¼	¼	¼
1,200 †Jer.-Pres.C.	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,200 †Jim Butler	75	72	72
250 Jose.-Kenne., (a pros.)	1	1	1
4,000 †Jumbo Ext.	22	20	21

BONDS.

$15,000 †Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w.i	99½	99½	99½
1,000 †Beth. S. 8s 2-yr. sts.	97½	97½	97½
22,000 †Can. Co. 5s	95½	95½	95¼
$20,000 †Gen. E. 6s 2-y.n.	99½	99½	99¾
23,000 †Gen. E. 6s 2-yr. sts., '20.	99¾	99½	99¾
8,000 †R. G. 6½s	50½	49¼	50

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
40 Balt. Tube	80	80	80
60 Con. Power	97	97	97
400 Cosden	7⅞	7½	7½
400 Do pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
125 Dav. Chem.	35	35	35
1,105 Houston Oil	53	50½	51⅞
430 Do pf	73½	73	73
100 Kirby Lumb.	11½	11½	11½
10 Md. Casualty	75	75	75
18 Merc. Trust.	198½	195	198½
30 Mt. Vernon	16½	16¼	16½
170 Pond Creek	17½	17¼	17½
38 North. Cent.	71	71	71
55 United Ry.	24	23¾	24
605 W. B. A.	28	27	28
60 Way. Oil	3½	3½	3½

Bonds.

$1,000 B. C. 4s, '38	93	93	93
2,000 B. Trac. 5s, '29	99	99	99
3,000 Cos.&Co.6s, B	81	80½	81
1,000 Ga. & Al. 5s	93	93	93
$7,000 H. Oil div.ctf.	94½	94	94
1,000 Kirb.Lum.6s	96½	96¼	96½
1,000 M. & M.Tr.6s	102	102	102
25,000 Un. Rys. 4s	74	74	74

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Am. Zinc pf.	42½	42½	42½
200 Adventure	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6 Ahmeek	81	81	81
26 Alloues	51	50	51
35 Anaconda	61⅜	61	61⅜
115 Ariz. Comm.	12½	12½	12½
80 Cal. & Ariz.	63¼	62½	62½
25 Cal. & Hec.	44	44	44
100 Chino	41½	41½	41½
15

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Old Brooklyn Homestead Traded for Manhattan Holding—Operator Buying on Heights.

Interest in the real estate market yesterday centred largely upon the trade of a West Third Street stable property for a famous old Brooklyn landmark.

Kenneth M. Wyllie sold to May Mitchell Cowenhoven the four-story brick building at 122 to 128 West Third Street, extending through to 12 and 14 Minetta Lane and occupied by Gray's Livery Stable. The property on Third Street measures 100 by 100 feet, and on Minetta Lane 50 by 50.

In exchange the buyer gave the old Cowenhoven homestead on Sixty-seventh Street, east of New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn, on a plot 80 by 116, also a two-story dwelling on a lot 35 by 100 and ten vacant lots adjoining.

The property has been occupied by members of the Cowenhoven family for more than fifty years. The brokers in the deal were N. A. Berwin & Co. and the William P. Rae Company.

Operator Buys Heights Apartment.

Frederick Brown, the operator who has been active recently in the buying and selling of upper west side properties, purchased from the 539 to 554 West 176th Street Realty Corporation, Jacob Hirsch, President, the two five-story apartment houses at that location, occupying a plot 43.6 by 100, 163 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue. The houses are fully tenanted and have been held at $120,000.

M. I. Strunsky & Co. were the brokers in the deal, which makes the fifth apartment house in the immediate neighborhood acquired by Mr. Brown in the last two weeks. His other holdings include 98 to 100 Haven Avenue, 714 West 170th Street, and 570 West 172d Street.

Investor Buys on South Street.

Another deal in South Street, where there have been several investment purchases of late, was reported yesterday by the firm of Leonard J. Carpenter, which sold for the Swan Realty Company 26 South Street, a four-story business building, on a lot 25 by 84. The buyer is Moses Rodninsky, who now occupies 31 South Street.

Resells Interest in Former Hoe Properties.

Samuel Wacht, who on Saturday bought from Miss Laura Hoe her half interest in the twelve-story commercial building at 688 Broadway, northwest corner of Third Street, and the five-story business building at 62 and 64 Duane Street, has resold his interest to Francis Bannerman & Son, dealers in military goods.

Title passed yesterday, subject to one-half the mortgage of $150,000 on 688 Broadway and one-half of $13,000 on 62-64 Duane Street.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

James A. Farley sold to an investing client of C. Royce Hubert 102 West Seventy-third Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 19 by 102.2. After extensive alterations the buyer will occupy it.

Douglas L. Elliman has acquired title from Emma H. Ellsworth to the dwelling 135 East Seventy-first Street. The property was taken over in foreclosure No. 24 by Mrs. Helen M. Kelly, who subsequently transferred it to the present seller.

Apartment House as Gift.

David Provost is the buyer of the apartment house at 516 West 177th Street, reported sold yesterday by Frederick Mathesius, Jr. Mr. Provost has presented the property to his wife, Edith W. Provost, as a gift. The house is subject to a mortgage of $28,000.

Bronx Holdings in Trade.

Mrs. Gertrude Boecher bought from the Conwait Construction Company, Samuel Williams, President, the five-story apartment house recently completed at the northwest corner of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and 165th Street, occupying a plot 74 by 106.

The purchaser gave in part payment the northeast corner of Brook Avenue and 166th Street, a four-story flat, fronting 54 feet on the avenue and extending 100.5 feet to the tracks of the New York & Harlem Railroad. Alexander Selkin negotiated the deal.

Bronx Sales.

Hugo Wabst purchased from Carrie Toelle 1,423 to 1,431 Edwards Avenue, five two-family houses on a plot 106.1 by 79.8 by irregular, in the old Seton Home development. The seller acquired the property last November in foreclosure proceedings as plaintiff on a bid of $4,000.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny sold for the Hudson-Fulton Realty Company to a client for occupancy the two-family brick dwelling 7,361 Sixth Avenue.

The John Pullman Real Estate Company sold 695 President Street, a two-story and basement brownstone dwelling on a lot 20 by 100, for George A. Boyd to Carol C. Doepker for occupancy.

Sand and Gravel Company Buys Big Long Island Plant.

The Goodwin-Gallagher Sand and Gravel Company has purchased the entire plant of the Phoenix Sand and Gravel Company on the west shore of Hempstead Harbor at Fort Washington. The deal is said to have involved several hundred thousand dollars.

The Goodwin - Gallagher Company, which operates at Fort Washington, and the Phoenix Company were the largest sand and gravel concerns in the east. Cornelius Gallagher will be President of the new concern.

New Jersey.

Alfred J. Keppelmann of Philadelphia and South Orange has purchased Overlook, the home of Douglas Robinson, on top of Orange Mountain, West Orange, N. J.

The property consists of eighteen acres, improved with a residence, garage, gardener's cottage, greenhouses and stables. Mr. Keppelmann will take possession in the early Spring, upon completion of extensive alterations.

$96,000 Broadway Store Rental.

The H. M. Weill Company leased to the Van Dyke Auto Company the store at 1,739 Broadway and the basement at 289 West Fifty-fifth Street for a term of eight years at $12,000 a year.

Commercial Leases.

Horace S. Ely & Co., in conjunction with The Cruikshank Company, leased the store and basement of 813 Broadway to the Modern Neckwear Company, for a term of years.

The Robert E. Farley Organization, which has had its headquarters for several years at the Country Life Exposition in the Grand Central Terminal, has leased for its various suburban realty interests the seventh and eighth floors in the new Ashforth Building, 12 East Forty-fourth Street, and has already taken possession of its new quarters.

William A. White & Sons have closed leases and renewals in the Wall Street Exchange Building, 43 Exchange Place, aggregating $383,000. They have leased offices to Friedman & Co., James H. Rogers, and rented additional space to Balfour, Williamson & Co.; the International Nicket Company, and J. G. White & Co.

Important Realty Company Formed.

Clarence W. Eckardt, Vice President and Treasurer of Horace S. Ely & Co., who has been connected with the company for more than twenty years, has resigned to head the newly organized Markham Realty Corporation, which will have offices at 31 Nassau Street, and operate in the purchase and sale of New York City real estate.

The new company will have as Directors, in addition to Mr. Eckardt, Frederick M. Hilton, President of William A. White & Sons; Hubert E. Rogers, Director Atlantic Gulf and West Indies Steamship Lines; Edward L. Ballard, President Merchants Assurance Corporation; George T. Mortimer, President Equitable Building Company; F. H. Hirschland, Vice President Goldschmidt Detinning Company, and Seth Sprague Terry.

A 20 Per Cent. Decrease in Buildings.

Building in 101 principal cities of the United States decreased 20 per cent. in 1917. Figures received by the American Contractor show a total of $631,746,722, compared with $889,884,679 for 1916. The total number of permits issued in these 101 cities was 198,968, as against 258,484 for 1916, a decrease of 23 per cent.

$650,000 Midtown Loan Placed at 5 Per Cent.

A $650,000 mortgage at 5 per cent. for ten years has been placed by Hughes &

Hammond on the fourteen-story studio apartment building, just completed, on the southwest corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, by the 105 West Fifty-fifth Street Company, Hearn & Mathews.

The structure, which occupies a plot 71 by 100, is divided into two and three room apartments up to the twelfth floor and duplex suites on the two upper floors, renting from $1,000 to $4,500. It has a gross income of about $150,000.

Realty Notes.

Brooks & Momand have placed for the Kay-Bee Realty Company a first mortgage loan of $57,500; covering the five-story apartment house at 52 to 56 West 111th Street; also, a first mortgage of $35,000 on the five-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-first Street, belonging to the Reckendorfer estate.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Chrystie St, 168-170, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 29.9x82, two-story tenements and stores; Mary M. G. E. Aldrich et al. against Chrystie Realty Co. et al.; Harrison, E. & B., attorneys; due, $41,800.79; taxes, &c., $549.60; to the plaintiff for $38,000.

130th St, 517 West, n s, about 165 ft e of Old Broadway, 28.2x78.8x irregular, two-story frame rear tenement; Bankers Trust Co., trustee, against C. B. Orcutt et al.; White & C., attorneys; due, $5,450.08; taxes, &c., $830.25; to Arthur W. Corse, for a client, for $6,600.

136th St, 120 West, s s, 225.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 14.6x99.11, three-story dwelling; Rutherford Realty Co. against L. B. Twisby et al.; Wells & S., attorneys; due, $5,015.38; taxes, &c., $506.45; to the plaintiff for $5,-750.

9th St, 738, s s, 248 ft w of Avenue D, 25x70, five-story tenement and stores; C. P. Buckley, trustee, against Michael Kramer et al.; W. W. Buckley, attorney; due, $20,-217.68; taxes, &c., $819.28; readvertised for Jan. 22.

Heath Av., 2,869, s w corner of 193d St, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; L. H. Cramer et al., executors, against Robert Drennan et al.; Sullivan & C., attorneys; due, $6,706.54; taxes, &c., $392.45; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By Henry Brady.

19th St, 257 West, n s, 170.10 ft e of 8th Av, 17.8x100, three-story dwelling; four-story tenement and stores and two-story rear stable; P. J. C. Ughetta against E. I. McManus et al.; J. O. Miller, attorney; due, $11,074.01; taxes, &c., $242.40; subject to mortgages for $5,500; to the plaintiff for $16,500.

By James J. Donovan.

136th St, 420 East, s s, 240 ft e of Willis Av, 16x100, three-story dwelling; G. F. Langenbacher against C. J. Early et al.; Cary & Co., attorneys; due, $5,515.78; taxes, &c., $142; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Courtlandt Av, e s, 65.97 ft n of 162d St, one-story brick garage, 11.11x11.5; A. J. Schwarzler, 369 East 167th St, owner; S. J. Kessler, 529 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Madison Av, 685, to a four-story and basement dwelling; estate of A. A. Peckham, 80 Broadway, owner; H. M. Baer, 665 5th Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, n e s, 75.4 ft n w of Watts St, 37x17.1x irregular; Rosalie Abrahams and another to Charles E. Gremmels, 250 Fisk Av, Westerleigh, S. I., mtg $4,500, Jan. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, 683 and 685, n w corner of 3d St, 50x95; Laura Hoe to Francis Bannerman & Sons, 501 Broadway, ½ part, subject to ½ mtg of $150,000 on whole, Nov. 14, 1917; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

DUANE ST, 62 and 64, s s, 25 ft w of Elm St, —x76 to Manhattan Place, or Republican Alley, 50x76; Laura Hoe to Francis Bannerman & Sons, 501 Broadway, ¼ part, subject to ½ mtg. of $13,000 on whole, Nov. 24, 1917; attorneys Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

ELDRIDGE ST, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Ike Chortoff to Annie Srebnik, 457 Williams Av, Brooklyn, ½ part, mtg $28,650, all liens, Jan. 1; attorney, F. Solomon & Sons, 31 Court St, Brooklyn $1

LAFAYETTE COURT, 23.4 ft n of 9th St and 100 ft w of 3d Av, runs w 50 to e s of said court x n — to a point 114.8 ft s of 10th St x e 50 x s 46.6 to beginning, with all title to court; Fulton Holding Corporation to Leah Greenberg, Caldwell, N. J., all liens, Jan. 14; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

MADISON St, 2nd, s s, 100 ft e

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also medium-size rooms.

2... WEST.—Large, attractive room, with bath; electricity; reference.

130 WEST.—Large south room, well heated; private ba... Columbus 4135.

111 WEST.—Newly furnished two rooms with kitchenette; will rent separately.

57 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms with, without private baths; electricity; $4, $6, $8, $10.

161 WEST.—STEAM-HEATED BACHELOR ROOM; ELECTRICITY; REFERENCES.

242 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with or without bath; Jan service.

125 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; medium room; good locality. Schuyler 8617.

ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

138 WEST.—Single rooms, adjoining bath, $5-$5.50; electricity; parquetry; very exclusive.

159 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished, electricity; adjoining bath; southern exposure.

159 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished, electricity; adjoining bath; southern exposure.

46 WEST.—Comfortable room, running water, bath; convenient location; select residence; $5-$9.

143 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room; private bath; also small room; electricity.

133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, large, sunny front; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges.

113 WEST.—Large well heated room and kitchenette; also small room.

214 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath, electricity; gentleman or business woman.

107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; dressing room attached; reasonable.

106 WEST.—New Nerece Hall Annex; large and single rooms; kitchenette optional.

212 WEST.—Second-floor suite, private bath; reference; private home.

146 WEST.—Large, well-heated, sunny room, with or without private bath.

149 WEST.—Medium sized room; southern exposure; $4 per week. Schuyler 8349.

225 WEST.—High-class elevator; one room and bath. See phone operator.

ST., WEST.—Large, elegant front; steam heat; southern exposure; private bath; maid service; small family; exclusive neighborhood. Schuyler 7332.

24 WEST.—Parlor floor suite, private bath; small room; electricity; comfortable; references.

226 WEST.—Furnished rooms; housekeeping privileges; $10; several other rooms, $5.

134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

53 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, heated; gentlemen; business people preferred.

56 WEST.—Large, light room, kitchenette; reception parlor; telephone; hot water.

29 WEST.—Desirable room, near bath; private apartment; $4; references. Oaks.

126 WEST.—Sunny room, lavatory, dressing room, fireplace, electricity, piano, continuous hot water, exclusive house; reference. Schuyler 4064.

30 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

204 WEST.—Large, light room; elevator apartment; private family; $8 weekly. Plato.

(538 West End Av.)—Attractive room, connecting bath; electricity; every convenience; references.

164 WEST.—Large front rooms; excellent meals, correctly served; homelike; moderate.

200 WEST.—Desirable front suite; also single room; gentlemen; elevator apartment.

75 WEST.—Attractive suite; living room, bedroom, bath. Boocock, Riverside 7630.

40 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; private home; telephone.

115 WEST.—Large room, with alcove; southern exposure; small room; references; phone.

55 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, light room, bath; gentleman; conveniences; private house.

145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; $7.

309 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Attractive, sunny suite, (or single;) every modern convenience; a real home; gentlemen, couple. Simmons.

AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

2 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room; steam; phone; $7; breakfast. Robinson.

5 WEST.—Single room; neatly furnished; conveniences. Apt. 6.

248 WEST, corner Broadway.—Attractive front rooms; home comforts; elevator; investigate. Kinnear.

301 WEST, (Corner B'way.)—Large outside room; superior furnishings; running water; in modern elevator apartment. 6-8. Academy 3250.

536 WEST.—Large, attractive room; all conveniences; private; gentleman preferred. Apartment 45.

612 WEST.—Beautiful large, warm, front room, suitable 1 or 2; convenient transportation; references. Apt. 10, call mornings.

606 WEST.—Nicely appointed room in select neighborhood for gentleman; one minute from subway; bath and shower; $8 per week. C. M., Apartment 2.

560 WEST, (facing Columbia Campus.)—Furnished room, private adult family. Graham.

423 WEST.—Warm, attractive, outside rooms; elevator; $5 up. Apt. 6B.

124 WEST.—Large, sunny room; bath, telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

157 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, southern exposure; suitable two; private house.

541 WEST, (Apt. 15.)—Furnished parlor or bedroom; all modern conveniences.

527 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; modern apartment; $7, $6, $4. McCague.

520 WEST. — Three well-furnished double, single front; elevator. 5 F. W.

(4,241 Broadway.) — Large, single rooms; elevator; private; business people. Apartment 20.

605 WEST.—Outside room; gentlemen, business women, elevator, subway. St. Nicholas 2812. Kellogg.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS, 302 West 22d St.

Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

ATTENTION, BACHELORS! — American couple, occupying handsomely furnished home, West End Av., near Belleclaire, offer suite, consisting of library, bedroom, private bath; moderate for accommodations accorded. Schuyler 1883.

ATTRACTIVE corner front parlor, Morningside Drive and park view; adjoining charming bedroom suite or single; high class apartment house; particulars; private. Phone Morningside 9035.

BROADWAY, 2,788, (107th.)—Nicely furnished single rooms; electricity, running water, elevator. Harrington.

BROADWAY, 3,544, (145th.)—Bachelor quarters; large outside room; all modern conveniences. Meyer.

CARNEGIE HALL BLOCK.—Two connecting outside rooms; gentlemen; one flight. 3153 Circle.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Attractive two-room suite, front; elevator; private family. Apartment 34.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., (181st St.)—Large, well-furnished room; private lavatory; elevator building. Telephone St. Nicholas 9095. Apartment 34.

JAPANESE gentleman, appreciating beautiful home with refined people, can have large sunny room, with private bath. Y 855 Times Annex.

MANHATTAN AV., 665, (115th St.,) "The Columbia."—Large, well-heated room; telephone.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Two sunny rooms, southwest outlook; elevator service; heat guaranteed; restaurant in building. Apartment 2. Morningside 4254.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (Apartment 4.)—Elegantly furnished, large, well-heated room for gentleman, with family of two.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910, (corner 193d.)—Attractively furnished large room overlooking Hudson; new modern apartment; exclusive family; gentlemen. Apt. 7-F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (80th.)—Beautiful rooms, facing Drive; 2-room apartment. 2130 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, overlooking Hudson.—Suite or singly; private bath; suitable bachelors. Park.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (185th St.)—Large room; southern exposure; running water; Apt. 81.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 272.—Attractive 2-room suite; large room, bath; smaller room. Cardosa.

WEST END AV., 458, (80th.)—Two attractive rooms, single or together, bath adjoining; suitable business woman or student; private residence.

WEST END AV., 604.—Handsomely furnished warm rooms; running water; twin beds.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 519, (corner 85th.)—Beautifully furnished room, with kitchenette, in exclusive residence; heat guaranteed. Telephone Schuyler 5388.

WEST END AV., 410.—Three desirable rooms, single or en suite. Apartment 8N. Schuyler 3283.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior suite for cultured gentleman; references; breakfast optional. Riverside 3050.

Brooklyn.

LAFAYETTE AV., 357, (Corner Emerson Place.)—Heat, light, hot water. 1507M Prospect; first apartment.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; large, attractive room; references. Main 756.

SPENCER PLACE, 18, attractive room, half block Franklin Avenue L. Decatur 4052.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

JAPANESE GENTLEMAN
desires a nice, quiet room in a small private family on the west side, between 110th and 150th Sts.; terms, not over $25 month; state particulars in detail. T 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; must have thorough knowledge of stenography and typewriting; references required; good pay. Hirschberg, Schutz & Co., 20 East 21st St.

Young gentleman wants comfortable room, with refined private family, preferably in the Central Park South section. P 890 Times Downtown.

Business woman wants comfortable room, private family, with or without board, above 97th, west side. Box 858 Times, 2 Rector St.

Business woman wants two adjoining rooms, kitchen privileges, between West 70th and 90th Sts. N 206 Times Downtown.

Traveling man wants room, congenial people. E 184 Times.

Unfurnished.

Young married couple want a good-sized comfortable room with refined private family on upper Washington Heights; use of kitchen desired; cleanliness essential; state terms. O 198 Times.

TWO REFINED BUSINESS GIRLS desire unfurnished bedroom with private family; breakfast; between 70th-90th. 886 9th Av. Davis.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Jan. 15, double room; top floor; bath; home table; references.

79TH, 341 EAST.—Child to board; good home; mother's care. Mrs. Warneke.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for one guest to share in comforts of an exclusive home, east side apartment. Address Seventies, R 225 Times Downtown.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; excellent board; electricity; all improvements.

48TH, 43 WEST.—Heated rooms; running water; excellent table; rates reasonable. Bryant 3916.

518T ST., 58 WEST.
Desirable small rooms; table board; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms, with board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private baths; parlor dining, excellent table; accessible.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished; private bath; electric light, plenty heat, hot water; suit particular people; southern exposure.

72D, 228 WEST.—Steam heat, elevator, electricity; sunny room; table guests accommodated.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive, large, small, warm rooms; excellent Southern meals; references.

72D, 314 WEST.—Large sunny room, running water; adjoining bath; excellent home table.

72D, 818 WEST.—Exclusive Pension; large front room; private bath; excellent table.

73D, 302 WEST.—Double front room; very warm; all conveniences; near subway.

76TH ST, (344 WEST END AV.)—Beautifully furnished second floor room; bath, steam, electricity; home cooking; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Large front room; other single; $10 up; excellent cuisine.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large front room; steam heated; bath adjoining; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 124-128 WEST. — Attractive rooms; good home cooking; special to permanent.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

87TH, 21 WEST.—Large second, third floor rooms, bath; electricity; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; in refined, small boarding house; running water; electricity; gentlemen; references. Riverside 8511.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, also single room; private bath; refined, small boarding house; references. Riverside 8511.

90TH, 54 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath, single; electricity, steam; French cuisine.

92D, 48 WEST.—Large, smaller room; superior home table; parlor dining; reasonable; references.

102D, 805 WEST.—(Riverside;) unusual opportunity; two gentlemen, or couple; in private, Christian, American family; front room; private bath.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence offers very large, steam-heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms

108TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, with, without private bath; cuisine, service unexcelled; only permanent guests considered; refined Hebrew surroundings.

118TH, 860 WEST.—Medium-sized room; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; near Broadway subway.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2128.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

130TH, 247 WEST.—Large front room, neatly furnished; modern improvements; kosher table board.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; telephone; table guests. Pastor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers superior accommodations; first-class board. Apartment 6B. Telephone 4570 Audubon.

WEST END AV, 301, (74th.)—Double rooms; private baths; meals optional; facing Park; singles.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 129th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN wants first-class furnished room on Riverside Drive, between 70th and 125th Sts.; prefer American family where he can practice English; will pay extra for lessons. Write, stating rent and location, N. P., 467 Broadway, Room 807.

REFINED young man wishes board with American family, room independent, between 70th and 96th; convenient subway. R 220 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALLEN 1917 five-passenger; cost $1,050; our price $425. Chas. E. Reiss & Co., 1741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1016.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,000; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, OVERHAULED.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
Five-passenger, fully equipped in every way; repainted, color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 8062.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Fully equipped; perfect condition. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone Columbus 8062.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
Seven-passenger, guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 8062.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires, many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 8063.

CADILLAC.—1917 Touring; also Runabout and Landaulet; Bargains. Cook-Maconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car, Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway, Columbus 1028.

CHALMERS SPECIAL, almost new, Model 35C, same as sold at Automobile Show; two spare tires; many extras; must sell. Call Owner, Prospect 5121.

CHALMERS light 6, 5-passenger; in good condition. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 3800. Open evenings.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CHALMERS cabriolet, 1915, slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Columbus 4643.

CHANDLER 1917, perfect condition. Col. 3571, 902 West 72d. Wentworth.

CHEVROLET.—Electric starter, light demountable rims, extra tire; light and economical. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 3800. Open evenings.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

DODGE 1917 five-passenger; tires like new; many extras; price $675. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1016.

FIAT 1915 small town car; latest importation; looks like new; all new tires. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway. 4895 Columbus.

FIAT "50," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON, 1917, 7-PASSENGER, SUPER-SIX TOURING, NEW, $1,400.
OTHER STANDARD MAKES.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP.,
62D ST. AND BROADWAY.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Super Six touring; run 5,000 miles; like new. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE BROUGHAM, latest model; cost $2,850; our price $1,200. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1016.

HUPMOBILE.—On account of draft must sell 1916 Hupmobile; good condition. 601-M Melrose.

HUPMOBILE 1917 town car; newly painted; cheap. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, Sedan; bargain; first class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

KISSEL-KAR, 5-passenger; lots of extras; A1 mechanical condition. Harlem 2683.

LANCIA 1916 Special 4-pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 landau brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

NATIONAL, late 1916, run 5,000 miles, in best mechanical condition; car cost $1,850 six months ago; price $775; this is a bargain; trades considered. BEDFORD USED CAR EXCHANGE, 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur—4636. Open Sundays and evenings.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 2,500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway, Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, "8" touring; Victoria top; wire wheels. Schoonmaker-Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

OVERLAND 1916, Model 83 B, five-passenger; run 4,000 miles; price $400. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1016.

OVERLAND five passenger touring, 1916 model, fully equipped, electric starter, first class condition, $850. Malone, Barclay 9937.

OVERLAND coupe, 1915, four-passenger; run 5,000 miles; price $600. L. J. Rousselot, 115 Broadway. Phone 8160 Rector.

PACKARD. — Late model 6-48 Packard brougham, sedan; lately overhauled, rebuilt and painted at cost of $1,000; all equipped; two extra new tires, lap robe, full set of tools; ready for the road. A1 condition; any demonstration; $1,000. AM. METER CO., 561 West 47th St.

PACKARD.—Twin six, beautiful brougham, landaulet, 7-passenger; practically new; cost $5,000; will accept $2,350. Phone Riverside 5316.

PACKARD 1916 1-35 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66."
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Bway.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) limousine, 38 H. P.
PIERCE-ARROW (1917 landaulet, 48 H. P.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4478 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, in exceptionally fine condition; suitable for taxi. Standard, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO 1917, 5-passenger, with Winter top, convertible into sedan; mechanically perfect; any reasonable offer accepted. Gramercy 4624.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917, 8-cylinder, 4-passenger; used 3 months; owner leaving city; sacrifice for less than half cost. Phone Holland House, Room 816.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, newly painted; bargain; overhauled. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1914 touring car; A1 condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

S. G. V. beautiful town car, latest model; rare bargain. F. D. Homan, 211 West 58th.

SIMPLEX.—Good old reliable 50 h. p. 4-passenger touring; six good shoes; paint, motor, tires, rims and other parts like new; absolutely first-class shape; always well taken care of; good buy for a man who wants a car that, will take him anywhere at any time and get him back again. H. A. Roberts, 118 West 58th St. Telephone Circle 1314.

SIMPLEX car, 38, for sale; fully equipped with Holbrook touring body and Fleetwood limousine body, in first class condition; will demonstrate. Telephone Coney Island 1151, Martin Feyer.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut panelling; cost $5,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS KNIGHT Sedan, "Light 4"; the finest investment; more desirable than most new cars; roomy, aluminum body; newly painted gray and black; sold with binding guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoenmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS limousine, 1915, 4-cylinder; fine shape; newly painted. 154 West 124th St.

STEARNS KNIGHT "8" touring, 1917; newly painted. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

STEARNS-Knight Touring, 1917, "Light 4" model; the most desirable and economical high-class light car; overhauled and newly refinished; manufacturer's equipment and BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STUTZ LIMOUSINE, beautiful late model; has Demarest body, Continental motor, Westinghouse shock absorbers, many extras; perfect condition; guaranteed; sold for less than one-quarter value. Private Stable, 145 East 39th St.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ RUNABOUT,
late model, fully equipped, newly painted; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone Columbus 8052.

STUTZ.—1917 Touring; also Bulldog and Runabout; Bargains. Cook-Maconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS KNIGHT 5-passenger touring; new paint; exceptional value. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 3800. Open evenings.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Schoenmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
1917 CHANDLER TOURING.
1917 HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 STUTZ SPEEDSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six, Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUMBER Roadster, Winter Top; price $475.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $350.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 53TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

LIGHT 5-passenger touring car; up to the minute in every detail; $225 cash, balance $35 monthly. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 3800. Open evenings.

TOURING CARS.—Several 5 and 7 passenger cars, completely equipped; fine conditions; big values. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 3800. Open evenings.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

"RIGHT PRICES."

1917 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1917 STEARNS "4-cyl." Limousine; new.
1917 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout, Wire Wheels.
1916 CHANDLER Touring, Model 17.
1916 STUDEBAKER Touring, Model 17.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1915 BUICK Small Touring.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven-Passenger.
1914 MERCER Touring.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

COUPE, 4-passenger; beautiful body; wonderful condition throughout. Willys Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Bedford 3800. Open evenings.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Motor Trucks.

AUTO trucking; trucks to hire, day and night. Telephone Canal—3920.

TRUCKS for hire, long or short haul. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway, (Circle 3249.)

Automobiles Wanted.

PIERCE-ARROW 1915, 1916, or 1917 wanted, limousine, 38 horsepower. Write B 308 Times Downtown.

WILL buy two-ton truck if offered work for it; what am I offered? Davis, 481 Park Av.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5822.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC, limousine, for hire, hour, day; monthly preferred; owner drives. Harlem 8698.

CADILLAC, 1916, landaulet; beautiful condition; will rent. Boyle, 132 West 56th. Circle 4187.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

Automobile Repairing.

Automobiles japanned, 7 days; radio process; japanning every character. Astoria 1475. Fickling Enameling Corp., Long Island City.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th St. Audubon 1540-1.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1900. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ARTIST.—Thoroughly capable; 3 years' experience in silk, ribbon, rug designing, desires position; $18-$20. G., 3,516 Broadway.

BABY NURSES, experienced, wishes position; country preferred; best reference. Call Riverside 236

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Ten years' experience; double entry, controlling account; $25. P 400 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience; competent take full charge; $20. R. D., 2,014 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Initiative and executive ability; valuable assistant to busy executive. Capable, 218 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced credits, correspondence, collections; university training; $20. T 93 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, six years' experience, typist, capable of taking full charge, desires position with reputable concern. E 144 Times.

BOOKKEEPER needs position; five years' experience; moderate salary. B 355 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE, well-educated young woman desires position at any congenial work for five days a week; some business experience; no demonstrating or soliciting considered. E 89 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—Young girl wishes position as chambermaid with private family; best city references. Call all day Wednesday and Thursday, 57 East 34th. No cards.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert; out by day. 205 East 48th. Telephone Vanderbilt 2850.

DRESSMAKER (French) desires few more customers; reasonable. E 188 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Refined young lady, college graduate, desires position as governess; art, music, English, elocution, French. Y 357 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS. — Experienced; English, German, kindergarten, physical care and culture. E 155 Times.

GOVERNESS, VISITING, Parisienne; college graduate; French, German, English. Wilson Plaisted, 2,730 Broadway.

GRADUATE NURSE wishes position as companion; references exchanged. Write B., 2,843 Broadway.

NURSE.—Absolutely reliable middle-aged trained nurse, resident or visiting, companion, adult or child; personal references. Academy 3166.

NURSE or companion to invalid or other cases; best reference. Nurse, 1,349 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 7511—J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, bright, conscientious worker, three years' experience; $10. R 200 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, FAMILIAR WITH ALL CLERICAL DUTIES; $12. B 343 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, capable and responsible, position; 9 years' experience. Address Room 404, 576 5th Av.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE
DESIRES RESPONSIBLE POSITION WHERE ABILITY, PERSONALITY, CONSCIENTIOUS INTEREST IN WORK ARE NEEDED AND CAN BE PAID FOR; EIGHT YEARS' THOROUGH BUSINESS EXPERIENCE. R 224 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY.—Mr. Busyman, my thoroughly rounded business training, initiative, executive ability, equip me to prove myself invaluable to you; will you give me an opportunity? As reward for close application I want unlimited possibilities. E 186 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Capable young lady, 6 years' business experience, executive ability, best references; salary $25. E 105 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience; thoroughly proficient, intelligent, and conscientious; highest credentials. B 242 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, 22; five years' experience; rapid stenographer; capable, experienced, willing, agreeable; arrange interview. Phone Academy 454, Apartment 11.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER-ACCOUNTANT.—Executive ability; experienced assistant to busy man; initiative. R 227 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, correspondent; experienced; available Feb. 1. Miss Philip, Handy & Harman. Telephone John 4338.

STENOGRAPHER.
Refined Christian young lady, twenty-four years of age, desires position with reliable firm; six years' commercial experience; possesses tact, initiative; can render A1 references; salary $22. Telephone Morningside 4950. 286 St. Nicholas Av., Apartment 22.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, eight years' experience, commercial, medical, technical, insurance, seeks position account present firm closing; neat appearance; salary $20; excellent references. R 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, seven years' experience; executive ability, capable assuming responsibilities, handle correspondence personally; highest credentials. R 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, office supervisor; thorough knowledge office detail; excellent stenographer; executive ability; 12 years' experience; best references. F. Cook, 430 West 119th St.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.—7 years' experience; refined; capable assist executive where initiative required; $18. G 1,584 5th Av., city.

STENOGRAPHER,
cracker jack, one who can serve as excellent assistant to busy man; resourceful; salary $20. R 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Six years' experience; competent; also technical dictation; $18-$20 week. B 363 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced; high school graduate; capable, conscientious worker; references; $15. T 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience; thoroughly competent; high school graduate; $18. P 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; 3 years' experience; neat, refined appearance. B 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, expert, 10 years' experience, desires position 5 days a week; $10. Advertiser, 8,866 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience, high school graduate; rapid, conscientious worker. R 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, with nine months' law experience. R 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, dictaphone operator, six years' experience; competent and reliable; $18. B 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, neat appearance, capable, experienced, desires downtown position; $12. B 362 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary.—Well-educated, competent, and thoroughly experienced stenographer and secretary desires change position; hard worker, capable assuming responsibility and rendering valuable assistance to busy executive; salary desired, $35-$40. R 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—2½ years' experience; reliable; excellent references; American. B 884 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, thoroughly capable, discreet, loyal, adaptable; references; $18-$20. B 371 Times Downtown.

STENOTYPIST.—Four years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; salary $25. Bowling Green 8404.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, capable busy board, wants downtown position; $12. B 348 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, general office assistant; courteous, refined; good reference. B 378 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches. "Coaching," 268 West 125th.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR; experienced, rapid; knowledge of filing, clerical work; salary $12. T 88 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, graduate nurse, 4 years' experience; position, companion to semi-invalid; references exchanged. Write X. Y., 2,848 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR
desires to hear from manufacturer interested in securing services of thorough executive; 17 years' broad manufacturing experience in accounting, shop routing, planning, time study, financial and office executive duties, city and road sales work; credentials exceptional; age, 37; salary, $5,000. S 121 Times.

A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN, earning $20 per week, wishes to make a change for advancement; experienced bookkeeper, correspondent, stenographer; possessing ability and initiative. Address J. G., care Brandmark, 217 East 22d St., New York.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, opens, closes, audits books, financial operating profit, loss statements; special arrangements with firms without bookkeepers. T 96 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (Cost.)—Experienced machine shops and sundries, desires permanent position; good opportunity more important than salary. E 152 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeeping, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Bookkeeping done weekly; books opened, written up, closed, audited; reliable work. Laskow, 277 Broadway. Phone Worth 5409.

AMERICAN, 36, college education, married, presently employed, 12 years' banking experience—bookkeeper, receiving teller, corresponding, &c.—desires position, preferably with bank; references; $1,800 with future. T 90 Times.

AMERICAN, (32,) married, four years in executive capacity with large manufacturer, seeks position offering greater opportunities. Stenographer, Y 352 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, experienced; American born, 36, Christian, active, 6½ years with last firm, seeks position with reliable firm; salary $20 a week. Louis, care of The Beers Agency, 401 Flatiron Bldg. Phone Gramercy 568.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or credit man's assistant, young man, 18, educated. B 352 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE MAN, 14 years' experience as mechanic, tester, demonstrator, shop foreman, private garage manager, experienced in all makes of motors, expert twin

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six average words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	60c
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Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	50c
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Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	25c

HELP WANTED—Male.

ARTIST.—Wanted, capable artist for retouching and pen-and-ink drawing; one that is used to photo engraving purposes. Address B A., Box 245 Times Downtown.

BANK MESSENGERS.

Young men, 18 to 20 years, to act as messengers in a large downtown bank; good opportunities for advancement; high school education preferred; in applying mention age, experience, religion, and education. B 870 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—Clients of our men's clothing manufacturers want a competent bookkeeper and office manager; able to take care of credit and collections; must be above draft age. Apply by letter only, in own handwriting, stating age, salary expected, experience, and references, which will not be investigated until after interview. Arthur Wolf & Co., 50 East 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by large corporation; must have high school education and be below draft age. Apply, giving details regarding past business experience, age, and salary expected. N 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who understands typewriting and profit and loss account; apply by letter, stating salary and experience. R. D. Borsmann, 1,260 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, handling large number of accounts. Apply Hygrade Provision Co., 131 South 8th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, to take entire charge of office; must furnish bond. Apply in person Golden Gate Fruit Co., 375 West Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, to take charge of department. Thos. Roulston, 9th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

BOY.—An opportunity is afforded a bright boy, living at home with parents, to enter employ of large fire insurance company, where application and ability receive recognition. Address P. O. Box 2129.

BOY, 15-16, for office and messenger work; one who has worked in newspaper office preferred; $6 per week. Apply this morning at 9, Press Dept., 44th St. Theatre, near Broadway.

BOY wanted to attend door 5th Av. establishment; uniform furnished, good wages, and excellent opportunity for advancement; references required. Write C. D., Box 75, Room 1901, 220 West 42d St.

BOY wanted, strong; preferably one with some knowledge of shipping and packing; good wages paid. Apply in person, Room 46, 138 Front St.

BOY, 14-16 years, in office of a large importing and manufacturing house; excellent chance for future advancement. Address T. L. W., P. O. Box 180, New York.

BOY wanted for office work; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and references, to S. J. T., Room 801, 18 Broadway, New York.

BOY WANTED

in the office of an importing house. Apply in handwriting of applicant to P. O. Box 1,540, New York City.

BOY.—An excellent chance for bright, willing boy in concern offering many opportunities for advancement. Call 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY (15-17) to assist in shipping and receiving department of large corporation; excellent opportunity for thorough business training. Receiving, 275 Times.

BOY.

Order department; good wages; excellent prospects for advancement; steady employment. E. C. Fuller Co., 28 Reade St.

BOYS wanted to assist in our office and make themselves generally useful. Call at Jaburg Bros., 10 Leonard St.

BOY wanted by wholesale woolen house; bright, a live one just from school preferred. Address B 151 Times.

BOY, 14-15 yrs. to stock, wholesale hosiery; good opportunity for advancement. Emco Hosiery Company, Room 709, 303 5th Av.

BOY in salesroom; strong and willing; salary $5 and bonus; advancement. Gillies Coffee Co., 2-5 Washington St.

BOY WANTED.—For stock quotation board in broker's office. Leopold Spingarn, 50 Broad St.

BOY to run errands; exceptional opportunity for advancement. Room 1603, 79 5th Av.

BRIGHT, ENERGETIC YOUNG FELLOWS

wanted at once for several positions now open in merchandise assembling room. Energetic young men, willing to work for a real opportunity, can begin here at $10-$12 per week. This is a real chance for the right fellows. SEE MR. DAVIS, NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 207 WEST 24TH ST.

CLERK.—Young man between the ages of 21 and 25, who is familiar with corporate proceedings, such as the preparation of minutes, statistical statements, &c.; fair salary will be paid to start. This opening offers a very good opportunity for advancement. Reply in detail in own handwriting. R 220 Times Downtown.

CLERK, about 19 years old, for purchasing department; one experienced in checking invoices desired. Blue Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and river front, Hoboken.

CLERK (entry) wanted by large manufacturing company; Elliott Fisher operator; state age, nationality, religion, and experience. B 867 Times Downtown.

COMPETENT STOCKROOM MANAGER, to take charge of machine parts stockroom.

Must be acquainted with stock keeping records, the establishing of minimum and maximum, and thoroughly capable in all ways of handling the job.

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, Elizabeth, N. J.

COST ACCOUNTANT wanted to take charge of cost and general accounting in large chocolate works located near Syracuse, N. Y.; state age, salary, &c. M 261 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK.—Must be competent to analyze pay rolls of manufacturing business and prepare expense statements. Reply, stating experience, references, and salary desired, R. 247 Times Downtown.

DIEMAKERS.—First-class, all-around men, able to do high-grade work from sample, rough sketch, or verbal instructions; best equipment; 48-hour week. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and river front, Hoboken, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN.—First-class detailers for work on rotary airplane engine; submit sample of work and state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. Address P. O. Box 50, Grand Central Station, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL CATALOGUE or directory man wanted; chief duties are removing and entering names on dummy for printer; should know something about electrical goods and something about the electrical trade in general; salary small, but opportunity to work out of this job into a better one always open; age no bar, but state age and minimum salary. B 275 Times Downtown.

FOREMEN, CANDY;

unlimited opportunity for right men; splendid opening in one of New York's largest candy factories in the following departments:

HARD CANDY FOREMAN,
CHOCOLATE FOREMAN;
CREAM FOREMAN;

salary no object; all replies considered confidential, give full particulars and references. C. B., 262 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN for milling machine department, doing plain milling operations on small work; must read blueprints and able to set up jobs. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and river front, Hoboken.

FURNISHING MAN, smart, must be experienced. Apply Wallach Bros., 205 Broadway.

HATS.—Wanted, lines of trimmed, untrimmed, and ready-to-wear ladies' hats to handle on commission basis; no drawing or experience required. Address B., 313 Times Downtown.

HIGH-CLASS specialty men to sell office device to large corporations, banks, lawyers, &c., in Greater New York; liberal commission. Apply, stating experience and qualifications. O 104 Times.

HOUSEWORK, general; experienced girl wanted; 2 in family. Mrs. Royal Hersh, 170 West 73d St., Apt. 11B.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent; state position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MACHINIST.—Good man on small experimental work; steady; factory in Brooklyn, S. T., 264 Times Downtown.

MACHINE HANDS Wanted.—Two first-class machine hands; experienced. Apply Chevrolet Motor Co., 618 West 56th St., third floor.

MACHINIST.—Good, all-around machinist and handy man; state experience and references; good wages. B 356 Times Downtown.

MAIL-ORDER MAN AND CORRESPONDENT.

Exceptional opening. Nationally known house wants a young man of proven ability to take charge of inquiry producing and business closing by mail department; must be full of ideas, ambition, and resourcefulness, capable of producing inquiries and turning them into actual sales; college education desirable but not essential; stock selling by mail experience might be an asset.

Send typewritten letter, giving a resume of education, experience, salary expected, &c. Address Mr. A. Brown, R 290 Times Downtown.

MAN, between 25 and 35, not subject to draft, for real estate collections and repairs; do not apply unless you are much better than the average and ready to go to work on short notice. Apply Mr. Lewis, Charles F. Neves Co., 92 William St.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.

Structural and mechanical draftsmen. Apply Fuller Engineering Company, Allentown, Penn.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, energetic, for printing office, general work, filing, &c. Apply, in own handwriting, stating age, education, and salary desired, O 191 Times.

OFFICE BOY, about 16, wanted in large downtown commission house. Apply in own handwriting, stating education and references, to R 218 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by a banking house; applicant please state age, references, and salary expected. Address B 360 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—One familiar with routine; trustworthy; chance for advancement. M 861 Times Downtown.

PIPE MEN.—Capable men, able to describe, estimate, or inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. Y 253 Times Annex.

RECEIVING CLERK, (expert,) exempt from draft, for large chain store concern, receiving 12,000 tons weekly; good opportunity. F. A. K., Box 260, New York City.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted for leading Latin-American magazine; advantageous proposition offered as a side line to capable man traveling in Spanish-American countries; commission basis. H 104 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin, acquainted with retail buyers, to carry side line of well established numbers in silk and cotton mixtures, sateens, foulards, voiles, and madras shirtings; liberal commission; many accounts now open, all to be given to right man familiar with fabrics mentioned; former traveler now in Government service. Address, stating present and past connections, "Converter," care of Allen Advertising Agency, 461 8th Av., New York City.

SALESMEN.—A neat business-like appearance, combined with honesty, some selling ability, and aggressiveness are the only requisites to make good on our educational proposition.

WE TEACH YOU THE METHOD regardless of what you have sold, and if you have the above qualifications and an income of $45 to $100 weekly commission interests you see Mr. Fields, between 9 and 10 or 4 and 5 only, 9 West 29th St., Room 801.

SALESMAN.—Specialty manufacturing concern has opening for clever, resourceful, and energetic salesman to act as district manager, appointing territorial agents for a live, fast-selling specialty with an unquestionable imaginative appeal; only men who have been recently doing this work and are hypnotizers in a formed way apply; drawing account and commission basis. Top floor, 380 Lafayette St.

SALESMEN.

Learn the investment securities business. High-class proposition. No experience necessary. We will furnish leads of prospective investors. Liberal commission. Positively no advances. H 182 Times.

SALESMEN.

Three high-class men wanted by company doing over $18,000,000 annually; our men making from $250 to $1,500 monthly; permanent increasing income; salary, commission, or both. Call 12 to 2 o'clock. Apply Mr. Hume, 111 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—William Coulson & Sons of Belfast desire to engage the services of a retail linen salesman to continue and extend their present connections in the Middle Western cities; high-class trade experience essential; salary and commission. Apply by letter only, stating the remuneration desired, age, and all particulars, to 429 5th Av.

SALESMEN for Pennsylvania, New York, and New England; men of good appearance and education; real salesmanship ability required and integrity of character essential; must be between 25-45 years of age; transportation furnished; guaranteed drawing account against commission. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, (near 22d St.)

SALESMEN.—Capable men for Eastern States to represent a corporation whose product is practically without competition; only sober men with force and initiative with proven ability; permanent connections with assured promotion to good men; commission basis with drawing account. W. D., 86 Times.

SALESMEN (2) of education and large, varied experience for permanent $10,000-a-year (minimum) advancement opportunities; vacant owing to war; some teaching experience required; drawing account, commission; replies giving experience and age considered only. H 181 Times.

SALESMEN FOR NEW YORK CITY, ONE HAVING A GOOD STANDING WITH BUYERS OF LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR; NONE BUT EXPERIENCED MEN NEED CALL; SALARY AND COMMISSION. KOVAR CO., 5 EAST 16TH.

SALESMAN, intelligent, aggressive American, immediately; integrity of character essential; general business experience desirable; certain advancement if ability warrants. Eastern territory; drawing account against commission. A. D., 90 Times.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, SEEKS CONNECTION WITH HIGH-CLASS CONCERN; 32 YEARS OLD, MARRIED, COLLEGE EDUCATION; SALARY. S 139 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—By infant novelty house; call on local department store and retail trade; good opportunity for live man to grow with young, progressive concern; salary or commission. L. G., 288 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We have opening for few live wires to sell Ford cars and trucks; order takers, time killers don't apply; salary and commission. Downtown Sales Co., 105 Lafayette St., city.

SALESMAN.—Sweaters, with absolute knowledge in the knit goods line, for large retail trade; first-class man only; commission. 220 Fifth Av., Room 1617.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, to call upon out-of-town buyers of Western territory for toilet and notion goods; commission basis. Reply O 162 Times.

SALESMAN.—Line of marabou neckwear; commission basis. (with kindred line;) one about to start on road preferred. Write L. Wiener, 51 Bond.

SALESMAN WANTED by a cotton-converting house to call upon cutting-up trade; commission and drawing account; good opportunity for the right man. N 206 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, to handle good silk line for city cutting-up trade; straight commission; confidential; Commission House, Box F 160 Times.

SALESMAN for best one-ton Ford Extension on market; 10 per cent. straight commission; a money maker for a live wire. O 187 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell leather transmission belting; salary and commission basis; experience preferable, not altogether necessary. Y 254 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—High grade motor truck salesman; commission basis only until ability is proven; good opening for right man, O 185 Times.

SALESMEN.—Experienced men wanted by high grade tag, label and gum tape house; commission. Anthony Eisler & Co., 321 Canal St.

SALESMAN WANTED. — Experienced in kimonos for western territory; commission. N 208 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with good following, Middle West territory; strong, popular-priced coats and suits; salary or commission. T 70 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced silk man for State of Ohio; drawing account and commission basis. Joseph Berlinger Company, 404 4th Av.

SALESMAN.—Experienced silk man for State of Ohio; drawing account and commission basis. Joseph Berlinger Company, 404 4th Av.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on cloaks and suits; salary or commission. Schwarzbart Bros., 55 West 16th St.

SALESMAN of force, energy to sell electric coffee mills and meat choppers; drawing account against commission. O 176 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN
FOR GENTS' FURNISHING DEPT. A GOOD CHANCE AND FUTURE FOR ONE WHO KNOWS THE LINE. ONE WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED, AND GIVE REFERENCES IN FIRST LETTER. REYNOLDS BROS., PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

SALESMAN
FOR DOMESTIC DEPT. A GOOD CHANCE AND FUTURE FOR ONE WHO KNOWS THE RETAIL BUSINESS. STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED, AND GIVE REFERENCES IN FIRST LETTER. REYNOLDS BROS., PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT.

A man with a PUNCH.

QUALIFICATIONS:

Red Headed.
Height 5' 10", weight 160 pounds.
Age 30-35; married.
Clean, vigorous manhood.
Stenographer-Correspondent.
Good Mixer.
Optimistic.

If you have these qualifications, WE WANT YOU.
Large industrial Organization.
Your ability will fix your salary.
Address Y 260 Times Annex.

SECRETARY (private) wanted by President of one of the largest publishing houses in the world; a man with some previous education or business contact with engineering matters preferred; this is an exceptional opportunity for a young man possessing tact, initiative, and energy; give full details as to age, education, and business experience; if possible inclose photograph, which will be returned. O 188 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—To prominent business man who is interested in many philanthropic enterprises. Denison, 518 West 57th St.

SECURITY SALESMEN at once; public service corporation repeating past successes of management; aiding in conservation of food; excellent opportunity for high-grade men to handle security that will sell; right now some units paying 40 per cent. dividends; straight commission basis. Address Y 260 Times Annex.

SHEET METAL SALESMAN.

Only first-class man who has an established business in Manhattan; state salary expected and detail experience in full; all applications strictly confidential. Y 325 Times Annex.

SPANISH PROFESSOR; must speak good English; also good grammarian. Apply Mr. Thompson, Room 6, 20th floor, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau St.

STEEL SALESMAN

WANTED; MUST BE FIRST CLASS, HUSTLER, AND THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH TOOL STEEL TRADE; SALARY AND COMMISSION. GIVE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. B 369 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST

in engineering office; one who has ideas as to filing and routine; the best of opportunities is offered for one who desires to study either electrical or mechanical engineering and organization; state full details; salary $90 month to start. R 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for office of aeroplane engine manufacturer; moderate salary to start; beginners will be considered; reply stating age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. Address H. T. N., P. O. Box 76, Grand Central Station, New York.

STENOGRAPHER in wholesale house, having experience in exporting medicines or perfumes and able to write and translate Spanish; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. O 196 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN.—British tanks, London buses, Fifth Av. buses, have sleeve valve motors; we exhibited an improved type at the Automobile Show; producers can clean up; already selling at 50% above par; no drawing account, but abundance of live leads and commission promptly. See Mr. Wilson, 9 to 12, Room 608, 1,020 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMEN.

Real live producers wanted; salvage corporation requires salesmen on proposition that appeals to the thinker and to the imaginative; no advances; strictly commission; leads furnished. S 96 Times.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M. Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK CLERK ON LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR; APPLICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. APPLY APT & ZUCKERMAN, 45 WEST 20TH.

STOCK SALESMEN.—High-grade men, with clientele, to sell shipbuilding stock of superior importance; a rare opportunity to earn large commission. L. P. McCormack & Co., 7 Pine St.

STOCK SALESMAN.—A low-priced splendid mining stock offering excellent talking points; liberal commission. P 336 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted with own tools; loft building; must be steady, sober; license necessary, but applicant must be experienced, have thorough knowledge Otis elevators, pumps, boilers, &c.; salary $22 per week; state age and full particulars. B. C., 216 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Wanted, by an estate, a man over 45, familiar with real estate, to act as general superintendent of tenement property. Apply by mail only, stating qualifications and salary, to Frank Farley, 15 West 38th St., N. Y. C.

THE

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,

HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS.

First-class men, experienced in blueprint and micrometer work.

BOYS.

Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.

High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASSWORKERS.

Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.

YOUNG MEN

for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.

YOUNG MEN

with high school education; $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL

97 BETHUNE STREET,

NEAR WEST ST.,

6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOLMAKERS

accustomed to high-grade die work. Best prevailing rate of wages paid to men who can demonstrate their ability and earning power. Well-equipped shop, modern machinery.

H. W. COTTON, INC., 54th-55th St. Bush Terminal Building No. 4, Brooklyn.

TOOLMAKERS.—First class; experienced on all-around jig and fixture work; high-grade equipment; light, clean workrooms; 48-hour week. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and river front, Hoboken.

WATCHMAKER wanted who is thoroughly experienced in repairing highest grade small lever movements; no others need apply; man preferred who has had a foreign factory experience; steady work for competent man; state fully past experience. Henry Blank & Co., Liberty and Lafayette Sts., Newark, N. J.

YOUNG MAN with executive ability to buy silks for men's cravats; must have thorough knowledge of neckwear business; new firm; must come highly recommended; state full particulars. Box 13, 21 East 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, about 23, exempt from draft, to qualify as office manager of branch warehouses of large chain store concern; must have experience in handling help; unlimited opportunity. A. B., Box 200, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, COLLEGE TRAINED, CAPABLE INTERVIEWING PROSPECTIVE ACCOUNTS; GOOD PERSONALITY AND INITIATIVE; SALARY COMMISSION. N 211 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MEN, 21-25, (telephone salesmen, good talkers, big opportunities for right men to learn stock brokerage business; good salary to start. Call, between 11 and 1, Room 414, 27 William St.

YOUNG MAN, bright, ambitious; knowledge of prices in hardware and mill supply business; good opportunity; state experience and salary desired. W. B., 385 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN to sell electric heaters direct to homes; in big demand on account of coal shortage; sell at sight; big commission. Call Jules Electric Co., 200 West 49th St.

YOUNG MAN ABOUT 20.

For general office work; accuracy and quickness at figures essential; state age, experience, salary desired. O. M., 173 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted by large manufacturing concern for office and messenger service; must be 16; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary $36 monthly. O 174 Times.

YOUNG MAN or boy wanted to solicit business by telephone; very good chance for advancement. B 360 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, intelligent, to learn silk business; advancement. Greenwald & Wadsworth, 36 East 31st St.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, for stock and filling orders; good opportunity one able qualify. European, 200 6th Av.

YOUNG MEN.—Ribbon house offers excellent opportunity for advancement for young men and boys; state experience. T 74 Times.

100 YOUNG MEN

BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 21; MUST HAVE SOME MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE AND BE WILLING WORK; GOOD PAY AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; WESTERN ELECTRICAL CO., INC. 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, $2,500-$3,000; Cashier and Accountant, $2,400; Traveling Accountant, (not with Public Accountants,) $2,000 and expenses; Office Manager and Accountant, out of town, $2,400; Factory Payroll Accountant, $1,800; twenty (20) Accountants and Junior Accountants, $1,200 to $2,000. A number of good Bookkeepers needed at once, $1,500-$1,800; Stenographic Secretary, experienced banking, $2,000; another at $1,500; many good Stenographic positions, $1,200 to $1,500 a year.

We have one hundred (100) good positions for Ledger Clerks, Stenographers, Cost Clerks, and General Clerks, at salaries from $10 to $20 weekly.

Call from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

C. P. A., (agniors,) $4,000; bookkeepers, (New Brunswick,) $2,000; secretary-stenographer, (highly educated;) bookkeepers, $18-$30; assistant superintendent, (knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting;) shipping clerks, $20-$25; stenographers, clerks, typists, others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
132 NASSAU ST. ROOM 513.

BOOKKEEPER, American, thoroughly experienced, 32-40 years of age; neat appearance, for high class position; salary $30 weekly to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

ACCOUNTANTS, junior and senior, from $25 wk. to $4,000 yr; bookkeepers, Fla., $35 wk. and board; banks, $25 up; stenos, Fla., $25-$30 wk.; clerks, Fla., $25 and board; other positions, good salaries and advancement. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

ROUTING AND SHIPPING (local) man; must know Manhattan and Bronx; $1,800, $2,000; bill clerk, $80; junior clerks, $18. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 BROADWAY. REGISTER FREE; OFFICE AND TECHNICAL POSITIONS.

FIVE good structural steel tracers. Employment Department, 318 West 57th.

Instruction.

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly as drugless practioners; chiropratic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs; day or evening classes now forming; both sexes; moderate tuition terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRATIC. Now consolidated with the New Jersey College of Chiropractic operating the largest and best equipped Chiropractic School, Laboratory and Clinic in the East. Classes now forming, 45 West 34th, Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1160.

MEN—YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

Big demand for mechanical dentists; you can learn easily and quickly; age or special education does not matter; we teach everything individually; day or night; easy payments. Call or write for Booklet T. Bodee School of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 34th St., 1-7 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Established 25 years.

ACCOUNTANTS are needed—men trained to audit expenditures, calculate cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, supervise; write for outline of training needed and details of instruction being given to groups after business hours; ask for Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

EARN $800 to $1,800 yearly; railway mail departmental clerk; Post Office and other government exams coming soon; prepare now under former government examiner; booklet 80 free. Write to-day. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 40th St.

Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BOOKKEEPERS, $17; boys, $11; import clerk, $17; mechanical draftsman, $25; Spanish-English translators. MacDonott Agency, 59 Pearl St.

LATHE MACHINIST trade taught practically. $35. Call today. Engineering, 4 West 125th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

The office of Treasurer of a large corporation is open to an energetic business man with $25,000. This is a splendid money-making proposition for a man of the right caliber. Bank references absolutely essential. Address President, 1,765 Broadway, New York.

Printing business, to which present owner gives only part time, for sale; established 1878 and was always well-doing concern; can be made to yield better results by hustling, practical printer; $2,500 cash. P. B., 4 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MY WIFE, MARIE ALI, HAVING LEFT my bed and board without just cause, I will no longer be responsible for any debts contracted by her. SIDNEY ALI.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED,

PRODUCTION MANAGER,

ABOUT 35 YEARS OLD, MORE OR LESS, FAMILIAR WITH SADDLERY HARDWARE,

TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF THE PRODUCTION OF A PLANT LOCATED IN NEWARK, N. J., WORKING EXCLUSIVELY ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SALARY DEPENDS ON THE MAN.

STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, ETC., IN DETAIL.

ADDRESS REPLY OR TELEPHONE AFTER 6 P. M. FOR APPOINTMENT,

LIEUT. H. M. VAWTER,
MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Dressmaker and ladies' tailor, catering to the best clientele in Montreal, Canada, wishes to retire and sell her well-established and profitable business. The annual net profits during the past three years have advanced from $5,000 to over $7,000. The establishment gives permanent employment to twenty-two persons. It is an exceptional opportunity created by the ill health of the proprietress. Address "Fashion," P. O. Box 1934, Montreal.

High-class furnished apartment business for sale, consisting of several small apartments, well leased; this is an excellent business for woman of refinement, who wishes to devote small part of her time to well paying business; same will net excellent profit on investment and will stand thorough investigation. Owner wishes to sell owing to other interests; cash required; brokers protected. Phone evenings, Morningside 1172.

INVESTIGATE THIS!

MAN REQUIRED WITH $2,500 AND BUSINESS ABILITY BY WELL-RATED CORPORATION; MUST HAVE UNQUESTIONABLE BUSINESS REFERENCES; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. H 135 TIMES.

OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE,

With capable selling force, whose trade is partially curtailed owing to war conditions, will be pleased to consider handling other lines for domestic and export trade; have storage space available; highest bank and other commercial references. B 344 Times Downtown.

High-grade New York man, with Government departmental business relations, branch office Washington, spending three days weekly there, will represent and negotiate Government contracts for large responsible concern. T 69 Times.

European Hotel, successful 25 years, just off Boardwalk, wants a party to rent dining room with buffet, fully equipped kitchen, &c.; wonderful opportunity. Box 212, Atlantic City, N. J.

Willing to go in partnership in established wholesale business such as millinery, ladies' underwear, hosiery, &c.; willing to invest. Address W., 268 West 123th.

We are equipped to do all kinds of metal stamping; reasonable prices. Standard Metal Goods Manufacturing Co., 241 Centre St. Tel. Spring 547.

Certified Public Accountant has client requiring capital; high-class proposition. Investors with $1,000, or more, address P 340 Times Downtown.

Will invest several hundred dollars, services in legitimate profitable enterprise. B 353 Times Downtown.

For sale.—11,000 names women mail-order buyers. "T." Box 36, Station F.

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS
ON CREDIT FREE.
LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO. N. Y. OFFICE, 1170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2517. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 2611.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES, New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 483 Broadway.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

Parlor and bedroom suite in fine condition; cheap; no dealers. Call from 1 to 3 P. M. 356 West 145th St., Apt. 6 East.

Sell 10 H. P. boiler, upright, first-class condition; low pressure; seen at Van Cortlandt Hotel, 142 West 49th. Inquire of Mr. F. C. Smith.

Cash for diamonds and pearls; highest prices paid; (confidential.) G. W. Kennedy, Room 403, 1 West 34th St.

Must sacrifice immediately 2 large clothing showcases. Monarch Knitting Co., 1,270 Broadway.

OFFICE.—Showroom fixtures, desk factory, for sale cheap. 115 West 30th St., 5th floor.

Will sell for $300, mink-lined fur overcoat; perfect condition; worth $600. O 186 Times.

FOR SALE—Safe, 80x25x45; price bargain. Telephone Broad 1455.

French poodle, 4 weeks old. J. Stevens, 548 York St., Jersey City.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
3 months, $5; non-visibles,
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4795.

Purchase and Exchange.

Time Clock.—Open for second-hand time clock; must be good condition; capacity, 25 or more numbers. Phone or call Harry J. Roman, 11 West 32d St. Madison Square 6715.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Campbell, Capt. R. D., previous orders amended, to Camp Grant.
Booth, 1st Lt. S. D., previous orders revoked.
Dunham, Maj. B. R., will report to Surg. Gen.
Kilpatrick, 1st Lt. G. A., and Quinn, 1st Lt. R. J., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Sherman, Capt. E. S., to Av. Sec. of Sig.C., and will report to Chief Surg. with Med. Research Board.
Sumner, 1st Lt. H. W., to Camp Taylor.
Mayo, Maj. C. H., will report to Surg. Gen.
Booth, 1st Lt. G. B., to Camp Jackson.
Whitaker, 1st Lt. B. T., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Paul, 1st Lt. J. H., to organize and command hosp. train No. 23 at Camp Greenleaf.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:
Stewart, Maj. P. M.; Wasson, Capt. M. E., and Curry, Capt. D. P.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Dyer, C. E.	Barone, C. J.
Barker, H. O.	McCreight, W. J.
Marcus, C. R.	Barthe, C. C. W.
Sherry, L. B.	Haggerty, J. F.
Triplett, W. H.	Neunson, W. L.
Senseal, R. E.	Hamilton, R. S.
Saltzman, E. A.	Cosgrove, J. J.
Tierney, T. F.	

Phiter, 1st Lt. F. W., relieved as Med. Aid to the Gov. of Wyo.; hon. discharged.
Ladinski, 1st Lt. L. J., to Hoboken.
Stuckey, Maj. M. W., to Brunkaker, 1st Lt. C., and Moore, 1st Lt. C. A., to Ft. Riley with Hosp. Train No. 37.

Following appointed to be Majors:

CAPTAINS.

Bailey, L. J. C.	Shaw, F. W.
Bauman, J. W.	Hite, H. B.
Ferguson, B.	Grover, C. P.
Hahn, I.	McClellan, J. H.
Magnuson, P. B.	Ralston, W.
Reier, A. H.	Santos, G. O. O.
Staley, J. C.	Collins, A. W.
Cebe, E. M., Jr.	Haviland, J. J.
Donnelly, J.	Farrell, R. P.
Jones, H. M.	Reichard, S. W.
Powell, R. M.	Barrett, G. M.
Cross, C.	Townsend, F. W.
Smith, R. L. I.	

McDavid, Maj. J. T., Gilbert, Capt. G. R., and Mayo, 1st Lt. W. B., to Ft. Reilly with Hosp. Train No. 38.
Harrell, Capt. T. H., and Bock, 1st Lt. C. Mok., to Camp Travis.
Thomas, Capt. D. C. T., to Camp Lee.
Daunton, 1st Lt. E. W., to Camp Hancock.
Labiskier, 1st Lt. W. A., and Martin, 1st Lt. F. P., to Camp Lewis.
Kuhn, 1st Lt. C. F., to home.
Grempler, 1st Lt. W. B., to Camp Sheridan.
Tooping, 1st Lt. M. H., hon. discharged.
Clauser, 1st Lt. R. H.; Johnson, 1st Lt. M. H., and Mathews, 1st Lt. L. B., to Camp Sheridan.
Hipps, 1st Lt. A. G. T., and Wayland, 1st Lt. T. A., to Army Med. School for preparatory instruction in surgery.
Hornsby, Maj. A. A., will report to Surg. Gen.
Robbins, 1st Lt. C. W., to Camp Kelly with Av.Sec. of Sig.O.

CAPTAINS.

Following to Morrison, Va., with Av. Sec. of Sig.C.:

MAYOR STOPS LOADING OF EXPLOSIVES IN CITY

Supposed Fire in Steamer's Hold Leads to a Prompt Enforcement of Regulations.

Violations of the regulations governing the shipping of high explosives which are required to be loaded aboard vessels only at the powder anchorage in Gravesend Bay were discovered in Brooklyn yesterday. At the direction of Mayor Hylan, the Fire Department took quick action to avert the menace. What appeared to be a cloud of smoke was observed yesterday issuing from No. 1 hatch of the steamship Napoli Sicula of the Americana Line, at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn. While a passerby sent in an alarm, the crew quickly deserted because they knew that in the hold were a quantity of torpedoes, while lashed to the decks were great steel drums filled with benzol. Alongside the vessel were car floats on which stood seven New York Central freight cars loaded with more torpedoes. On the pier were still more torpedoes.

The firemen discovered that the "smoke" was only a vapor cloud resulting from a small, broken steam pipe. Mayor Hylan wrote to the Fire Commissioner as follows:

"My attention has been called to the dangerous condition at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, that high explosives are now being loaded from barges to steamers. You will give this your immediate attention and see that this condition does not continue and does not occur again. I want an immediate report as to what action you have taken."

Mr. Drennan reported last night that the danger had been removed. The torpedoes were taken from the dock and the floats were towed away. It was said that navy tugs and navy crews aided in the work.

Oscar Hammerstein Operated On.

Oscar Hammerstein was operated upon yesterday at the German Hospital by Dr. Willy Meyer for a diabetic infection of the left foot. It was said at the hospital last evening that Mr. Hammerstein was resting comfortably.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 13, two Whigworth wire wheels, 34x4½, black, fitted with Goodyear tire 35x5 and new Goodrich Silvertown 34x4½, on road between Hicksville, L. I., and 59th St. Bridge, Manhattan; evidently fell off car. Suitable reward for their return to William C. Kruger, Belmont Av. and Kinney St., Newark, N. J.

LOST.—On Jan. 15, wrist watch, surrounded with diamonds and platinum. Spaulding & Co., Chicago, makers, in or around Vanderbilt Hotel, taxi or street to 47th St., to Vanderbilt Hotel; liberal reward, no questions asked; return to cashier of Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST.—Envelope containing original and copy letters on letterhead of A. L. Goslin Corporation and Mario Tapparelli fu Pietro of America, Inc., on 6th Av. "L" Jan. 10, 1918; reward. Hirson & Bertini, 44 Cedar St., New York.

LOST.—DIAMOND BRACELET. $100 reward; diamond bracelet, platinum setting, between Palais Royal and Martha Washington; probably taxi. Return Room 1211, 30 East 20th St. L. R. De Cravioto, Madison Square 6500. No questions asked.

LOST.—Sunday, front Theatre du Vieux Colombier or in taxi going from 34th St. to 55th, black leather case containing instruments and steel strings for musical instruments, (harpsichord.) Return to Hotel Laurelton, 147 West 55th St.; $5 reward.

LOST.—Saturday evening, 60th to 55th St., on Columbus Av., three drop pearl and diamond earrings, platinum setting; keepsake; liberal reward. Farthing, Telephone Columbus 5160.

LOST.—A wallet containing French and American bank notes on 79th St., south side, between West End Av. and Central Park West; liberal reward. William P. Hardy, 659 5th Av., New York.

LOST—Diamond and Pearl watch bracelet, Broadway, near 99th or 79th St., Sunday, Jan. 13, about 2:30 P. M.; very liberal reward to finder. Kobler, 230 West 79th. Tel. 3502 Schuyler.

LOST.—Velvet handbag, containing gold watch, eyeglasses, keys, &c.; keep money, return contents. Alex M. Baker, 215 West 100th St.

LOST.—Hotel Astor, Wednesday, handbag, containing diamond bracelet; liberal reward. Apartment 5F, 656 West 162d. Audubon 9607.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 554231, Seaman's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for; please return to bank.

LOST.—Mink muff, on Merrick Road, between Babylon and Patchogue, on Sunday, Jan. 13; please return to Magidoff, 200 West 118th St.; liberal reward to finder.

LOST.—Gold ring, with four small diamonds; liberal reward. Call Whitestone Coal Pockets, Flushing 122; probably lost in Pennsylvania Station.

LOST.—Friday afternoon, between 29th and 5th Av. and the Lyceum Theatre, open-faced gold watch; initials H. S.; reward. Sheffield, 823 West 83d.

LOST.—Diamond ring in red case on 118th St., between Riverside and Broadway, Jan. 15; $50 reward for return to N. Rotbert, 2,589 Broadway.

LOST.—Black wallet containing $6 in cash, gold watch, and a pair of rosary beads, on West End train. Please return to address on card.

LOST.—Diamond princess ring, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, between 601 West 110th and 116 West 120th; reward; no questions. Callan, 601 West 110th St.

LOST.—Japanese signet ring, small diamond, (W. R. M.,) in Exchange Buffet Hudson Terminal Concourse; liberal reward. Rector 8788.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, between Broadhurst Theatre and Wallick Hotel, a seal pocketbook. Finder kindly return to the Devon Hotel, 70 West 55th St.; reward.

LOST.—Saturday, Jan. 12, lady's gold chain and Tilden & Thurber watch. Owner, F. W. Crowder, 829 Park Av.; reward.

LOST.—Pocketbook with watch on outside, Bronx, Tuesday; reward. McNab, 321 East 136th St.

LOST.—Calculation book in subway; reward. Y 864 Times Annex.

LOST.—Temporary certificate No. 830 for 20,000 shares International Metals Co. Address John B. Farish, San Mateo, Cal.

LOST.—Gold amethyst bracelet, between Biltmore Hotel, Broadhurst Theatre. Reward, Schuyler 8116.

LOST.—Gold chain and locket; picture of man in locket; liberal reward. Call Cortlandt 8022.

LOST—Breastpin, red, white and blue, drop settings; reward. O 180 Times.

LOST.—Leather case, containing two photographs. 55 Liberty St., Room 1902.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Skunk muff, Friday evening, Manhattan Opera House. Haack, 811 West 134th St.

$50 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of diamond and emerald flexible platinum bracelet, lost in taxi from Madison Av. and 49th St. to Broadway and 48th St. E. M. Gattle & Co., 630 5th Av.

$500 REWARD

For pearl necklace lost Friday evening, between Metropolitan Opera House and 56th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$25 REWARD for green wallet and contents lost on Broadway subway Tuesday. Bourgea, Platiron Building.

$50 REWARD for white scarf, lost Laley's, West 39th St., New York; no questions asked. Dames, 220 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

$15 REWARD for one diamond screw earring. Return Holland House, Room 321.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—A large brindle Belgian male pup, has top ear; collar, license, and leash; please telephone Lenox 2225, or return to 73 West 56th St. and receive reward.

LOST.—Irish Setter, six months old, Sunday morning, Harlem. Inf 34 Av.

BIG JEWISH ORDERS AID CHARITY DRIVE

Brith Abraham Plans to Enroll All of Its 70,000 Members in New York City.

$61,157 MORE PLEDGED

Second Day of Campaign Shows 3,772 Additions to Federation, with Returns Incomplete.

Despite a falling off in actual, tabulated results, the second day of the campaign to get 50,000 new members for the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies yielded yesterday definite encouragement of the hope that the final results of the week's drive would surpass expectations. A total of 3,772 new subscribers, representing in cash $104,742, were enrolled on Monday, the first day, with an estimate that the returns when completed would reach 10,000. The team Colonels reporting at yesterday's tea in the Cascade Room of the Hotel Biltmore totaled 3,772, representing $61,157 in cash.

Jacob Wertheim, Chairman of the Publicity Committee and one of the federation leaders, said that he felt sure the actual total for the day would equal that of the preceding day, and declared that the seeming slackening in accomplishment was due to the fact that the team headed by three Colonels, S. G. Rosenbaum, Reuben Sadowsky, and Jacob Sperber, which got 3,518 new members on Monday, did not report at all yesterday, and the team led by H. B. Rosen, whose first day's total was 762 new members, likewise failed to communicate results.

There was much cheer among the throng gathered at the 5 o'clock tea, at which the work of the previous twenty-four hours was recapitulated, when it was announced that Mr. Rosen's team had won the active co-operation of important Jewish fraternal organizations with large memberships. The Independent Order of Brith Abraham, with 200,000 members, 70,000 of whom are in New York City, through Grand Master Solomon Schelinsky, aided by Alex Wohlgemuth, started a campaign to enroll all its members in Manhattan and the Bronx. There was evidence in the energy with which organization was begun that important results would be accomplished. Every local lodge of the order has promised help through its President, and 100 field workers of the order will begin canvassing today.

Free Sons of Israel to Assist.

In addition, the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, said to be, per capita, the richest fraternal organization in the world, with a New York membership of more than 5,000, arranged for participation at a meeting of officers Monday night, and perfected plans for its campaign at a mass meeting in Terrace Garden last night, at which Felix M. Warburg, President of the federation and "general" of the campaigning forces, and Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, Executive Director of the federation, told of the need for widespread, democratic support of the eighty-nine organizations embraced in the federation, all of which are confronted with war-time increases in their budgets for the current year.

The results reported by teams yesterday follow:

	Members.	Amt.
Mrs. Emil Baerwald and Mrs. Sidney C. Borg	356	$4,408
Mrs. Julius J. Dukas	175	2,288
Mrs. Solomon de Lee	151	1,495
Mrs. William Einstein	150	1,718
Mrs. Samuel Elkeles	78	1,108
William Fox	1,001	20,000
William Goldman	255	5,649
Colonel H. A. Guinzburg	218	3,318
Mrs. Alexander Kohut and Mrs. Leopold Stern	181	1,245
Mrs. Alexander J. Marcuse	87	795
Louis J. Robertson	193	3,040
Arthur Sachs and Ludwig Vogelstein	247	4,415
Henry F. Samstag	303	4,720
Mrs. Israel Unterberg	299	3,783
Jacob Wertheim	178	3,180
Total	3,772	$61,157
Previously reported	8,779	104,742
Grand Total	12,551	$165,899

Almost as much enthusiasm as greeted the announcement of the fraternal reinforcements was evoked by the reading by Mr. Warburg of a letter from John McE. Bowman, head of the Hotel Biltmore, which caused particular surprise because of the fact that non-Jews are not being solicited in the campaign. Mr. Bowman's letter, addressed to Mr. Warburg, said:

I cannot help but be impressed with the wonderful work you and your associates are doing for our people. It is a work, I believe, should be subscribed to by every one who can afford to, irrespective of their religion or creed. I have not been approached by any one to subscribe to your fund, but something tells me that we should help along with the others, even if we are not asked. I am inclosing a receipted bill for your affair here Sunday evening, Jan. 13, with our compliments, and I trust that it will help in a small way in the triumphal finale to your efforts.

The bill was for something over $5,000.

Teas in Name Only.

It was decided yesterday that the remaining daily gatherings of Colonels, Captains, Lieutenants, and privates in the soliciting army shall be teas in name only in order that funds shall not be used needlessly and that some small aid thus may be given to the food conservation movement.

These questions and answers for campaigners aroused much interest among the workers to whom they were submitted at yesterday's gathering:

Q.—Why, Madam, do you invade my home? A.—Because poverty invades many homes, and it is your duty to aid us to expel it.

Q.—How do you know my money will go to the poor? A.—It won't if you don't give it; do you think Mr. Warburg will keep it?

Q.—How do you know all the poor are deserving? A.—Federation aims at careful, discriminating, searching investigation and then adequate, regenerative service. We are not as fearful of helping the undeserving as of leaving the needy uncared for.

Q.—Why should I give for federation, I am not a believing Jew? A.—The consciousness of spiritual pauperism is no excuse for acquiescing in the maintenance of unrelieved material poverty among one's fellow-Jews.

Beside Rabbi Wise, who propounded and answered the questions, the speakers yesterday were Dr. Lee K. Frankel and Mrs. Alexander C. Kohut. Jacob H. Schiff will be the speaker at today's 5 o'clock meeting at the Biltmore. He will talk on the Monetfiore Home. There is to be a war breakfast at the Aldine Club this morning, at which these conferees will discuss plans for furthering the drive: Jesse I. Straus, Horace A. Sachs, Charles A. Wimpfheimer, Sam Kridel, M. H. Meinhard, Max Wilner, and Henry F. Samstag, a team Colonel, who will preside.

BURNS HEARING RESUMED.

Detective Agrees to Go on Stand and Will Testify Later.

The hearing before Deputy State Controller Boardman on the charges against the William J. Burns National Detective Agency was resumed yesterday. Application to have the agency's license revoked was made by Edward W. Edwards, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council. Since the last hearing Mr. Boardman, Job E. Hedges and Meier Steinbrink, counsel for Mr. Burns and for the plaintiff respectively, have examined in Washington the documents filed there by George W. Wickersham, as the result of the investigation into the Oregon timber land frauds, in which the agency participated.

It is alleged in the complaint of Mr. Edwards that the report contained statements damaging to the character of Mr. Burns. Mr. Steinbrink said yesterday that the only proper way to answer Mr. Wickersham's letter in the Oregon case was to place Mr. Burns on the stand and to let him testify concerning it. Mr. Burns expressed his willingness to testify and it was decided to permit him to do so at a future hearing.

W. G. Garvin, manager of the agency, the only witness yesterday, in a denial of testimony given by former witnesses, admitted that he had bought old United States uniforms at Fort Hamilton from a discharged soldier, but he said that he had obtained permission to do so from the Quartermaster Sergeant. The witness declared that no man convicted of crime had ever knowingly been employed by the agency.

The hearing will be resumed on Monday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

AIDS HALIFAX UNIVERSITY.

Carnegie Corporation Will Repair Damaged Dalhousie Buildings.

The Carnegie Corporation will cover the expense of repairing the buildings of Dalhousie University, Halifax, which were damaged by the explosion of Dec. 6. It is estimated that the amount necessary for repairs will be about $20,000. Shortly after the explosion President Mackenzie of the University suggested that perhaps Mr. Carnegie might make good the damage to the science building, to the erection of which he had contributed $40,000. Upon the receipt of this suggestion by the Carnegie Corporation James Bertram, Secretary of the body, wired to Halifax inquiring into the extent of the damage to all the buildings, and upon receiving a report telegraphed back: "I am authorized to state that the Carnegie Corporation of New York will consider it a privilege to pay for repairing the damage to the Dalhousie University Buildings caused by the explosion."

POSSES SEEK A SCHOOLGIRL

Middletown, Conn., Men Also Search for Her Father's Employe.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 15.—Searching posses are being organized here to scour the region around Portland and the outskirts of this city for Esther Strickland, 17 years old, a High School student, who has been missing since Monday afternoon. She is the daughter of Frederick Strickland, who operates a quarry in Portland. The girl was last seen after school closed yesterday.

Also missing and sought for is an employe of Mr. Strickland, who is reported to have been seen in the girl's company after she had left the Portland school.

Information which has reached officials in Portland inclines them to believe that the girl is forcibly detained from going home, or has met with foul play. Tomorrow the quarry district of Portland will be searched by organized bodies of men. A description of the missing man has been sent to police in other cities.

STEFANSSON SUMMER PLAN.

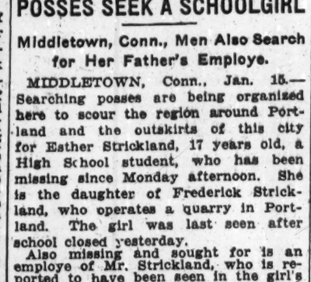
To Make 300-Mile Dash Over Ice in Search of New Land.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Jan. 15.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the arctic explorer, according to Captain A. Lane, who arrived last night from the Arctic Ocean, bringing direct news from the explorer, was preparing to make a 300-mile dash over the ice north and west of the western Canadian arctic coast during the Summer of 1918, in search of more new land.

Stefansson, he said, intended to leave his present base in April and hoped to reach Wrangel Island, off the northern Siberia coast, in July or August. He planned to spend the 1918-19 Winter on the island and end his explorations by sailing through the Bering Strait to Nome, Alaska, in 1919.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head Because of its tonic and laxative effect. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE can be taken without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box, 30c.—Advt.

Efficiency!



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EXECUTOR'S SALE

Correct Dress for Men

Owing to the death of
MR. GEO. G. BENJAMIN
The Entire Stock of High Grade Clothing
is now on sale at a reduction of
25%

George G Benjamin Inc
299 Madison Ave.-Cor. 41st St.

STRAUS TO REMAIN SERVICE BOARD HEAD

Governor Persuades Chairman to Keep Post During Subway-Building Difficulties.

HOPE IN DUAL SYSTEM

Present Situation and Temper of the Public Make Work Distasteful, Says the Commissioner.

Oscar S. Straus is to be reappointed Chairman of the Public Service Commission when his present term expires on Feb. 1, and he will accept the reappointment with the understanding that he is not to be bound to a full term. If a situation comes which will make it possible to fill his place without interfering with the present organization of the commission, and with a man sufficiently familiar with the duties of the office so that the work on the new subways and other important work under way will not be delayed by a change, Mr. Straus is to be relieved.

Several weeks ago Governor Whitman asked Mr. Straus to accept a reappointment, but the latter said that he would rather retire. He explained that he fully realized the great importance of his present place, and the need of the people for constant and unselfish work on the part of the commission, but that the tasks set him were often distasteful. He said that he saw nothing in the place that could advance any man in the estimation of the public. The very best a commissioner could hope for was to save whatever reputation he had succeeded in building up. A Public Service Commissioner, no matter how hard and conscientiously he worked, could scarcely expect anything better than to be damned by the public.

"There are two new Commissioners," said Mr. Straus last night, "and it will naturally take them some time to familiarize themselves with the work which they will have to do. Commissioners Hayward and Hodge are in the war. If the latter was available the Governor could readily find a way out of the matter by naming him as Chairman. Commissioner Hervey is of the greatest value to the commission because of his knowledge of the city's financial affairs and his accomplishments as a statistician, while the ability of Commissioner Whitney is too well known to need comment. To take him out of the special line of work that he has been doing would be a misfortune, and the Governor realises it.

"Therefore, there appeared to be nothing for me to do save to yield to the Governor's request and consent to serve on. He told me that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain the services of such a man as is needed in the place at a salary of $15,000 a year. Such men, he was sure, could always command much greater pay. I do not need the money, and so to me the pay is of no consequence. It appears that I can help by remaining in my present place, and I have consented to do so."

Yesterday Mr. Straus wrote to Mayor Hylan expressing regret that he was in Washington when the Mayor's invitation to him to ride on a Brooklyn elevated train during the rush hours of last Monday morning arrived and therefore had been unable to accept it. He told the Mayor that the commission was entirely familiar with the overcrowded conditions referred to by the Mayor, and that it always welcomed any concrete suggestions to relieve them. He referred to the time when the Mayor was interesting himself in the negotiations leading up to the signing of the dual contracts, and then his letter ran:

"All engaged in those negotiations knew that even with the utmost expedition it would be impossible to complete those new lines before suffering from transit congestion would almost reach the breaking point. Regulation of transit service helps, but the plain, simple fact of the matter is that in the overcrowded condition of New York's transit facilities only one thing can give substantial relief, and that is the completion of the dual system that doubles the existing systems in extent and probably more than trebles them in capacity."

Mr. Straus told the Mayor that shortly the east and west side trunk lines would be in operation; that fifty of the improved rapid transit cars would soon be operating on Brooklyn lines, and that everything possible was being done to push forward the rapid transit work on the new lines.

"There is one matter," the letter continued, "in which the commission requests your aid. For the last week the Police Department had stationed six policemen in the Canal Street station during rush hours, who have rendered valuable and efficient aid in controlling the great transfer traffic at that junction. I am informed that the Police Department has notified the operating company that it feels it necessary to withdraw these men during the next few days, despite the offer of the company to pay for them. You, of course, appreciate how much more effective a uniformed policeman is under such conditions than a uniformed company employe, and will, I think, agree with me that such service is every bit as important—indeed, far more so—as the regulation of traffic on the surface."

POLICE SECRETARY RESIGNS

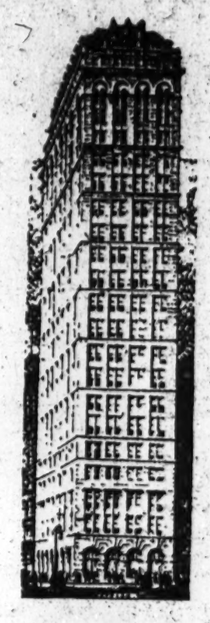
Mills E. Case Will Enter War Work in Washington.

Mills E. Case, Secretary to the Police Department, resigned yesterday. He will go to Washington, where he will do some war work. The Department is now without secretaries or deputies with the exception of a third deputy Secretary.

Commissioner Bugher issued yesterday an order to members of the police force reading:

"Any member of the Police Department desiring a personal interview with the Commissioner will not be required to forward an application through official channels but should do so by letter through the mail.

TYRONE—2⅛ in.
an ARROW form-fit COLLAR
TOPS AND BANDS ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE SHOULDERS.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC MAKERS



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AGENT,
ON PREMISES.

A Clear Skin is Not Always a Sign of Healthy Blood

Don't be deceived by a clear skin. An absence of skin eruptions is no sign that all is well with the blood.

Thin, watery blood, poor in iron and red cells, is evidenced by a falling off of the general health. Pallor—loss of weight and of appetite—listlessness—nervousness—uncertain temper—loss of interest in work and in play—these are some of the symptoms of blood poverty.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

A true tonic and general health builder. It paves the way for the return of vigor, appetite, and weight. It charges the blood with iron. And it creates thousands of strong, new red cells in the blood.

Blood that is rich in iron and red cells scours out poisons and waste tissue. It rejuvenates every organ of the body.

If you are run down or anemic, if any member of your family—young or old—is in need of a general tonic, try a course of Pepto-Mangan.

Pepto-Mangan is pleasant to the taste, and it does not disturb digestion; it cannot injure the teeth. For sale at all drug stores.

Friendly Warning:—Gude's is the only true Pepto-Mangan. It is sold only as pictured here. For your own safety reject substitutes.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists

Clemons, Custom Tailor,
Remnant Sale, $19.50

YOU don't attend the ordinary "Reduction Sale" any more, because you know you won't get what you want. *It isn't there!*

The kind of a smart, dark-mixture Worsted Suiting, such as you've been wearing, you can't buy in "ready-made" clothes at *regular prices*, much less at *reduced prices*.

This Custom Tailor Remnant Sale is not held to cut prices, but because lots of men won't order a Suit now, unless they receive *extraordinary inducements in value and price.*

If you want a Thoroughbred All-Wool Custom Suit to your individual measure at an extraordinary reduction, with Trousers that will wear as long as the Coat and Waistcoat, you will find it here.

Every Remnant in My Stock Formerly Priced Up to $33 Now Reduced to $19.50

Remnants of former $50, $45, $40, and $35 Suitings, to close out at $27.50

My body-gracing fit, thoroughbred style and personal attention at measuring and fitting, exactly as though you were paying full price.

Clemons
Civilian and Military Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
19 Years On This Corner

Four Extra Furnishings Specials

Just see what our Furnishings Buyer has done. He has given us four real bargains of uncommon interest at a time when goods of this type are going up instead of down. One of these items should interest *YOU.*

Neckwear—
Every fancy silk Four-in-Hand in the house repriced to-day. Were 65c to $5
now 35c to $1.95

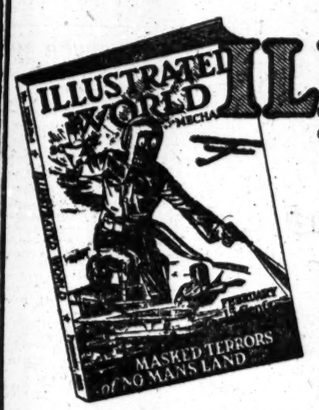
Handkerchiefs—
Plain white, satin stripes and corded border Handkerchiefs, that were $1.15 a box
now 79c per box (½ dozen)

Underwear—
Heavy weight "Reis"-make Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, regularly $1.65
now $1.20 a garment

Pajamas—
Fancy Madras Pajamas, that were regularly priced at $2 and $2.50
now $1.65 per suit

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings.
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Out Today—February



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15c—All News Stands

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Read the thrilling account of new "tricks of the trade of fighting" that are making Germans cry for quarter in the terrific hand-to-hand combats between the first line trenches.

Training Mechanics to Win the War

Learn how, by intensified training, America's man-power is being mobilized and converted into skilled labor for the army. Every man who is mechanically inclined should read this authoritative article. The government has a place for you—*learn where it is!* Read all about:

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Movie Plant That Covers a Farm
Dictagraphs for Daring Spies
Steel Crowns for Uncrowned Heroes
Babes in the War Zone
Tragedy and Comedy in the Theater of Mars
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Why the Shoplifter Lifts
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Parachuting to Safety
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Sixty Explosions from One Shell
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Gas Engine Cotton Picker
Twilight Sleep for Hens
Saving "Gas" at Your Country's Call
Reviving the Lost Art of Marketing
The Man Who Conceived the Tank
With the Prisoners of the Nation
What Happened at Halifax
Making the Air Free For Democracy
Blowing the Stumps Out of England
Could You Hold Down One of These Jobs?
How the Female of the Species Goes to War
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Modern Mermaid
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Cage for Keeping Vegetables Near-Freezing Water Can for Chickens
Uncle Sam Goes Into the Movie Business
Captive "Cannon Ball" Wrecks Building
New Water Bicycle
Fan Your Dancing Partner
Pleasure "Tank" for Winter Driving
Quacking Decoys for Spring Shooting
Weather- and Bird-Proof Door Hanger
Ivory Stylus Plays Six Records
Unbreakable Mirror for Soldiers
Improving the Elevator Service
Automatic Rain Alarm
Improved Heater With Hot Water Reservoir
Inspecting Toronto's Water Supply
Set of Tools That Saves Space
Protects the Electric Flatiron Cord
Doiling Up Brooklyn Bridge

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